

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB/A

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 or 15(d) of the SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002

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

Commission File Number: 0-17843

REGAL ONE CORPORATION

(name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Florida
(State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

95-4158065
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

C/O Christopher H. Dietrich, Attorney at Law
11300 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 800
Los Angeles, California 90064
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(310) 312-6888
(Issuer's telephone number)

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Securities registered under section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None

Securities registered under section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: Common Stock, no par

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or 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

Check here if the disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

Revenues for the year ending December 31, 2002 were \$0.

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Company, based upon the average bid price of the common stock on December 31, 2002 was approximately \$245,206.

As of December 31, 2002, the Company had 1,365,356 shares of common stock issued and outstanding and 208,965 shares of convertible preferred stock issued and outstanding, each of which is convertible into 100 shares of the Company's common stock.

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION
FORM 10-KSB

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002

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PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

General and Background

Regal One Corporation (the "Company") is a Florida corporation originally incorporated as Electro-Mechanical Services, Inc. ("EMS") in 1959. In 1974, Mr. Israel Rubinstein, acquired the Company, then named EMS, which at the time had no operations. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Mr. Rubinstein transferred the assets of Regal Muffler Centers, a franchise network of over 100 muffler shops that he founded in 1972 and solely owned, into EMS. In March of 1975, EMS amended its certificate of incorporation and changed its name to Regal International Holding Co., Inc. In 1976, the Company sold substantially all of its assets, but Mr. Rubinstein retained control of the Company. In June 1988, after merging with its wholly owned Nevada Subsidiary, Regal One Corporation, the Company changed its name to Regal One Corporation, but remained a Florida entity.

From 1987 to 1992, the Company was engaged in the acquisition and holding of real estate, primarily in the Western United States. Until the end of 1992, the Company's assets consisted primarily of irrevocable options to acquire the real estate in exchange for shares of the Company's common stock. Generally, the Company would issue to the Seller of the property shares of its common stock with a fair value equal to the value of the real estate on the date of the agreement.

During 1992, due to the protracted depressed national real estate market, the Company decided to abandon its real estate operations and pursue opportunities in the pharmaceutical and health fields.

Xechem, Inc.

In January, 1993, the Company executed an agreement to acquire Xechem, Inc. The total costs incurred by the Company relating to the proposed investment in Xechem were approximately \$1,012,000. On January 14, 1994, the agreement with Xechem was canceled and a settlement agreement was entered into whereby the Company received 60,000 shares of common stock of Xechem, \$250,000 in cash and the satisfaction of \$131,000 of liabilities at no cost to the Company. Accordingly, based on this settlement agreement, the net realizable cost of the Xechem investment was adjusted down to the estimated fair value of \$150,000, resulting in a loss of \$142,645 in 1994. The Company then sold 20,000 shares of Xechem (one third of its investment) for \$50,000. In 1995, the Company distributed the remaining 40,000 shares of Xechem common stock to consultants or advisors of the Company for services provided to the Company.

Carbonex Systems Corporation

In August 1995, the Company acquired in a reverse acquisition all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Carbonex Systems Corporation ("Carbonex"), a development stage Delaware Corporation, owning certain exclusive rights to a proprietary emission reduction system for internal combustion engines. To effect the acquisition, the Company issued a total of 464,000 shares of 8.75% convertible, participating voting Series B Preferred Stock (the "Preferred Stock"). Each share of Preferred Stock is convertible into 100 shares of common stock and has 100 votes for each vote allowed to a share of common stock.

In June 1996, the Company entered into a Stock Exchange Settlement Agreement and General Release whereby the Company exchanged all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Carbonex for 255,035 shares of Preferred Stock owned by Gene Bemel and certain members of his family. As part of the agreement, the Company assumed certain specified accounts payable totaling approximately \$61,000. The net impact of this transaction was a gain on sale of \$295,803, primarily due to the forgiveness of debt and accrued interest payable (see note 3 to the Financial Statements). As a result of this transaction, the Company has issued and outstanding 208,965 shares of Preferred Stock.

Quality Franchise Systems, Inc.

In November, 1996, the Company executed a Letter of Intent to acquire all of the issued and outstanding stock of Quality Franchise Systems, Inc. However, a final agreement was never completed, and the Company is no longer pursuing this acquisition.

