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CLEAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD  
Form 10QSB  
May 20, 2002

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

FORM 10-QSB

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

For the quarterly period ended MARCH 31, 2002  
-----

☐ or  
[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)  
OF THE EXCHANGES ACT

For the transition period from ----- to -----

Commission file number 000-14646

CLEAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.  
(Exact name of Small Business Issuer as Specified in Its Charter)

NEW YORK 06-1113228  
-----  
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer  
incorporation or organization) Identification Number)

4 Ashlagan Street, P.O. Box 8624,  
Kiryat Gat, Israel 82021  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

011 972 8 660 2108 (Issuer's telephone number, including area code)

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  
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  
[X] No [ ]

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common  
Stock, \$0.01 Par Value, on May 13, 2002 was 42,766,087 shares.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one):  
Yes No X  
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### SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB contains forward-looking statements as defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are other than statements of historical facts. These statements are subject to uncertainties and risks including, but not limited to, product and service demand and acceptance, changes in technology, economic conditions, the impact of competition and pricing, government regulation, and other risks defined in this document and in statements filed from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These cautionary statements and any other cautionary statements that may accompany the forward-looking statements expressly qualify all such forward-looking statements. In addition, Clean Systems Technology Group, Ltd. disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof.

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## PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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### CLEAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.

#### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF MARCH 31, 2002. (UNAUDITED) (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

#### ASSETS:

##### CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	23
Accounts receivable - net		1,797
Accounts receivable - related party		26
Inventory		2,264
Costs incurred in excess of billings on contracts in progress		1,329
Refundable value added tax		82
Employee advances		23
Other current assets		78
Deferred taxes		26
		-----

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		5,648
----------------------	--	-------

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - NET		1,909
------------------------------	--	-------

OTHER ASSETS		234
		-----

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TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 7,791
	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Short-term bank credit	\$ 6
Bank line of credit	2,124
Accounts payable	1,535
Accrued compensation	378
Short-term loans	238
Accrued expenses	302
Other liabilities	92
	-----
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	4,675
	-----
CONVERTIBLE NOTES	913
	-----
ACCRUED SEVERANCE PAY - NET	35
	-----
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	--
	-----
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:	
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 110,000,000 shares authorized, 42,766,087, issued and outstanding	428
Additional paid-in capital	428
Retained earnings	1,312
	-----
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	2,168
	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 7,791
	=====

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

	THREE MONTHS END MARCH 31, 2 0 0 2 -----	
REVENUES	\$ 3,099	\$
COST OF REVENUE	1,757	-----
GROSS PROFIT	1,342	
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Selling, general and administrative	515	-----
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	827	
INTEREST EXPENSE	36	
OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME	(275)	-----
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	516	
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	10	-----
NET INCOME	\$ 506	\$ =====
NET INCOME PER SHARE - BASIC	\$ .01	\$ =====
NET INCOME PER SHARE - DILUTED	\$ .01	\$ =====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES - BASIC	42,766,087	=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES - DILUTED	43,809,087	=====

CLEAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(UNAUDITED)  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT NUMBER OF SHARE DATA)

	COMMON STOCK NUMBER OF SHARES -----	AMOUNT -----	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL -----	RET EARN -----
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2001	42,766,087	\$ 428	\$ 428	\$
Net Income	--	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE MARCH 31, 2002	42,766,087	\$ 428	\$ 428	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CLEAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE  
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002  
(UNAUDITED)  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Net income	\$	506
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash		

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(used for) operating activities:	
Amortization and depreciation	72
Gain from the sale of property and equipment	--
Change in accrued severance pay - net	6
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in:	
Accounts receivable - net	(306)
Accounts receivable - related party	103
Inventory	33
Costs incurred in excess of billings on contracts in progress	(992)
Refundable value added tax	(10)
Employee advances	7
Other current assets	(55)
Deferred taxes	(2)
Increase (decrease) in:	
Accounts payable	(106)
Accrued compensation	(29)
Accrued expenses	(76)
Other liabilities	36
NET CASH - (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(813)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Acquisition of property and equipment	(331)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	--
Other assets	(2)
Investment in unconsolidated subsidiary	(94)
NET CASH - INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(427)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Proceeds from loans	--
Proceeds from convertible notes	673
Repayment of shareholder loans	--
Changes in short-term bank credit - net	623
Repayment of short-term loans - net	(68)
Deferred loan costs	(72)
NET CASH - FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1,156
NET [DECREASE] IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - FORWARD	\$ (84)

See Notes to the Combined Financial Statements.

CLEAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

		THREE MO MAR
		2 0 0 2 -----
NET [DECREASE] IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - FORWARD	\$	(84)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF PERIODS		107 -----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF PERIODS	\$	23 =====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION: Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$	33
Income taxes	\$	--

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CLEAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED)  
(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND  
PER SHARE DATA OR AS OTHERWISE NOTED)

[1] BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Clean Systems Technology Group, Ltd. have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do



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not include all information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments [consisting of normal recurring accruals] considered necessary in order to make the interim financial statements not misleading have been included. Results for the three months ended March 31, 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2002. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto of the Company and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2001.

On October 17, 2001, Entertainment International Ltd. ("ENTI"), through its wholly-owned subsidiary ENTI Acquisition I Corp., closed a transaction (the "Transaction") providing for the acquisition of CSTI Hi-Tec, Ltd. an Israeli corporation. All of the issued and outstanding shares of CSTI Hi-Tec, Ltd. were exchanged for shares of ENTI's unregistered restricted common stock. Simultaneously with the closing, the Board of Directors authorized a one for twenty reverse stock split of all ENTI's issued and outstanding common stock. All references in the accompanying consolidated financial statements to the number of shares have been restated to reflect the reverse stock split.

For accounting purposes, the Transaction has been treated as a recapitalization of CSTI Hi-Tec, Ltd., with CSTI Hi-Tec, Ltd. as the acquirer. The shares issued in the Transaction are treated as being issued for cash and are shown as outstanding for all periods presented in the same manner as for a stock split. The consolidated financial statements reflect the results of operations of CSTI Hi-Tec, Ltd. and its subsidiaries and ENTI as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2001, reflect the results of operations and financial position of CSTI Hi-Tec, Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Pro forma information on the Transaction is not presented as, at the date of the Transaction, ENTI was considered a public shell and accordingly, the Transaction was not considered a business combination. On December 27, 2001, ENTI amended its certificate of incorporation to change its name from Entertainment International, Ltd. to Clean Systems Technology Group, Ltd. (the "Company" or "CSTI").

### [2] SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies followed by the Company are set forth in Note 1 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2001.

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CLEAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED)  
(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND  
PER SHARE DATA OR AS OTHERWISE NOTED)

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

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from those estimates.

REVENUE RECOGNITION -- The Company follows the percentage-of-completion method of accounting for contracts that extend for periods in excess of one year. Accordingly, income is recognized in the ratio that costs incurred bears to estimated total costs. Where contracts in progress are subject to negotiation and it is probable that the additional costs will be recovered, none of the costs are recognized in the income statement until pricing has been approved. Similarly, the revenue is not recognized until realization is assured beyond a reasonable doubt. Adjustments to cost estimates are made periodically, and losses expected to be incurred on contracts in progress are charged to operations in the period such losses are determined. The aggregate of cost incurred on contracts in progress in excess of related billings is shown as a current asset, and the aggregate of billings on contracts in progress in excess of related costs incurred as shown as a current liability.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS -- In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS No. 141"). SFAS No. 141 changes the accounting for business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001, requiring that all business combinations be accounted for using the purchase method and that intangible assets be recognized as assets apart from goodwill if they arise from contractual or other legal rights, or if they are separable or capable of being separated from the acquired entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged. SFAS No. 141 is effective for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. The adoption of SFAS No. 141 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangibles" (SFAS No. 142") SFAS No. 142 specifies the financial accounting and reporting for acquired goodwill and other intangible assets. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives will not be amortized but rather will be tested at least annually for impairment. SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. SFAS No. 142 requires that the useful lives of intangible assets acquired on or before June 30, 2001 be reassessed and the remaining amortization periods adjusted accordingly. Previously recognized intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives shall be tested for impairment. Goodwill recognized on or before June 30, 2001, shall be assigned to one or more reporting units and shall be tested for impairment as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which SFAS No. 142 is initially applied in its entirety. As of March 31, 2002, the Company had no recorded goodwill or indefinite lived intangibles. Therefore, the Company believes that the adoption of SFAS No. 142 will not have a significant impact on its results of operations or financial position.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" ("SFAS No. 143"), which is effective October 1, 2003. SFAS No. 143 requires, among other things, the accounting and reporting of legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development, or normal operation of a long-lived asset. The Company is currently assessing, but has not yet determined, the effect of SFAS No. 143 on its financial position or results of operations.

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," ("SFAS No. 144"). SFAS No. 144 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. SFAS No. 144 addresses accounting and reporting of all long-lived assets, except goodwill, that are either held and used or disposed of through sale or other means. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS No. 144, but believes that its adoption will not have a material impact on its operating results or financial position.

