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SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS INC.

Form 10-K

December 15, 2009

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

FORM 10-K  
ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF  
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009

Commission File Number 333-138217

SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEVADA  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

4438 Vesper Avenue, Suite 2  
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403  
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(949) 355-4559  
(Telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:  
None

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:  
Common Stock, \$.001 par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (ss.232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

As of December 14, 2009, the registrant had 1,700,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. No market value has been computed based upon the fact that no active trading market had been established as of December 14, 2009.

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## PART I

### FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements contained in this Form 10-K that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements" which can be identified by the use of terminology such as "estimates," "projects," "plans," "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," or the negative or other variations, or by discussions

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of strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. We urge you to be cautious of the forward-looking statements, that such statements, which are contained in this Form 10-K, reflect our current beliefs with respect to future events and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors affecting our operations, market growth, services, products and licenses. No assurances can be given regarding the achievement of future results, as actual results may differ materially as a result of the risks we face, and actual events may differ from the assumptions underlying the statements that have been made regarding anticipated events.

All written forward-looking statements made in connection with this Form 10-K that are attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Given the uncertainties that surround such statements, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Sopac Cellular Solutions Inc. was incorporated on July 10, 2006, and was formed to sell wireless technology and cell phone service to medium and large corporations, involving a large array of cellular service plans, cell phones, software and accessories.

We completed a form SB-2 Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933 with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission registering 700,000 shares at a price of \$0.05 per share. The offering was completed on April 10, 2007 for total proceeds to the company of \$35,000.

On September 25, 2007 our common stock shares were approved for trading on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol "SOPC".

The company has not been successful in establishing national partnerships with service providers such as Sprint/Nextel, AT&T and Verizon Wireless and T-Mobile. Due to the economic conditions and changing technology over the past year, the Company has been unable to attain any level of success despite the continued efforts of our director. We are now considering available options to maximize shareholder value.

Our management has been analyzing various alternatives available to our company to ensure our survival and to preserve our shareholder's investment in our common shares. This analysis has included sourcing additional forms of financing to continue our business as is and also looking for other opportunities including business combinations. At this stage in our operations, we believe

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either course is acceptable, as our operations have not been profitable and our future prospects for our business are not good without further financing.

In implementing a structure for a particular business combination or opportunity, we may become a party to a merger, consolidation, reorganization, joint venture, or licensing agreement with another corporation or entity. We may also acquire stock or assets of an existing business. At this stage, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to raise funding to continue our business as is or locate compatible business opportunities, what additional financing we will require to complete a combination with another business opportunity or whether the opportunity's operations will be profitable.

Historically, we have been able to raise a limited amount of capital through sales of our equity stock, but we are uncertain about our continued ability to

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raise funds by sales of our stock. Further, we believe that our company may have more difficulties raising capital for our existing operations than for a new business opportunity. We have not entered into any formal written agreements for a business combination or opportunity. If any such agreement is reached, we intend to disclose such an agreement by filing a current report on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

If we are unable to secure adequate capital to continue our business or alternatively, complete a combination or acquisition, our shareholders will lose some or all of their investment and our business will likely fail.

As of August 31, 2009 we had generated no revenues. We have been issued an opinion by our auditor that raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern based on our current financial position.

### COMPETITION

The wireless services industry is evolving rapidly and, despite the consolidation among carriers, it remains highly fragmented and competitive. Most companies in the industry compete on the basis of selection of wireless carriers, cell phone devices, service plans, price, customer service and experience. As of this date we don't have the necessary partnerships with the service providers that would permit us to work with them, and marketing to large and intermediate sized company prospects. We are, thus, precluded from marketing to a significant portion of the market universe.

### PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

We do not have, nor do we intend to apply for in the near future, any patents or trademarks.

### NEED FOR GOVERNMENTAL APPROVAL OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

We do not require any government approval for the manufacturing or distribution of any of our products.

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### GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY REGULATION

We will be subject to federal laws and regulations that relate directly or indirectly to our operations including securities laws. We will also be subject to common business and tax rules and regulations pertaining to the operation of our business in the United States. The only trade rules that would apply to our business would be taxes. Government regulation of the products we market is a matter handled by the providers of the products we will offer. We expect to continue dealing with established providers and proven products.

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Other than time spent researching our proposed business we have not spent any funds on research and development activities to date. We do not currently plan to spend any funds on research and development activities in the future.

### ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Our operations are not subject to any environmental laws.

### EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

We currently have one employee, who is our executive officer, namely, Ezra E. Ezra. He is responsible for all operations of our business, and currently

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devotes approximately 2 hours per week to administrative tasks, but will be available to address his other duties, as and when needed. There are no formal employment agreements between the company and our current employees.

### REPORTS TO SECURITIES HOLDERS

We provide an annual report that includes audited financial information to our shareholders. We will make our financial information equally available to any interested parties or investors through compliance with the disclosure rules of Regulation S-K for a small business issuer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We are subject to disclosure filing requirements, including filing Form 10K annually and Form 10Q quarterly. In addition, we will file Form 8K and other proxy and information statements from time to time as required. We do not intend to voluntarily file the above reports in the event that our obligation to file such reports is suspended under the Exchange Act. The public may read and copy any materials that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, ("SEC"), at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

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### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

SINCE WE ARE A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY, HAVE GENERATED NO REVENUES AND LACK AN OPERATING HISTORY.

Our company was incorporated in June 2006; we have not yet realized any revenues; and do not know when we will generate revenue. We have virtually no operating history upon which to base our future prospects. Our management has little in the way of industry contacts in the cellular business. Our ability to achieve and maintain profitability and positive cash flow is highly dependent upon a number of factors, including raising more capital, our ability to attract customers, forge partnership relationships with "service providers" (such as Sprint/Nextel, Verizon Wireless, T-Mobile and AT&T, to name a few) as well as product and solutions suppliers. Our limited operating history also makes it difficult to accurately forecast future revenue and appropriately plan our expenses. Given the rigorous requirements of the infrastructure required to operate in the cellular arena, we may never achieve sales or profitability.