Safesight, Inc.

In July, 1997, the Company announced the acquisition of Safesight, Inc., a development-stage company engaged in the design of vehicle anti-collision warning products for the automobile, commercial vehicle, recreational vehicle and motorcycle markets. In August, 1997, the parties elected not to proceed with this transaction because of the parties' inability to obtain adequate funding for operations.

Infectech, Inc.

In April, 1998, the Company entered into an agreement to merge a newly formed subsidiary of the Company with Infectech, Inc. ("Infectech"). Infectech, founded In 1989, is a development- stage biotechnology company which owns 15 patents for the rapid identification and antibiotic sensitivity testing of 34 disease-causing bacteria. On August 5, 1998, the Company announced that Infectech, Inc. had unilaterally acted to terminate the merger agreement between the two parties. Infectech stated as its reason that it had not been successful in raising the requisite \$300,000 prior to June 30, 1998. Infectech further notified the Company that it proposed to arbitrate the return of \$56,000 paid by Infectech for legal fees and certain other merger-related expenses of the Company, as per the merger agreement. On November 18, 1998, the Company and Infectech, Inc. resolved the matter subject to arbitration, with the Company issuing 10,000 shares of restricted common stock to Infectech, Inc. on November 24, 1998.

Lightsport Products, Inc.

On May 2, 2002, the Company signed a letter of intent to acquire all of the Lightsport Products, Inc. ("Lightsport"), a privately held company founded by David Galoob, formerly Chairman of NYSE listed Galoob Toys. On June 11, 2002, the Company announces in a press release that they had signed a definitive agreement for the Company to acquire all of Lightsport. The closing of the transaction was subject to the satisfaction of various conditions including a "one-for-five" combination or reverse split of its shares, as well as other conditions regarding the issuance of shares. On September 26, 2002, the Company's plans to acquire all of Lightsport Products, Inc. were terminated without further extension when certain conditions precedent to the acquisition were not satisfied.

Current Operations

During 2002, the Company had no business activity, but continued to pursue acquisition candidates.

Employees

Mr. Israel Rubinstein was the President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Company since 1975, except for the period from August 7, 1995 to June 1, 1996, when Mr. Gene Bemel was President as part of the Carbonex acquisition. Mr. Israel Rubinstein died in July of 2001 and the company appointed Richard Babbitt, a director, as President and Chief Executive Officer. The Company has no full-time employees and no employee of the Company earned in 2001, or is currently earning annually, as much as \$50,000. (See Item 10, "Executive Compensation")

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

As of December 31, 2002, the Company did not and currently does not own or lease any real property.

The Company's current street and mailing address is:

Regal One Corporation
11300 West Olympic, Suite 800
Los Angeles, California 90064
(310) 312-6888

The Company did not and currently does not have any tangible fixed assets as of December 31, 2002.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company has no current legal proceedings pending.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

For the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2002, there were no matters submitted to a vote of

security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMPANY'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Market Information

The Company's shares of common stock trade on the National Association of Securities Dealers' OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "RONE". The following table sets forth the range of high and low daily closing prices of the Company's common stock per quarter as provided by NASDAQ Trading and Marketing Services (which reflect inter-dealer prices without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessary represent actual transactions).

	2002		2001		2000	
Common Stock	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Quarter Ended:						
March 31	0.90	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.500	0.312
June 30	3.00	0.40	0.26	0.25	0.437	0.281
September 30	1.00	0.25	0.35	0.20	0.406	0.250
December 31	0.25	0.10	0.22	0.15	0.469	0.312

Shareholders

As of December 31, 2002, there were approximately 609 shareholders of record, inclusive of those brokerage firms and/or clearing houses holding the Company's common shares in "street name".

Dividend Matters

The Company has not paid or declared any dividends upon its common stock since its inception, and does not contemplate or anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future declaration of cash or stock dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon the financial condition, capital requirements, earnings, and liquidity of the Company as well as other factors that the Board of Directors may deem relevant.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS AND PLAN OF OPERATION

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 7 of this Form 10-KSB report.

The Company was incorporated in 1959 in Florida. Since that time, the Company has owned and operated, and subsequently sold off, a number of businesses. During 1987, the Company pursued a policy of using its common stock to purchase, either in fee simple or as an irrevocable option to purchase, a number of parcels of real estate, in the form of commercial, industrial, residential and development stage land parcels. In 1992, market conditions for real estate were no longer deemed to be favorable and the Company decided to abandon its real estate operations and pursue other courses of operation.