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### [3] INVENTORY

Inventory, which consists of raw materials, is valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the weighted average method.

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CLEAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED)  
(ALL AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND  
PER SHARE DATA OR AS OTHERWISE NOTED)

### [4] NET INCOME PER SHARE

Earnings per share are calculated in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings per Share" ("SFAS 128"). SFAS 128 requires the reporting of both basic earnings per share, which is the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, and diluted earnings per share, which includes the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and all dilutive potential common shares outstanding, utilizing the treasury stock method. For the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, the shares issued in the Transaction are treated as outstanding for all periods presented. For the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, dilutive potential common shares outstanding reflect shares issuable under convertible notes [See Note 5]. Share and per share amounts reflect the effect of the one for twenty reverse stock split in October 2001.

### [5] CONVERTIBLE NOTES

During the three months ended March 31, 2002, the Company issued \$673 in convertible notes. Principal amounts of the notes may be converted by the holders into shares of Company common stock, at a conversion price of \$0.875 per share, at any time from issuance until May 15, 2003. At May 15, 2003, the notes automatically convert into shares of Company common stock at a price equal to \$0.875, subject to adjustment. The adjustment entitles the noteholders to receive consideration at least equal to the original principal amount of the note plus accrued interest at eight percent from the date of issuance. The consideration may be paid in cash or common stock at the sole discretion of the Company.

### [6] OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME

Aggregate amounts in other (expense) income are primarily the result of foreign currency translation adjustments. Substantially all of the Company's sales are made in U.S. dollars. In addition, a substantial portion of the Company's costs are incurred in U.S. dollars. Since the U.S. dollar is the primary currency in the economic environment in which the Company operates, the U.S. dollar is its functional currency.

During the three months ended March 31, 2002 certain assets and liabilities were denominated in NIS while the payments to suppliers were linked to the U.S.

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dollar which caused a substantial translation adjustment due to the relative strength of the U.S. dollar to the New Israeli shekel in 2002.

### [7] GEOGRAPHIC REPORTING

Revenues by geographic classifications are as follows:

	[In U.S. \$ thousands]				
	Israel	Italy	India	Other	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
For the period ended					
March 31, 2002	\$ 3,007	\$ 74	\$ 18	\$ --	\$ 3,099
For the period ended					
March 31, 2001	\$ 20	\$ 2,376	\$ 685	\$ 189	\$ 3,270

### [8] INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY -- AT COST

In January 2002 the Company paid \$94 for a nineteen percent (19%) interest in Altan Systems Ltd., an entity whose processes and technology may enhance CSTI's product line. The investment will be carried at cost.

### [9] SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to March 31, 2002, the Company issued an aggregate of \$200 in convertible notes with terms substantially similar to those described in Note 5.

. . . . .

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

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

When used in this Form 10-QSB and in future filings by CSTI with the Securities and Exchange commission, the words or phrases "will likely result" and "the company expects, "will continue," "is anticipated," "estimated," "project," or "outlook" or similar expressions are intended to identify "forward-looking statements." CSTI wishes to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, each of which speak only as of the date made. Such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical earnings and those presently anticipated or projected. CSTI has no obligation to publicly release the result of any revisions which may be made to any forward-looking statements to reflect anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances

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occurring after the date of such statements.

### OVERVIEW

CSTI designs, engineers, manufactures, installs and services ultra high purity systems for transportation of clean gases and liquids from the source, where the gases and liquids are stored, to the point of use for the following processing industries:

- o Micro-electronics (semi conductors);
- o Optical fibers;
- o Pharmaceuticals and Bio-technology; and
- o Metal Blades.

CSTI product lines provide a total solution for the four major gas and chemical systems from source to the point of use referenced above. Since the gases and the chemicals are pure and extremely dangerous, the systems that CSTI manufactures must have the highest levels of safety and quality.

CSTI products are divided into three main categories:

- o Systems for ultra high purity gases from source to point of use;
- o Pre-manufactured products sub-systems; and
- o System upgrades.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

This discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based on its consolidated financial statements that have been prepared under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. All significant accounting policies are disclosed in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-KSB. The consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the following discussion of the Company's critical accounting policies. Critical accounting policies and estimates are:

- o Revenue Recognition
- o Use of Estimates

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**REVENUE RECOGNITION** -- The Company follows the percentage-of-completion method of accounting for contracts that extend for periods in excess of one year. Accordingly, income is recognized in the ratio that costs incurred bears to estimated total costs. Adjustments to cost estimates are made periodically, and losses expected to be incurred on contracts in progress are charged to operations in the period such losses are determined. The aggregate of cost incurred and income recognized on uncompleted contracts in excess of related billings is shown as a current asset, and the aggregate of billings on uncomplete contracts in excess of related costs incurred and income recognized is shown as a current liability.