Based upon current plans, we expect to incur operating losses in future periods as we incur expenses associated with the continuation of our business as well as its subsequent development, which cannot be guaranteed. Further, we cannot guarantee that we will be successful in raising capital, realizing revenues or in achieving or sustaining positive cash flow at any time in the future. Any such failure could result in the possible closure of our business or force us to seek additional capital through loans or additional sales of our equity securities to continue business operations.

EZRA E. EZRA, THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY, IS OUR ONLY EMPLOYEE. HE DOES NOT HAVE ANY PUBLIC COMPANY EXPERIENCE. HE CURRENTLY DEVOTES APPROXIMATELY 2 HOURS PER WEEK TO COMPANY MATTERS. THE COMPANY'S NEEDS COULD EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF TIME OR LEVEL OF EXPERIENCE THAT HE MAY HAVE. THIS COULD RESULT IN HIS INABILITY TO PROPERLY MANAGE COMPANY AFFAIRS, RESULTING IN OUR REMAINING A START-UP COMPANY WITH NO REVENUES OR PROFITS.

Our business plan does not provide for the hiring of any additional employees until sales will support the expense. That cannot occur before we have been successful in establishing partnerships with the service providers, the sort of partnerships that will allow us to compete in the medium size and corporate

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arenas. We cannot anticipate when or if we will be successful in obtaining those partnerships. Until that time the responsibility of developing the company's business and fulfilling the reporting requirements of a public company all fall upon our only employee, Ezra E. Ezra. He will be responsible for all marketing and sales to businesses as well as dealing with the service and software/solutions providers. He will also be responsible for the purchasing, warehousing, selling, packaging and shipping of the wireless products/services, i.e., the fulfillment process. In addition all customer service and support will be handled by him. At the present Mr. Ezra's primary focus is raising capital and working to establish the aforementioned service partnerships.

WE WILL INCUR ONGOING COST AND EXPENSES FOR SEC REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE. WITHOUT REVENUE WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO REMAIN IN COMPLIANCE.

To be eligible for quotation on the OTCBB, issuers must remain current in their filings with the SEC. Securities quoted on the OTCBB that become delinquent in their required filings will be removed following a grace period if they do not

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make their required filing during that time. In order for us to remain in compliance we will require future revenues to cover the cost of these filings, which could comprise a substantial portion of our available cash resources.

IN THE FUTURE IF WE ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN, ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE WIRELESS PRODUCTS AND SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS PROVIDERS WE MAY NEVER SECURE ANY CUSTOMERS NOR GENERATE ANY PROFITS.

Our success depends on our ability to establish the aforementioned partnerships with one or more of the major service providers. Thus far we have been unsuccessful in our efforts to gain these partnerships.

IF WE ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN WIRELESS PRODUCTS AND SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS THAT WILL MEET OUR CUSTOMERS' DEMANDS ON A TIMELY BASIS WE MAY LOSE CUSTOMERS AND HAVE NO PROFITS.

We intend to purchase, for resale, wireless products and software solutions from a number of manufacturers and suppliers. Because these markets are typically driven by rapid technological advancements, frequent new product introductions and short product lifecycles, our ability to meet our customers' demands depends, in large part, on our suppliers providing us with adequate amounts of products on favorable pricing and terms. Any failure or delay by our suppliers in supplying us with desired products and software solutions, or in providing these products to us on favorable terms, could significantly impair our ability to obtain and deliver products to our customers on a timely and competitive basis.

Additionally, the manufacturers that will supply our wireless products face intense competition from other manufacturers, including some that may have greater financial and other resources. Accordingly, other manufacturers and the software developers themselves may produce wireless products that are less expensive and superior to or more attractive than those that our suppliers produce and they may also be able to spend significantly more to advertise and market their product offerings. If our suppliers fail to respond on a timely basis to the rapid technological changes that have been characteristic of the wireless communications industry, fail to provide new product offerings that are desired by consumers or are otherwise unable to compete effectively against other manufacturers, the products that we will offer may be less desirable and our business operations could suffer.

OUR BUSINESS AND GROWTH COULD BE HINDERED IF WE FAIL TO RETAIN OUR KEY EMPLOYEE AND ATTRACT ADDITIONAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

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Our success depends on the continued service of our President, Ezra E. Ezra, our sole employee. It may be difficult to find a sufficiently qualified individual to replace Mr. Ezra in the event of his death, disability or resignation resulting in our being unable to implement our business plan and the company having no operations or revenues. We do not plan to have key-man insurance on the lives of any of our officers. In addition, in order to support any future growth, we will have to effectively recruit, train and retain qualified personnel. At this point we cannot forecast when sales will commence, nor can we forecast when sales will have reached a level that will sustain our business operations and allow us to begin hiring employees as necessary.

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COMPETITION IN THE WIRELESS SERVICE AND SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS MARKET IS INTENSELY COMPETITIVE AND WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY IN THIS INDUSTRY RESULTING IN A LACK OF SALES AND REVENUE.

The wireless products and solutions market is intensely competitive. We will compete against a large number of well-established companies substantially greater financial, marketing and distribution capabilities than ours, as well as against a large number of smaller specialty distributors. Our largest competitors will include, amongst others, the "Indirect National Sales" departments of IBM, Siebel, Sprint/Nextel, T-Mobile, AT&T and Verizon, to name a few, all of which are publicly-traded companies.

We intend to compete principally on the basis of product/solutions expertise and customer relationship building. The business of marketing wireless products and solutions to medium and larger sized companies has shifted and barriers to entry have stiffened.

We must continually anticipate and respond to competitive factors affecting our industry, including new products and solutions, changes in consumer preferences, demographic trends, international, regional and local economic, social and financial conditions and our competitors' discount pricing and promotional programs. As the wireless products and software markets mature and as we seek to enter into additional markets and offer new products, we expect that the competition that we face will intensify. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in this competitive environment.

### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We do not currently own any property. Our administrative offices are currently located at the residence of Ezra E. Ezra, which he donates to us on a rent free basis at 4438 Vesper Ave., Suite 2, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403.

We currently have no investment policies as they pertain to real estate, real estate interests or real estate mortgages.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not currently a party to any legal proceedings, and we are not aware of any pending or potential legal actions.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009.

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PART II

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### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock is listed for quotation on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol "SOPC". To date there has not been an active trading market.

#### PENNY STOCK RULES

The Securities and Exchange Commission has also adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 (other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the Nasdaq system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system).

Our shares are considered penny stock under the Securities and Exchange Act. The shares will remain penny stocks for the foreseeable future. The classification of penny stock makes it more difficult for a broker-dealer to sell the stock into a secondary market, which makes it more difficult for a purchaser to liquidate his/her investment. Any broker-dealer engaged by the purchaser for the purpose of selling his or her shares in us will be subject to Rules 15c-1 through 15c-10 of the Securities and Exchange Act. Rather than creating a need to comply with those rules, some broker-dealers will refuse to attempt to sell penny stock.

The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document, which:

- contains a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stock in both public offerings and secondary trading;
- contains a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to a violation of such duties or other requirements of the Securities Act of 1934, as amended;
- contains a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including "bid" and "ask" price for the penny stock and the significance of the spread between the bid and ask price;
- contains a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions;
- defines significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading penny stocks; and
- contains such other information and is in such form (including language, type, size and format) as the Securities and Exchange Commission shall require by rule or regulation;

The broker-dealer also must provide, prior to effecting any transaction in a penny stock, to the customer:

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- the bid and offer quotations for the penny stock;
- the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction;



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- the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and
- monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account.

In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules; the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements will have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for our stock because it will be subject to these penny stock rules. Therefore, stockholders may have difficulty selling their securities.

### SHARES AVAILABLE UNDER RULE 144

There are currently 1,000,000 shares of common stock that are considered restricted securities under Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933. All 1,000,000 shares are held by an affiliate, as that term is defined in Rule 144(a)(1). Under Rule 144, such shares cannot be publicly sold until such a time as the company ceases to be considered a shell company. The securities can be resold only through a resale registration statement, unless certain conditions are met. These conditions are:

1. the issuer of the securities has ceased to be a shell company;
2. the issuer is subject to the reporting requirements of section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act;
3. the issuer has filed all reports and other materials required to be filed by section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as applicable, during the preceding 12 months, other than Form 8-K reports; and
4. one year has elapsed since the issuer has filed current "Form 10 information" with the Commission reflecting its status as an entity that is no longer a shell company.

If these conditions are satisfied, then the securities can be sold subject to all other applicable Rule 144 conditions, which include:

1. There must be adequate current information about the issuer of the securities before the sale can be made. This generally means that the issuer has complied with the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act.
2. A volume restriction of the greater of 1% or the average reported weekly trading volume during the four weeks preceding the filing a notice of sale on Form 144.

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3. The sales must be handled in all respects as routine trading transactions, and brokers may not receive more than a normal commission. Neither the seller nor the broker can solicit orders to buy the securities.
4. The seller must file a notice with the SEC on Form 144 if the sale involves more than 5,000 shares or the aggregate dollar amount is greater than \$50,000 in any three-month period. The sale must take place within three months of filing the Form and, if the securities have not been sold, an amended notice must be filed.

Any sale of shares held by our officer and director may have a depressive effect

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on the price of our common stock in any market that may develop, of which there can be no assurance. Our sole officer and director does not have any current plans to sell his shares once all condition of Rule 144 are met.

### HOLDERS

As of August 31, 2009, we have 1,700,000 Shares of \$0.001 par value common stock issued and outstanding held by 27 shareholders of record.

The stock transfer agent for our securities is Holladay Stock Transfer.

### DIVIDENDS

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. For the foreseeable future, we intend to retain any earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on its common stock. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will be dependent upon then existing conditions, including our financial condition and results of operations, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, business prospects, and other factors that the board of directors considers relevant.

### PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

There were no purchases of shares of our common stock by us or any affiliated purchasers during the year ended August 31, 2009.

### ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We are still in our development stage and have generated no revenues to date.

We incurred operating expenses of \$15,396 and \$11,689 for the years ended August 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These expenses consisted of general operating expenses incurred in connection with the day to day operation of our business and the preparation and filing of our periodic reports.

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Our net loss for the years ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$15,396 and \$11,689, respectively, with no revenues for either period. Our net loss from inception through August 31, 2009 was \$38,535.

Cash provided by financing activities from inception through the period ended August 31, 2009 was \$40,000 resulting from the sale of common stock to our director, Mr. Ezra E. Ezra, who purchased 1,000,000 shares of our Common Stock at \$0.005 per share on July 10, 2006 for proceeds of \$5,000 and the sale of 700,000 shares at \$0.05 pursuant to our SB-2 Registration Statement filed with the SEC under file number 333-138217, which became effective on November 17, 2006. On April 10, 2007 the offering was completed for proceeds of \$35,000.

Our auditors have expressed their doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern unless we are able to generate profitable operations.

#### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our cash balance at August 31, 2009 was \$1,791, with \$326 in outstanding liabilities. We estimate it will cost \$30,000 to begin to implement our business plan. Our director has verbally agreed to loan the company funds to continue operations in a limited scenario until sales will support operations, but he has

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no legal obligation to do so. We are a development stage company and have generated no revenue since inception to August 31, 2009.

### OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

### PLAN OF OPERATION

The company has not been successful in establishing partnerships with suppliers such as Sprint/Nextel, AT&T and Verizon Wireless. Due to the economic conditions over the past year, the Company has been unable to attain any level of success despite the continued efforts of our director. We are now considering available options to maximize shareholder value.