In January, 1993, the Company agreed to acquire Xechem, Inc., a development-stage company engaged in the research and development of pharmaceuticals from plants and other naturally-occurring sources. However, the transaction was

terminated in January, 1994 pursuant to a settlement agreement.

In August, 1995, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding common stock of Carbonex Systems Corporation ("Carbonex"). In June, 1996, the Company entered into a Stock Exchange, Settlement Agreement and General Release whereby the Company exchanged with its then-principal shareholders, Gene Bemel and members of his family, all of the issued and outstanding common stock of Carbonex for 255,035 shares of Preferred Stock.

In November, 1996, the Company executed a Letter of Intent to acquire all of the issued and outstanding stock of Quality Franchise Systems, Inc. However a final agreement was never completed and the Company is no longer pursuing this acquisition.

In July, 1997, the Company announced the acquisition of Safesight, Inc., a development-stage company engaged in the design of vehicle anti-collision warning products. However, in August, 1997, the parties elected not to proceed with the transaction because of the inability to obtain adequate funding for operations.

In April, 1998, the Company entered into an agreement to merge a newly formed subsidiary of the Company with Infectech. Infectech, founded in 1989, is a development-stage biotechnology company which owns 15 patents for the rapid identification and antibiotic sensitivity testing of 34 disease-causing bacteria. On August 5, 1998, the Company announced that Infectech, Inc. had unilaterally acted to terminate the merger agreement between the two parties. Infectech stated as its reason that it had not been successful in raising the requisite \$300,000 prior to June 30, 1998. Infectech further notified the Company that it proposed to arbitrate the return of \$56,000 paid by Infectech for legal fees and certain other merger-related expenses of the Company, as per the merger agreement. On November 18, 1998, the Company and Infectech, Inc. resolved the matter subject to arbitration, with the Company issuing 10,000 shares of restricted common stock to Infectech, Inc. on November 24, 1998. (See Item1, "Description of Business - Current Operations")

On May 2, 2002, the Company signed a letter of intent to acquire all of the Lightsport Products, Inc. ("Lightsport"), a privately held company founded by David Galoob, formerly Chairman of NYSE listed Galoob Toys. On June 11, 2002, the Company announces in a press release that they had signed a definitive agreement for the Company to acquire all of Lightsport. The closing of the transaction was subject to the satisfaction of various conditions including a "one-for-five" combination or reverse split of its shares, as well as other conditions regarding the issuance of shares. On September 26, 2002, the Company's plans to acquire all of Lightsport Products, Inc. were terminated without further extension when certain conditions precedent to the acquisition were not satisfied.

Plan of Operation

Through December 31, 2002, the Company had no active business operations but continued to pursue acquisition candidates. The independent auditor's report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 will include an explanatory paragraph calling attention to a going concern issue. The Company has suffered recurring losses and, at December 31, 2002, has a stockholders' deficit. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern depends upon the Company obtaining additional financing to satisfy the operating needs of the Company and/or complete a successful merger.

Liquidity and Capital Resources - December 31, 2002 Compared to December 31, 2001.

During the current year, the Company had continuing losses from operations. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to secure long-term borrowings with which to finance its future operations. The Company does not currently have any established bank lines of credit. The Company's lack of liquidity is reflected in the table below, which shows comparative working capital (current assets less current liabilities) which is an important measure of the Company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

	December 31, 2002	December 31, 2001
Working Capital (Deficit)	\$ (291,480)	\$ (294,638)

The Company's financial condition at December 31, 2002 reflects an immediate inability to meet its short-term obligations. At December 31, 2002, the Company had \$17,442 cash on hand. The liabilities of the Company at December 31, 2002 aggregated \$308,922, consisting primarily of accounts payable to accountants, lawyers and other service providers as well as amounts due to officers and stockholders of the Company. Accounts payable are due and in

default, and it is possible that persons to whom these obligations are due may seek to collect the amounts due them.