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

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS -- In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS No. 141"). SFAS No. 141 changes the accounting for business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001, requiring that all business combinations be accounted for using the purchase method and that intangible assets be recognized as assets apart from goodwill if they arise from contractual or other legal rights, or if they are separable or capable of being separated from the acquired entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged. SFAS No. 141 is effective for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. The adoption of SFAS No. 141 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangibles" (SFAS No. 142) SFAS No. 142 specifies the financial accounting and reporting for acquired goodwill and other intangible assets. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives will not be amortized but rather will be tested at least annually for impairment. SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. SFAS No. 142 requires that the useful lives of intangible assets acquired on or before June 30, 2001 be reassessed and the remaining amortization periods adjusted accordingly. Previously recognized intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives shall be tested for impairment. Goodwill recognized on or before June 30, 2001, shall be assigned to one or more reporting units and shall be tested for impairment as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which SFAS No. 142 is initially applied in its entirety. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had no recorded goodwill or indefinite lived intangibles. Therefore, the Company believes that the adoption of SFAS No. 142 will not have a significant impact on its results of operations or financial position.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" ("SFAS No. 143"), which is effective October 1, 2003. SFAS No. 143 requires, among other things, the accounting and reporting of legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development, or normal operation of a long-lived asset. The Company is currently assessing, but has not yet determined, the effect of SFAS No. 143 on its financial position or results of operations.

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," ("SFAS No. 144"). SFAS No. 144 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. SFAS No. 144 addresses accounting and reporting of all long-lived assets, except goodwill, that are either held and used or disposed of through sale or other means. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS No. 144, but believes that its adoption will not have a material impact on its operating results or financial position.

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### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth, as a percentage of total revenue, certain consolidated statements of operations data for the periods indicated. These

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operating results are not necessarily indicative of the results for any future period.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,			
	2 0 0 2		2 0 0 1	
	-----		-----	
Revenues	100	%	100	%
Cost of Revenues	57	%	74	%
Gross Profit	43	%	26	%
Selling General and Administrative	16	%	13	%
Income from Operations	27	%	13	%
Interest Expense	1	%	1	%
Other Income (Expense)	(9)	%	3	%
Income Before Taxes on Income	17	%	15	%
Income Taxes	-	%	-	%
Net Income	17	%	15	%

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002 COMPARED WITH THREE MONTHS ENDED  
MARCH 31, 2001  
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

### REVENUES

Revenues in 2002 of \$ 3,099 decreased \$0.17 million (or 5.2%) from \$3,270 in 2001. Management's strategic decision is to continue to be a premier industry leader in Israel as well as to continue to gain market share in the European and Central Asian markets, especially Italy and India. During the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, revenues to customers in Israel amounted to \$3,007 and \$20, respectively. Revenues to Italian, Indian, and other non-domestic customers amounted to \$92 and \$3,250 for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. In general, the Company is not dependent upon any single customer or group of customers. The nature of the Company's business is such that it works on several large contracts at any one time. Therefore, several customers may comprise a significant portion of CSTI's revenues during any fiscal period. Once the Company installs a system for its customer, the customer is generally dependent on the Company for future upgrades of that system.

### COST OF REVENUES

The following table sets forth a comparison of the costs of revenues for the periods indicated:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,			
	2 0 0 2		2 0 0 1	
	-----		-----	
Cost of materials and inventory	\$	128	\$	1,202
Salaries and related expenses		654		387
Subcontractors		42		65
Cost of service abroad		39		210
Rent and taxes		22		24
Vehicles and transportation		74		75
Equipment maintenance and insurance		9		27
Depreciation		44		25

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Miscellaneous	11	32
Changes in work in process	734	376
	-----	-----
Cost of Revenues	\$ 1,757	\$ 2,423
	=====	=====

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Cost of revenues has decreased by \$0.67 million (or 27.5%) to \$1.76 million in 2002 from \$2.42 million in 2001. The decrease is due to a moderate decrease in revenues and the projects' design. Materials and inventory costs decreased by \$716 to \$862 in 2002 from \$1,578 in 2001. The decrease is primarily attributable to higher use of project labor costs as opposed to inventory and materials in projects worked on in 2002 versus 2001. The purchase cost of materials did not significantly increase in 2002 over 2001. Materials and inventory costs as a percentage of revenues was 28% in 2002 as compared to 48% in 2001. The average number of employees during 2002 was 145 as compared to 83 for 2001. Other costs such as rent and taxes, transportation, equipment maintenance and insurance and depreciation decreased in relative proportion to the decrease in revenues.