Our management has been analyzing various alternatives available to our company to ensure our survival and to preserve our shareholder's investment in our common shares. This analysis has included sourcing additional forms of financing to continue our business as is and also looking for other opportunities including business combinations. At this stage in our operations, we believe either course is acceptable, as our operations have not been profitable and our future prospects for our business are not good without further financing.

In implementing a structure for a particular business combination or opportunity, we may become a party to a merger, consolidation, reorganization, joint venture, or licensing agreement with another corporation or entity. We may also acquire stock or assets of an existing business. At this stage, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to raise funding to continue our business as is or locate compatible business opportunities, what additional financing we will require to complete a combination with another business opportunity or whether the opportunity's operations will be profitable.

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Historically, we have been able to raise a limited amount of capital through private placements of our equity stock, but we are uncertain about our continued ability to raise funds privately. Further, we believe that our company may have more difficulties raising capital for our existing operations than for a new business opportunity. We have not entered into any formal written agreements for a business combination or opportunity. If any such agreement is reached, we intend to disclose such an agreement by filing a current report on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

If we are unable to secure adequate capital to continue our business or alternatively, complete a combination or acquisition, our shareholders will lose some or all of their investment and our business will likely fail.

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Company's financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting. The Company has elected an August 31, year-end.

#### B. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

ASC No. 260, "Earnings Per Share", specifies the computation, presentation and disclosure requirements for earnings (loss) per share for entities with publicly held common stock. The Company has adopted the provisions of ASC No. 260.

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Basic net loss per share amounts is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share due to the lack of dilutive items in the Company.

### C. CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

### D. USE OF ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. In accordance with ASC No. 250 all adjustments are normal and recurring.

### E. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are provided in accordance with ASC No. 740, Accounting for Income Taxes. A deferred tax asset or liability is recorded for all temporary differences between financial and tax reporting and net operating loss carryforwards. Deferred tax expense (benefit) results from the net change during the year of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

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Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion of all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

### F. REVENUE

The Company records revenue on the accrual basis when all goods and services have been performed and delivered, the amounts are readily determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. The Company has not generated any revenue since its inception.

### G. ADVERTISING

The Company will expense its advertising when incurred. There has been no advertising since inception.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets--an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140" ("SFAS 166"). The provisions of SFAS 166, in part, amend the derecognition guidance in FASB Statement No. 140, eliminate the exemption from consolidation for qualifying special-purpose entities and require additional disclosures. SFAS 166 is effective for financial asset transfers occurring after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the provisions of SFAS 166 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)" ("SFAS 167"). SFAS 167 amends the consolidation guidance applicable to

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variable interest entities. The provisions of SFAS 167 significantly affect the overall consolidation analysis under FASB Interpretation No. 46(R). SFAS 167 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009. SFAS 167 will be effective for the Company beginning in 2010. The Company does not expect the provisions of SFAS 167 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162" ("SFAS No. 168"). Under SFAS No. 168 the "FASB Accounting Standards Codification" ("Codification") will become the source of authoritative U. S. GAAP to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants.

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SFAS No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. On the effective date, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become non-authoritative. SFAS No. 168 is effective for the Company's interim quarterly period beginning July 1, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 168 to have an impact on the financial statements.

In June 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission's Office of the Chief Accountant and Division of Corporation Finance announced the release of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 112. This staff accounting bulletin amends or rescinds portions of the interpretive guidance included in the Staff Accounting Bulletin Series in order to make the relevant interpretive guidance consistent with current authoritative accounting and auditing guidance and Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations. Specifically, the staff is updating the Series in order to bring existing guidance into conformity with recent pronouncements by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, namely, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations, and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements. The statements in staff accounting bulletins are not rules or interpretations of the Commission, nor are they published as bearing the Commission's official approval. They represent interpretations and practices followed by the Division of Corporation Finance and the Office of the Chief Accountant in administering the disclosure requirements of the Federal securities laws.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. This FSP amends FASB Statement No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. This FSP shall be effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not have any fair value of financial instruments to disclose.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments. This FSP amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in U.S. GAAP for debt securities to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. The FSP does not amend existing recognition and

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measurement guidance related to other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities. The FSP shall be effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company currently does not have any financial assets that are other-than-temporarily impaired.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies, to address some of the application issues under SFAS 141(R). The FSP deals with the initial recognition and measurement of an asset acquired or a liability assumed in a business combination that arises from a contingency provided the asset or liability's fair value on the date of acquisition can be determined. When the fair value can-not be determined, the FSP requires using the guidance under SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, and FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 14, Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss.

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This FSP was effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. The adoption of this FSP has not had a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly" ("FSP FAS 157-4"). FSP FAS 157-4 provides guidance on estimating fair value when market activity has decreased and on identifying transactions that are not orderly. Additionally, entities are required to disclose in interim and annual periods the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. This FSP is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-3, "Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active," ("FSP FAS 157-3"), which clarifies application of SFAS 157 in a market that is not active. FSP FAS 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, "Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities." This disclosure-only FSP improves the transparency of transfers of financial assets and an enterprise's involvement with variable interest entities, including qualifying special-purpose entities. This FSP is effective for the first reporting period (interim or annual) ending after December 15, 2008, with earlier application encouraged. The Company adopted this FSP effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of the FSP had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets" ("FSP FAS 132(R)-1"). FSP FAS 132(R)-1 requires additional fair value disclosures about employers' pension and postretirement benefit plan assets consistent with guidance contained in SFAS 157. Specifically, employers will be required to disclose information about how investment allocation decisions are made, the fair value of each major category of plan assets and information about the inputs and valuation techniques used to develop the fair value measurements of plan assets. This FSP is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the

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adoption of FSP FAS 132(R)-1 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In September 2008, the FASB issued exposure drafts that eliminate qualifying special purpose entities from the guidance of SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," and FASB Interpretation 46 (revised December 2003), "Consolidation of Variable

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Interest Entities - an interpretation of ARB No. 51," as well as other modifications. While the proposed revised pronouncements have not been finalized and the proposals are subject to further public comment, the Company anticipates the changes will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The changes would be effective March 1, 2010, on a prospective basis.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position EITF 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities, ("FSP EITF 03-6-1"). FSP EITF 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting, and therefore need to be included in the computation of earnings per share under the two-class method as described in FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings per Share." FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and earlier adoption is prohibited. We are not required to adopt FSP EITF 03-6-1; neither do we believe that FSP EITF 03-6-1 would have material effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations if adopted.