The Company's Stock Option Plan is for its employees, directors, officers, and consultants or advisors of the Company. In May, 1995, the Company filed a registration statement on Form S-8 covering 3,000,000 shares of common stock for this Plan. Since May, 1995, holders have exercised options to purchase 692,649 shares of common stock. 95,640 options were exercised during the year ended December 31, 2002, leaving 2,307,351 yet available, with an amended expiration date of December 31, 2003. (See the Company's 14C, filed December 26, 2002).

Capital Expenditures and Commitments

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002, the Company had no capital expenditures. The amount of capital expenditures required is uncertain, and may be beyond that generated from future operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain any such capital or merger acquisition candidate on satisfactory terms.

Results of Operations - The fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001

The Company reported no revenues for the current or prior year. During the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, operating expenses were \$128,907 and \$24,849, respectively, primarily consisting of professional and consulting fees. As a result, the Company reported net losses of \$74,550 and \$24,849, for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Factors that may affect future results

A number of uncertainties exist that may affect the Company's future operating results, including the possibility of uncertain general economic conditions, market acceptance of the Company's planned future operations, the Company's ability to manage expense growth and the ability to acquire long-term funding (including costs of the Infectech merger).

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following financial statements listed in the table below have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Item 310(a) of Regulation SB (see Item 13).

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Board of Directors
Regal One Corporation

I have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Regal One Corporation as of December 31, 2002 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

The audit for the year 2001 was performed by other accountants whose report is attached.

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

In my opinion the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Regal One Corporation as of December 31, 2002 and the results of its operation and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2002 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that Regal One Corporation will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations, either through future revenues and/or additional debt or equity financing, cannot be determined at this time. In addition, the Company has suffered recurring losses and at December 31, 2002 and has a stockholders' deficit. These uncertainties raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue in existence.

George Brenner, CPA
Los Angeles, California
March 18, 2003

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Albright, Persing & Associates, Ltd.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

1025 Ridgeview Dr., Suite 300
Reno, Nevada 89509
Phone (775) 826-5432
FAX (775) 826-5510

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Board of Directors
Regal One Corporation

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Regal One Corporation as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related statements of income and comprehensive income, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Regal One Corporation as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and the results of its operation and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that Regal One Corporation will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations, either through future revenues and/or additional debt or equity financing, cannot be determined at this time. In addition, the Company has suffered recurring losses and at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, and has a stockholders' deficit. These uncertainties raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue in existence.

*/s/ Albright, Persing & Associates, Ltd.
Reno, Nevada
March 12, 2002*

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION
BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND DECEMBER 31, 2001
(See Accountants' Audit Reports)

	<u>12/31/02</u>	<u>12/31/01</u>
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 17,442	\$ 4,744
Prepaid expenses	--	176
	<u>\$ 17,442</u>	<u>4,920</u>
Other Assets		
Deferred tax asset, net	--	--
	<u>\$ 17,442</u>	<u>\$ 4,920</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current Liabilities		
Due to stockholders and officers	\$ 109,858	\$ 157,184
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	199,064	142,374
	<u>308,922</u>	<u>299,558</u>
Total Current Liabilities		
	<u>308,922</u>	<u>299,558</u>
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		

Preferred stock, no par value.		
Series A-Authorized 50,000 shares; 0 issued and outstanding in 2002 and 2001	--	--
Series B-Authorized 500,000 shares; 208,965 issued and outstanding in 2002 and 2001		
Common stock, no par value.	500	500
Authorized 50,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 1,365,356 and 1,269,716 as of December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively	6,114,312	6,036,604
Accumulated Deficit	(6,406,292)	(6,331,742)
NET STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	<u>(291,480)</u>	<u>(294,638)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	<u>\$ 17,442</u>	<u>\$ 4,920</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
Years Ended December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001
(See Accountants' Audit Reports)

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Expenses:		
Consulting and outside services	\$ 35,957	\$ --
Professional services	90,607	20,545
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	2,343	1,934
Interest expense	--	2,370
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net Income (Loss)	(128,907)	(24,849)
Other Income - Related Party	<u>54,357</u>	<u> </u>
Net Loss Before Income Taxes	(74,550)	(24,849)
Provision for Income Taxes	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net (Loss)	<u>\$ (74,550)</u>	<u>\$ (24,849)</u>
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares	<u>1,322,143</u>	<u>1,250,799</u>
Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Common Share	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