## GROSS PROFIT

Gross Profit has increased by \$0.50 million (or 59%) to \$1.34 million in 2002 from \$0.85 million in 2001. The increase in gross profit percentage to 43.3% in 2002 from 25.9% in 2001 is due to the higher margins attained on revenues in Israel due to its leading industry position. During the three months ended March 31, 2002, a substantial portion of revenues were earned in Israel while revenues earned in the comparative three month period were earned substantially outside of Israel. Further, the projects worked on in the first quarter of 2002 were more labor intensive than the materials intensive projects of the first quarter of 2001. The Company believes that lower materials usage and its ability to exert greater control over relatively less expensive domestic labor costs contributed to the higher margins experienced in 2002.

## SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

The following table sets forth details regarding selling, general and administrative expenses for the periods indicated:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31,	
	2 0 0 2	2 0 0 1
	-----	-----
Salaries and related expenses	\$ 243	\$ 155
Professional fees	94	51
Telephone and office maintenance	51	45
Travel vehicles and transportation	46	31
Depreciation	21	9
Sales and marketing	60	129
	-----	-----
	\$ 515	\$ 420
	=====	=====



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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses ("SG&A") have increased \$0.09 million (or 22.6%) to \$0.5 million in 2002 from \$0.4 million in 2001. The increase is primarily attributable to the addition of three senior employees in 2002. Management's initiative to increase domestic sales efforts resulted in increased professional fees.

### INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense decreased by \$7 to \$36 in 2002 from \$43 in 2001. The decrease is attributable to lower interest rates in 2002 as compared to 2001.

### OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

The increase in other (expense) of \$(365) to \$(275) in 2002 as compared to an income \$90 in other expenses in 2001 is primarily the result of foreign currency translation adjustments. Substantially all of the Company's sales are made in U.S. dollars. In addition, a substantial portion of the Company's costs are incurred in U.S. dollars. Since the U.S. dollar is the primary currency in the economic environment in which the Company operates, the U.S. dollar is its functional currency.

During the three months ended March 31, 2002 certain assets and liabilities were denominated in NIS while the payments to suppliers were linked to the U.S. dollar which caused a substantial translation adjustment due to the relative strength of the U.S. dollar to the New Israeli shekel in 2002 .

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At March 31, 2002, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$23 as compared to \$471 at March 31, 2001.

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Net cash used in operating activities was \$813 for the three months ended March 31, 2002 as compared to net cash used by operating activities of \$284 for the three months ended March 31, 2001. The increase in net cash used in operating activities is primarily attributable to increases in net accounts receivables and costs incurred in excess of billings. These cash outflows were offset by the increase in net income.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$427 and \$125 for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The increase is primarily due to the direct purchase of real estate property (\$200) and an equity investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary (\$100).

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1,156 and \$(358) for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The increase was primarily due to the increased use of the bank-line of credit facility and the proceeds received from the issuance of convertible notes.

The following summarizes certain financing outstanding as of March 31, 2002:

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[a] Convertible Notes - In January and February 2002, the Company issued \$673 in convertible notes. Principal amounts of the notes may be converted by the holder into shares of Company common stock, at a conversion price of \$0.875 per shares, at any time from issuance until May 15, 2003. At May 15, 2003, the notes automatically convert into shares of Company common stock at a price equal to \$0.875, subject to adjustment. The adjustment entitles the noteholders to receive consideration at least equal to the original principal amount of the note plus accrued interest at eight percent from the date of issuance. The consideration may be paid in cash or common stock at the sole discretion of the Company.

[b] Bank Guarantees - Certain customers require the Company to obtain bank guarantees of a portion of the contract undertaken. The Company has an agreement with the bank under which such guarantees are available. In the event the Company is unable to perform all aspects of the contracts, the bank will make contractual payments to customers and then seek reimbursement from the Company. As of March 31, 2002, the bank had extended approximately \$508 in guarantees to five customers.

Subsequent to March 31, 2002, the Company issued an aggregate of \$200 convertible notes with terms substantially the same as described in [a] above.

Assuming there is no significant change in the business, the Company believes that additional funding such as described above and cash flow from operations and will be sufficient to fund its needs for at least the next twelve months.

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### PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

#### Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Other than as previously disclosed in the Company's Form 10-KSB, the Company is not party to any other material legal proceedings.

#### Item 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

(a) Exhibits.

None.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

None.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CLEAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.

Dated: May 20, 2002

By:

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Jacob Lustgarten  
Chief Executive Officer and  
Chairman of the Board