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 163, "Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts-and interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60". SFAS No. 163 clarifies how Statement 60 applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts, including the recognition and measurement of premium revenue and claims liabilities. This statement also requires expanded disclosures about financial guarantee insurance contracts. SFAS No. 163 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. SFAS No. 163 has no effect on the Company's financial position, statements of operations, or cash flows at this time.

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". SFAS No. 162 sets forth the level of authority to a given accounting pronouncement or document by category. Where there might be conflicting guidance between two categories, the more authoritative category will prevail. SFAS No. 162 will become effective 60 days after the SEC approves the PCAOB's amendments to AU Section 411 of the AICPA Professional Standards. SFAS No. 162 has no effect on the Company's financial position, statements of operations, or cash flows at this time.

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities--an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. This standard requires companies to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. The Company has not yet adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 161, but does not expect it to have a

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material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEALE AND BEERS, CPAs  
PCAOB & CPAB REGISTERED AUDITORS  
www.sealebeers.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors  
Sopac Cellular Solutions Inc.  
(An Exploration Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Sopac Cellular Solutions Inc. (An Exploration Stage Company) as of August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008 (restated), and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years ended August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008 (restated), and since inception on July 10, 2006 through August 31, 2009. 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 conduct our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sopac Cellular Solutions Inc. (An Exploration Stage Company) as of August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008 (restated), and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years ended August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008 (restated), and since inception on July 10, 2006 through August 31, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has incurred losses of \$38,535 since inception to August 31, 2009, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning these matters are also described in Note 3. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Seale and Beers, CPAs

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Seale and Beers, CPAs  
Las Vegas, Nevada  
December 14, 2009



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50 South Jones Blvd., Suite 202, Las Vegas, NV 89107  
 Phone: 888-727-8251 Fax: 888-782-2351

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SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS INC.  
 (A Development Stage Company)  
 Balance Sheet

	As of August 31, 2009 -----	As of August 31, 2008 -----
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 1,791	\$ 16,979
	-----	-----
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,791	16,979
	-----	-----
 TOTAL ASSETS	 \$ 1,791	 \$ 16,979
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$ 326	\$ 118
	-----	-----
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	326	118
	-----	-----
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Common stock, (\$0.001 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized; 1,700,000 shares issued and outstanding as of August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008	1,700	1,700
Additional paid-in capital	38,300	38,300
Deficit accumulated during development stage	(38,535)	(23,139)
	-----	-----
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	1,465	16,861
	-----	-----
 TOTAL LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	 \$ 1,791	 \$ 16,979
	=====	=====

See Notes to Financial Statements

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SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS INC.  
 (A Development Stage Company)  
 Statement of Operations

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	Year Ended August 31, 2009 -----	Year Ended August 31, 2008 -----
REVENUES		
Revenues	\$     --	\$     --
	-----	-----
TOTAL REVENUES	--	--
PROFESSIONAL FEES	9,000	6,000
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	5,196	4,489
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES - RELATED PARTY	1,200	1,200
	-----	-----
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	15,396	11,689
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	--	--
	-----	-----
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (15,396)	\$ (11,689)
	=====	=====
BASIC EARNING (LOSS) PER SHARE	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
	=====	=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	1,700,000	1,700,000
	=====	=====

See Notes to Financial Statements

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SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity  
From July 10, 2006 (Inception) through August 31, 2009

	Common Stock -----	Common Stock Amount -----	Additional Paid-in Capital -----	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage -----
BALANCE, JULY 10, 2006	--	\$    --	\$    --	\$    --
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stock issued for cash on July 10, 2006 @ \$0.005 per share	1,000,000	1,000	4,000	
Net loss, August 31, 2006				(565)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE, AUGUST 31, 2006	1,000,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,000	\$ (565)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Stock issued for cash on April 10,				

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2007 @ \$0.05 per share	700,000	700	34,300	
Net loss, August 31, 2007				(10,885)
BALANCE, AUGUST 31, 2007	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,700</u>	<u>\$ 38,300</u>	<u>\$(11,450)</u>
Net loss, August 31, 2008				(11,689)
BALANCE, AUGUST 31, 2008	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,700</u>	<u>\$ 38,300</u>	<u>\$(23,139)</u>
Net loss, August 31, 2009				(15,396)
BALANCE, AUGUST 31, 2009	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,700</u>	<u>\$ 38,300</u>	<u>\$(38,535)</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements

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SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
Statement of Cash Flows

	Year Ended August 31, 2009	Year Ended August 31, 2008
	-----	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	\$ (15,396)	\$ (11,689)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	207	118
Due to a Director	--	(200)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>(15,189)</u>	<u>(11,770)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of common stock	--	--
Additional paid-in capital	--	--
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(15,189)	(11,770)

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CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	16,979	28,750
	-----	-----
CASH AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,791	\$ 16,979
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during year for:		
Interest	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====
Income Taxes	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====

See Notes to Financial Statements

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SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
Notes to Financial Statements  
August 31, 2009

### NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

SOPAC Cellular Solutions Inc. (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on July 10, 2006. The Company was formed to provide wireless solutions to corporate customers.

The Company is in the development stage. Its activities to date have been limited to capital formation, organization, development of its business plan and very limited operations.

### NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Company's financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting. The Company has elected a fiscal year end date of August 31.