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STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
Years Ended December 31, 2002 and 2001
(See Accountants' Audit Reports)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Accumulated Deficit	Net Stockholder's (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		
Balance, December 31, 2000	208,965	\$ 500	1,269,716	\$6,036,604	\$(6,306,893)	\$(269,789)
Net (Loss)	--	--	--	--	(24,849)	(24,849)
Balance, December 31, 2001	208,965	500	1,269,716	6,036,604	(6,331,742)	(294,638)
Net (Loss)					(74,550)	(74,550)
Stock for Cash @ \$.8125/sh.			70,640	57,395		57,395
Stock for Debt @ \$.8125/sh.			25,000	20,313		20,313
Balance, December 31, 2002	208,965	\$ 500	1,365,356	\$6,114,312	\$(6,406,292)	\$(291,480)

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(See Accountants' Audit Reports)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2002	2001
Cash Flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (74,550)	\$ (24,849)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Decrease in amount due officer	(54,357)	
Noncash consulting fees	--	--
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses	176	(176)
Expenses paid by stockholders and officers	19,550	6,181
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	77,003	18,252
Decrease in due to stockholders	(12,519)	--
Total adjustments	29,853	24,257
Net cash used by operating activities	(44,697)	(592)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Net cash provided by investing activities	--	--

Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from sale of stock	57,395	--
Proceeds from stockholder loan	--	3,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash provided by financing activities	57,395	3,000
Net increase in cash	12,698	2,408
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash at beginning of period	4,744	2,336
Cash at end of period	\$ 17,442	\$ 4,744
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid for interest	\$ --	\$ 25
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ --	\$ --
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Non-Monetary Transaction:

Issue of 25,000 shares of common stock to reduce an account payable	\$ 20,313	\$ --
	<hr/>	<hr/>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

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REGAL ONE CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

Regal One Corporation (the "Company") located in Las Vegas, Nevada, is a Florida corporation originally incorporated as Electro-Mechanical Services, Inc., in 1959 in Florida. The Company has been involved in a variety of industries including automobile mufflers, real estate, and the pharmaceutical and health field. The Company is currently not in formal business operations, but is actively seeking a merger candidate.

The Company has not generated significant revenue during the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 and has funded its operation primarily through the issuance of equity. Accordingly, the Company's ability to accomplish its business strategy and to ultimately achieve profitable operations is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing, or to merge with a going concern company. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional funding, and, if available, will be obtained on terms favorable to or affordable by the Company.

In addition, the Company has suffered recurring losses and at December 31, 2002 has a stockholders' deficit. These factors indicated that the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company obtaining additional financing to satisfy the operating needs of the company. The Company is seeking a merger candidate.

These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures

of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments.

The carrying amounts for the Company's cash, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, due to stockholder and officers approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Income Taxes

In February, 1992, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS No. 109"). SFAS No. 109 required a change from the deferred method of accounting for income taxes of APB Opinion 11 to the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method of SFAS No. 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under SFAS No. 109, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Effective January 1, 1993, the Company adopted SFAS No. 109. The application of SFAS No. 109 had an immaterial effect on the Company's financial statements for the periods prior to January 1, 1993 due to operating losses incurred by the Company in 1993 and prior years.

Earnings (Loss) per share

In February, 1997, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share. SFAS No. 128 simplifies the standards for computing earnings per share ("EPS") and was effective for financial statements issued for periods ending after December 15, 1997, with earlier application not permitted. Upon adoption, all prior EPS data was restated.

Basic EPS is determined using net income divided by the weighted average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average shares outstanding, assuming all dilutive potential common shares were issued.

Since the fully diluted loss per share for 2002 and 2001 was antidilutive, basic and diluted losses per share are the same. Accordingly, options to purchase common issuable upon conversion of preferred stock were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per common share.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2002, SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation -- Transition and Disclosure, ("SFAS No. 148") was issued. This statement amends FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for stock based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that voluntarily changes to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this Statement amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 and APB Opinion No. 28, "Interim Financial Reporting," to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. SFAS No. 148 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002 and for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. The adoption of the provisions of SFAS No. 148 did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In June, 1997, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income. SFAS No. 130 establishes standards for reporting and presentation of comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general-purpose financial statements. This statement does not, however, require a specific format for the disclosure, but requires the Company to display an amount representing total comprehensive income for the period in its financial statements. Comprehensive income is determined by adjusting net income by other items not included as a component of net income, such as the unrealized gain (loss) on certain marketable securities. During the periods presented, the Company had no components that were not a part of net income (loss).