#### B. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

ASC No. 260, "Earnings Per Share", specifies the computation, presentation and disclosure requirements for earnings (loss) per share for entities with publicly held common stock. The Company has adopted the provisions of ASC No. 260.

Basic net loss per share amounts is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share due to the lack of dilutive items in the Company.

#### C. CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

#### D. USE OF ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. In accordance with ASC No. 250 all adjustments are normal and recurring.

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SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
Notes to Financial Statements  
August 31, 2009

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### NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### E. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are provided in accordance with ASC No. 740, Accounting for Income Taxes. A deferred tax asset or liability is recorded for all temporary differences between financial and tax reporting and net operating loss carryforwards. Deferred tax expense (benefit) results from the net change during the year of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion of all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

#### F. REVENUE

The Company records revenue on the accrual basis when all goods and services have been performed and delivered, the amounts are readily determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. The Company has not generated any revenue since its inception.

#### G. ADVERTISING

The Company will expense its advertising when incurred. There has been no advertising since inception.

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets--an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140" ("SFAS 166"). The provisions of SFAS 166, in part, amend the derecognition guidance in FASB Statement No. 140, eliminate the exemption from consolidation for qualifying special-purpose entities and require additional disclosures. SFAS 166 is effective for financial asset transfers occurring after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the provisions of SFAS 166 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)" ("SFAS 167"). SFAS 167 amends the consolidation guidance applicable to variable interest entities. The provisions of SFAS 167 significantly affect the overall consolidation analysis under FASB Interpretation No. 46(R).

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SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
Notes to Financial Statements  
August 31, 2009

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## NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

SFAS 167 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009. SFAS 167 will be effective for the Company beginning in 2010. The Company does not expect the provisions of SFAS 167 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162" ("SFAS No. 168"). Under SFAS No. 168 the "FASB Accounting Standards Codification" ("Codification") will become the source of authoritative U. S. GAAP to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants.

SFAS No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. On the effective date, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become non-authoritative. SFAS No. 168 is effective for the Company's interim quarterly period beginning July 1, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 168 to have an impact on the financial statements.

In June 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission's Office of the Chief Accountant and Division of Corporation Finance announced the release of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 112. This staff accounting bulletin amends or rescinds portions of the interpretive guidance included in the Staff Accounting Bulletin Series in order to make the relevant interpretive guidance consistent with current authoritative accounting and auditing guidance and Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations. Specifically, the staff is updating the Series in order to bring existing guidance into conformity with recent pronouncements by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, namely, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations, and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements. The statements in staff accounting bulletins are not rules or interpretations of the Commission, nor are they published as bearing the Commission's official approval. They represent interpretations and practices followed by the Division of Corporation Finance and the Office of the Chief Accountant in administering the disclosure requirements of the Federal securities laws.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. This FSP amends FASB Statement No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial

SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
Notes to Financial Statements

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August 31, 2009

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## NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

statements. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. This FSP shall be effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not have any fair value of financial instruments to disclose.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments. This FSP amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in U.S. GAAP for debt securities to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. The FSP does not amend existing recognition and measurement guidance related to other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities. The FSP shall be effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company currently does not have any financial assets that are other-than-temporarily impaired.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies, to address some of the application issues under SFAS 141(R). The FSP deals with the initial recognition and measurement of an asset acquired or a liability assumed in a business combination that arises from a contingency provided the asset or liability's fair value on the date of acquisition can be determined. When the fair value can-not be determined, the FSP requires using the guidance under SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, and FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 14, Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss. This FSP was effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. The adoption of this FSP has not had a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly" ("FSP FAS 157-4"). FSP FAS 157-4 provides guidance on estimating fair value when market activity has decreased and on identifying transactions that are not orderly. Additionally, entities are required to disclose in interim and annual periods the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. This FSP is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-3, "Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active," ("FSP FAS 157-3"), which clarifies application of SFAS 157 in a market that is not active. FSP FAS 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, "Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities." This disclosure-only FSP improves the transparency of transfers of financial assets and an enterprise's involvement with variable interest entities, including qualifying special-purpose entities. This FSP is effective for the first reporting period (interim or annual) ending after December 15, 2008, with earlier application encouraged. The Company adopted this FSP effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of the FSP had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets" ("FSP FAS 132(R)-1"). FSP FAS 132(R)-1 requires additional fair value disclosures about employers' pension and postretirement benefit plan assets consistent with guidance contained in SFAS 157. Specifically, employers will be required to disclose information about how investment allocation decisions are made, the fair value of each major category of plan assets and information about the inputs and valuation techniques used to develop the fair value measurements of plan assets. This FSP is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 132(R)-1 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In September 2008, the FASB issued exposure drafts that eliminate qualifying special purpose entities from the guidance of SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," and FASB Interpretation 46 (revised December 2003), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities - an interpretation of ARB No. 51," as well as other modifications. While the proposed revised pronouncements have not been finalized and the proposals are subject to further public comment, the Company anticipates the changes will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The changes would be effective March 1, 2010, on a prospective basis.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position EITF 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities, ("FSP EITF 03-6-1"). FSP EITF 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting, and therefore need to be included in the computation of earnings per share under the two-class method as described in FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings per Share." FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and earlier adoption is prohibited. We are not required to adopt FSP EITF 03-6-1; neither do we believe that FSP EITF 03-6-1 would have material effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations if adopted.

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SOPAC CELLULAR SOLUTIONS INC.  
(A Development Stage Company)  
Notes to Financial Statements  
August 31, 2009

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NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No.



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163, "Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts--and interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60". SFAS No. 163 clarifies how Statement 60 applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts, including the recognition and measurement of premium revenue and claims liabilities. This statement also requires expanded disclosures about financial guarantee insurance contracts. SFAS No. 163 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. SFAS No. 163 has no effect on the Company's financial position, statements of operations, or cash flows at this time.

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". SFAS No. 162 sets forth the level of authority to a given accounting pronouncement or document by category. Where there might be conflicting guidance between two categories, the more authoritative category will prevail. SFAS No. 162 will become effective 60 days after the SEC approves the PCAOB's amendments to AU Section 411 of the AICPA Professional Standards. SFAS No. 162 has no effect on the Company's financial position, statements of operations, or cash flows at this time.

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities--an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. This standard requires companies to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. The Company has not yet adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 161, but does not expect it to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

### NOTE 3. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements are presented on a going concern basis. The Company had limited operations during the period from July 10, 2006 (inception) to August 31, 2009 and generated a net loss of \$38,535. This condition raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Even though the Company is currently in the development stage and has minimal expenses, management does not believe that the company's current cash of \$1,791 is sufficient to cover the expenses they will incur during the next twelve months in a limited operations scenario.

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### NOTE 3. GOING CONCERN (CONTINUED)

Management plans to raise additional funds through debt or equity offerings as needed. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise any capital through any offerings.

### NOTE 4. WARRANTS AND OPTIONS

There are no warrants or options outstanding to acquire any additional shares of

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common.

### NOTE 5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company neither owns nor leases any real or personal property. Beginning January 1, 2007 the Company has paid a director \$100 per month for use of office space and services. The sole officer and director of the Company is involved in other business activities and may, in the future, become involved in other business opportunities as they become available.

Thus he may face a conflict in selecting between the Company and his other business interests. The Company has not formulated a policy for the resolution of such conflicts.

### NOTE 6. INCOME TAXES

The Company provides for income taxes under ASC No. 740, "Accounting for Income Taxes." ASC No. 740 requires the use of an asset and liability approach in accounting for income taxes.

ASC No. 740 requires the reduction of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. No provision for income taxes is included in the statement due to its immaterial amount, net of the allowance account, based on the likelihood of the Company to utilize the loss carry-forward.

### NOTE 7. NET OPERATING LOSSES

As of August 31, 2009, the Company has a net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$38,535. Net operating loss carryforward expires twenty years from the date the loss was incurred.

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### NOTE 8. STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Transactions, other than employees' stock issuance, are in accordance with ASC No. 505. Thus issuances shall be accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received. Transactions with employees' stock issuance are in accordance with ASC No. 718. These issuances shall be accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, or whichever is more readily determinable.

On July 10, 2006 the Company issued a total of 1,000,000 shares of common stock to one director for cash at \$0.005 per share for a total of \$5,000.

On April 10, 2007 the Company issued a total of 700,000 shares of common stock to 26 unrelated shareholders for cash at \$0.05 per share for a total of \$35,000.

As of August 31, 2009 the Company had 1,700,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

### NOTE 9. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

There were no new shares issued during fiscal years 2008 and 2009. The

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stockholders' equity section of the Company contains the following classes of capital stock as of August 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively:

- \* Common stock, \$ 0.001 par value: 75,000,000 shares authorized; 1,700,000 shares issued and outstanding.

### NOTE 10. RESTATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has restated its financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2008, in conjunction with the PCAOB revocation of the registration of its predecessor auditor. The Company had its financial statements re-audited by a successor auditor during which it re-evaluated a transaction involving the timing of an expense. As a result, the Company determined that a transaction that was not recorded until the current year was in fact accruable to the year ended August 31, 2008. This adjustment resulted in an accounts payable of \$118 and a corresponding increase in expenses for the same amount for that year as it relates to the Balance Sheet, Statement of Operations, Statement of Stockholders' Equity, and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended August 31, 2008. It was also determined that the rent expense included in the General and Administrative expense should be broken out into a separate expense line item entitled General and Administrative - Related Party. Other than the presentation disclosure this adjustment did not affect any other financial statement line item. The following is a comparison of the summarized financial statements of the Company before and after the restatement:

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	Original -----	Year Ended to August 31, 2008 Restated -----	Ch ---
<b>BALANCE SHEET</b>			
Accounts Payable	\$ --	\$ 118	\$
	-----	-----	-----
Total Current Liabilities	--	118	
Deficit accumulated during development stage	(23,021)	(23,139)	
	-----	-----	-----
Total Stockholders' Equity	16,979	16,861	
<b>STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS</b>			
General and Administrative	5,570	4,489	(
General and Administrative - Related Party	--	1,200	
	-----	-----	-----
Total Operating Expenses	11,570	11,689	
	-----	-----	-----
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (11,570)	\$ (11,689)	\$
	=====	=====	=====
<b>STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS</b>			
Net income (loss)	\$ (11,570)	\$ (11,689)	\$

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Increase (decrease) in Accounts Payable	\$	--	\$	118	\$
		-----		-----	-----

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### ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

### ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

#### EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management maintains "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In connection with the preparation of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, an evaluation was carried out by management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of August 31, 2009.

Based on that evaluation, management concluded, as of the end of the period covered by this report, that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in recording, processing, summarizing, and reporting information required to be disclosed, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

#### MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

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3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection

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of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Because of the inherent limitations of internal control, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

As of August 31, 2009 management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") and SEC guidance on conducting such assessments. Based on that evaluation, they concluded that, during the period covered by this report, such internal controls and procedures were not effective to detect the inappropriate application of US GAAP rules as more fully described below. This was due to deficiencies that existed in the design or operation of our internal controls over financial reporting that adversely affected our internal controls and that may be considered to be material weaknesses.

The matters involving internal controls and procedures that our management considered to be material weaknesses under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board were:

1. lack of a functioning audit committee due to a lack of a majority of independent members and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures;
2. inadequate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives; and
3. ineffective controls over period end financial disclosure and reporting processes. The aforementioned material weaknesses were identified by our Chief Executive Officer in connection with the review of our financial statements as of August 31, 2009.