In June, 1997, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. SFAS No. 131 establishes standards for the manner in which public business enterprises report information about operating segments in annual financial statements and requires that those enterprises report selected information about operating segments in interim financial reports issued to shareholders. This statement also requires that a public business enterprise report financial and descriptive information about its reportable operating segments. The Company is currently not in formal business operations and does not have any reportable operating segments.

In June, 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, however, the effective date for this pronouncement was delayed for one year from the original effective date of fiscal years beginning after June 15, 1999. Since the Company does not deal in derivative instruments or hedging activities, it is anticipated that this pronouncement will have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 1999 and 2000, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 137, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities-Deferral of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 133, and SFAS No. 138, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities, respectively. These statements require companies to record derivatives on the balance sheet as assets or liabilities, measured at fair value. Gains or losses resulting from changes in the values of those derivatives would be accounted for depending on the use of the derivative and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting. The adoption of these statements will have no significant impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 1999, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 ("SAB 101"), Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements. SAB 101 provides guidance on the recognition, presentation, and disclosure of revenues in financial statements of all public registrants. In October 2000, the SEC issued a Frequently asked Questions document related to SAB 101 which provides interpretive guidance.

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In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. SFAS No. 141 addresses the initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and other intangible assets acquired in a business combination. SFAS No. 141 is applicable to business combinations beginning July 1, 2001. The adoption of this statement will have no significant impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 142 addresses the recognition and measurement of goodwill and other intangible assets subsequent to their acquisition. SFAS No. 142 also addresses the initial recognition and measurement of intangible assets acquired outside of a business combination whether acquired individually or with a group of other assets. This statement provides that intangible assets with finite useful lives be amortized and that intangible assets with indefinite lives and goodwill will not be amortized, but will rather be tested at least annually for impairment. SFAS No. 142 will be effective for the Company's fiscal year 2002.

NOTE 2 - STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

The authorized number of shares of preferred stock is 50,000,000. The Company's bylaws allow for segregating this preferred stock into separate series. As of December 31, 2002, the Company has authorized 500,000 shares of series A preferred stock and 50,000,000 shares of series B convertible preferred stock. At December 31, 2002 and 2001 there were no outstanding shares of series A preferred stock. At December 31, 2002 and 2001 208,965 shares of series B preferred stock were outstanding.

Holders of series A preferred stock shall be entitled to voting rights equivalent to 1,000 shares of common stock for each share of preferred. The series A preferred stock has certain dividend and liquidation preferences over common stockholders.

Holders of series B preferred stock shall be entitled to voting rights equivalent to 100 shares of common stock for each share of preferred. The series B preferred stock is entitled to a noncumulative dividend of 8.75% of revenues which exceed \$5,000,000. At the option of the holder of series B preferred stock, each share can be converted to common stock at a rate of 100 shares of common for each share of preferred.

As of December 31, 2002 and 2001, no dividends have been declared on the series A or series B convertible preferred stock.

NOTE 3 - STOCK OPTIONS

On May 3, 1995, the Company adopted a 3,000,000 common shares stock option plan to provide incentives to those individuals who serve or have served the Company as employees, officers, directors or consultants. Under the plan, the Board of Directors is authorized to grant option to individuals who have contributed, or will contribute to the well being of the Company. On March 23, 2001, the Company amended the Plan to extend the expiration date of granted options from March 31, 2001, to March 31, 2002 and in 2002 further extended the expiration date to December 31, 2003. At December 31, 2002, the Company had remaining 2,307,351 options granted to the Plan, with an exercise price of \$.8125 per option.

The Company applies APB Opinion 25 in accounting for its fixed stock option plan. Accordingly, since the market value and the option price of the Company's stock were equal on the measurement date, no compensation cost has been recognized.

The following table summarizes the Company's stock options activity:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, January 1, 2001	2,402,991	\$.8125
Options and warrants granted	--	--
Options and warrants exercised	--	--
Options and warrants forfeited/expired	--	--
Balance, January 1, 2002	2,402,991	.8125
Options and warrants granted	--	--
Options and warrants exercised	95,640	.8125
Options and warrants forfeited/expired	--	--
Balance, December 31, 2002	2,307,351	\$.8125

The following table summarized information regarding stock options outstanding at December 31, 2002:

Outstanding Options			Exercisable Options		
Exercise Price Range	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$.8125	2,307,351	1 Year	\$.8125	2,307,251	\$.8125

NOTE 4 - INCOME TAXES

As discussed in Note 1, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 effective January 1, 1993. One of the provisions of Statement 109 enables companies to record deferred tax assets for the benefit to be derived from the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards and certain deductible temporary differences. At December 31, 2002 and 2001, the tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets are presented below:

	2002	2001
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 688,478	\$ 669,673
Less: valuation allowance	(688,478)	(669,773)
	\$ --	\$ --

Due to operating losses incurred by the Company, the Company established a related valuation allowance of \$668,478 and 669,673 at December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

As of December 31, 2001, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$2,044,000 for Federal income tax return purposes, which expire through 2006. Additionally, the Company has \$92,040 in unpaid consulting expenses due to a related party. The future tax benefits for these tax assets are dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future earnings.

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NOTE 5 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

At December 31, 2002, there were five loans from stockholders and officers in the amount of \$69,858 plus \$40,000 due to the spouse of a deceased officer for an aggregate of \$109,858. These loans are non-interest bearing, unsecured and payable as funds become available.

The above \$40,000 loan was originally \$94,357. The payable for services rendered was reduced by mutual consent with the deceased officer's spouse only payable after all liabilities have been paid. the reduction of the liability (\$54,357) has been recorded as other income in the accompanying Statement of Operations.

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ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

There have been no disagreements with accountants with respect to accounting and/or financial disclosure for any periods reported on in this Form 10-KSB.

PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS: COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the current directors and executive officers of the Company:

Name	Age	Position
Dr. Malcolm Currie	76	Chairman of the Board/CEO
Richard Babbitt	77	President, Secretary, Treasurer & Director
Michael Platt	61	Director

Each director holds office for a one-year term until his successor has been elected and qualified at the annual meeting of the Company's shareholders. The members of the Board of Directors serve without remuneration. Corporate Officers are elected by the Board of Directors and serve at the discretion of the Board.

Upon the passing of Israel Rubinstein, he was replaced in his various capacities by Dr. Malcolm Currie.

Dr. Malcolm Currie was appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company in August, 1995. From 1969 to 1973, Dr. Currie was the Undersecretary of Research and Engineering for the Office of Defense. From 1973 to 1977, Dr. Currie was President of the Missile Systems Group for Hughes Aircraft Corporation. From 1977 to 1988, Dr. Currie started as Executive Vice President and eventually became Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Hughes Aircraft Corporation. From 1992 to present, Dr. Currie has been Chairman Emeritus of Hughes Aircraft Corporation. Dr. Currie is also on the Board of Directors of Unocal Oil. Dr. Currie obtained a graduate MBA from the University of California, Berkeley, and a PhD in Research Engineering at the University of California, Berkeley.

Richard Babbitt was appointed as the Secretary and Treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors of the Company in August, 1995. Mr. Babbitt has been the President of the Medical Supply Company, BI Industries, American Safety Equipment Corporation, and BI Advisors. Mr. Babbitt is an international marketing consultant to Teikuro Corporation and Cosmo Corporation in Japan. Mr. Babbitt is also a member of the Board of Directors of Unisyn Biowaste Technology and Interstate Safety Corporation. Mr. Babbitt obtained an undergraduate degree from Purdue University.

Mr. Michael E. Platt was appointed as a member of the Board of the Directors of the Company in August, 1995. Michael E. Platt is President of Fresh Food Ventures, Inc. Mr. Platt co-founded Peerless Industrial Group, Inc. ("Peerless") in 1983, and was responsible for building it to an organization of more than 500 people, raising capital, taking the company public in 1985 and developing 12 Fuddrucker's Restaurants in four Midwestern states. In 1994, Peerless sold its Fuddrucker's Restaurants and in 1995 completed the acquisition of the Peerless Chain Company, a major domestic marketer of various chain products. Mr. Platt served as a Director of New Products for Kentucky Fried Chicken Corporation, and in various marketing positions at General Foods Corporation.

Compliance with Section 16 of The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

To the Company's knowledge, based on a review of such materials as are required by the SEC, no officer, director, or beneficial holder of more than five percent of the Company's issued and outstanding shares of common stock has filed with the SEC any form or report required to be so filed pursuant to section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 or prior thereto (see Item 11 for a list of the Company's officers, directors and beneficial holders of more than five percent of the Company's issued and outstanding shares of common stock).

Based solely on a review of such materials as is required by the SEC, the Company is not aware of any transactions that were not reported.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

There was no cash compensation paid by the Company to the executive officers of the Company for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The persons set forth on the chart below are known to the Company to be the beneficial owners of more than five percent of the Company's outstanding voting common stock as of December 31, 2002. Information concerning the number and percentage of shares of voting common stock of the Company owned on record and beneficially by management is set forth on the chart below:

Name and Address of beneficial owner	Shares of Common Stock beneficially owned	Percent of Common Stock owned (1)
Malcolm Currie 11300 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 800 Los Angeles, California 90064	0 (Common Stock) 30,000 (Preferred)	0.00%
Richard Babbit 11300 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 800 Los Angeles, California 90064	0 (Common Stock) 30,000 (Preferred)	0.00%
Michael Platt 11300 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 800 Los Angeles, California 90064	0 (Common Stock) 36,750 (Preferred)	0.00%
C.J. Newman 401 2nd Ave., Suite 634 Minneapolis, MN 55401	241,687 (Common Stock) 2,019,762 (Options)	17.74% (Excluding Options)
Robert B. Kay 4510 E. Thousand Oaks Blvd., Suite 100 Westlake Village, California 91362	153,703 (Common Stock)	11.28%
All Officers and Directors as a Group	0 (Common Stock) 96,750 (Preferred)	0.00%

(1) Based upon 1,362,256 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2002. This does not take into account 208,965 shares of Preferred stock representing in the aggregate 24,296,500 common shares votes. Each share of Preferred Stock is convertible into 100 shares of voting common stock. Of the Preferred Stock outstanding, 96,750 shares (46.3%) are held by the Directors of the Company (Dr. Malcolm Currie, 30,000 shares; Richard Babbit, 30,000 shares; Michael Platt, 36,750 shares).

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

None.

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

Exhibits

99.1 - Certifications in Accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

A copy of any of the exhibits listed or referred to above will be furnished at a reasonable cost to any person who was a shareholder of the Company on December 31, 2002 upon receipt from any such person of written request for any such exhibit. Such request should be sent to the Company with the attention directed to the Corporate Secretary.

Reports on Form 8-K

None.

SIGNATURES

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

REGAL ONE CORPORATION

Date: March 26, 2003

/s/ Richard Babbitt
Richard Babbitt, President

Date: March 26, 2003

/s/ Malcolm Currie
Malcolm Currie, Chairman

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Company and in the capacities end on the dates indicated.

/s/ Richard Babbitt
Richard Babbitt
President, Secretary, Treasurer & Director

March 26, 2003

/s/ Malcolm R. Currie
Dr. Malcolm R. Currie
Chairman & Director

March 26, 2003

/s/ Michael E. Platt
Michael E. Platt
Director

March 26, 2003

Exhibit 99.1

Pursuant to the requirements of Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Richard Babbitt provides the following certification.

I, Richard Babbitt, President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director of Regal One Corporation ("Company"), certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB of the Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to me by others, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of our board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls; and
6. I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of my most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: March 26, 2003

/s/ Richard Babbitt

Richard Babbitt, President, Secretary, Treasurer & Director

Pursuant to the requirements of Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Malcolm Currie provides the following certification.

I, Malcolm Currie, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Regal One Corporation ("Company"), certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB of the Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to me by others, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of our board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls; and
6. I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of my most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: March 26, 2003

/s/ Malcolm Currie

Malcolm Currie, Chairman

Pursuant to the requirements of Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Michael Platt provides the following certification.

I, Michael Platt, Director of Regal One Corporation ("Company"), certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB of the Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to me by others, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of our board of directors (or

persons performing the equivalent functions):

- a. All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls; and
6. I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of my most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: March 26, 2003

/s/ Michael Platt

Michael Platt, Director