Management believes that the material weaknesses set forth in items (2) and (3) above did not have an effect on our financial results. However, management believes that the lack of a functioning audit committee and the lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors results in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures, which could result in a material misstatement in our financial statements in future periods.

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

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### MANAGEMENT'S REMEDIATION INITIATIVES

Management is committed to improving its internal controls and will (1) continue to use third party specialists to address shortfalls in staffing and to assist the Company with accounting and finance responsibilities, (2) increase the frequency of independent reconciliations of significant accounts which will mitigate the lack of segregation of duties until there are sufficient personnel and (3) may consider appointing outside directors and audit committee members in the future.

### CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There was no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

## PART III

### ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Our directors are elected by the stockholders to a term of one year and serves until his or her successor is elected and qualified. Our officers are appointed by the Board of Directors to a term of one year and serves until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified, or until he or she is removed from office. The Board of Directors has no nominating, auditing or compensation committees.

The name, address, age and position of our officer and director is set forth below:

Name and Address -----	Age ---	Position(s) -----
Ezra E. Ezra 4438 Vesper Avenue, Suite 2 Sherman Oaks, California 91423	62	President, CEO Secretary, Treasurer CFO & Director

The person named above has held his offices/positions since inception of our Company and is expected to hold said offices/positions until the next annual meeting of our stockholders. The officer and director is our only officer, director, promoter and control person.

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT OUR OFFICER AND DIRECTOR

Eric Ezra has been the CEO, CFO, Director, President, Secretary and Treasurer of the company since inception. From September 2003 - October 2006 he was employed as a sales consultant to Starving Students Inc., a household moving company.

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From May 2000 - September 2003 he was a Marketing Consultant to private companies, introducing marketing and sales experts to companies who needed help developing a marketing and sales program to improve sales. From March to May 2000, he was an Associate with the Los Angeles, CA based Financial Public Relations firm, Magnum Financial Group. From March 1998 to March 1999, he was a Consultant to Interlink Rehab of California, a company that provides rehab services to hospitals and nursing homes. From 1990 until 1998, he was the Chairman and CEO of Brentwood Equity Corp., a holding company, that owned and operated a large health care provider of rehab services, physical and occupational therapy and speech language pathology, to acute care hospitals and skilled nursing facilities, from the central coast of California to the Mexican

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border. The company at one time employed as many as 350 full, part-time and per diem employees. Prior to 1990, he was the Managing Director of Drake Capital, a Santa Monica, CA based Investment Banking firm. For most of his life prior to that he was a licensed broker with such firms as Ladenburg Thalmann, Morgan Olmstead Kennedy and Gardner, Cantor Fitzgerald, Drexel Burnham Lambert and Hardy & Co.

Mr. Ezra attended Tulane University, studying Economics, and attended Elphinstone College in Bombay, India. He will devote his time as required to the business of the Company.

### SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our directors and executive officers, and persons who own more than ten percent of our common stock, to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission initial reports of ownership and reports of changes of ownership of our common stock. Officers, directors and greater than ten percent stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

We intend to ensure to the best of our ability that all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to our officer, director and greater than ten percent beneficial owners are complied with in a timely fashion.

### CODE OF ETHICS

We do not currently have a code of ethics, because we have only limited business operations and a sole officer and director, we believe a code of ethics would have limited utility. We intend to adopt such a code of ethics as our business operations expand and we have more directors, officers and employees.

### ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Currently, our sole officer and director is not being compensated for his services during the development stage of our business operations.

The officer and director is reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses he incurs on our behalf. In addition, in the future, we may approve payment of salaries, but currently, no such plans have been approved. We also do not currently have any benefits, such as health insurance, life insurance or any other benefits available to our employees.

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In addition, our officer, director or employee is not party to any employment agreements.

### SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compen- sation	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compen- sation Earnings
-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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Ezra E. Ezra	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEO, CFO,	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0
President,	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
Director							

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR END

Option Awards

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Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards; Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options (#)	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested
Ezra E. Ezra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Name	Fees Earned Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation
Ezra E. Ezra	0	0	0	0	0	0

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth, as of the date of this report, the total number of shares owned beneficially by our director, officer and key employee, individually and as a group, and the present owner of 5% or more of our total outstanding shares. The stockholder listed below has direct ownership of his shares and possesses sole voting and dispositive power with respect to the shares.

Name and Address Beneficial Owner	No. of Shares	Percentage of Ownership
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Ezra E. Ezra 4438 Vesper Avenue, Suite 2 Sherman Oaks, CA 91423	1,000,000	59%
All Officers and Directors as a Group (1)	1,000,000	59%

### FUTURE SALES BY EXISTING STOCKHOLDER

All of the shares held by our sole officer and director are restricted securities, as that term is defined in Rule 144 of the Rules and Regulations of the SEC promulgated under the Act. Under Rule 144, such shares can be publicly sold, subject to volume restrictions and certain restrictions on the manner of sale, commencing one year after their acquisition. Any sale of shares held by the existing stockholder (after applicable restrictions expire) may have a depressive effect on the price of our common stock in any market that may develop, of which there can be no assurance. Our principal shareholder does not have any current plans to sell his shares.

### ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

We do not currently own any property. Our administrative offices are currently located at the residence of Ezra E. Ezra, which he donates to us on a rent free basis at 4438 Vesper Ave., Suite 2, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403. The space we occupy as a general administrative office is approximately 400 sq. ft. and we share the office equipment. We consider our current principal office space arrangement adequate and will reassess our needs based upon the future growth of the company. There is no written lease agreement or other material terms or arrangements relating to said arrangement.

On June 1, 2006, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock to Mr. Ezra E. Ezra, an officer and director of the Company in exchange for cash in the amount of \$5,000, or \$0.005 per share.

We do not currently have any conflicts of interest by or among our current officers, directors, key employees or advisors. We have not yet formulated a policy for handling conflicts of interest; however, we intend to do so prior to hiring any additional employees.

### ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

For the year ended August 31, 2009, the total fees charged to the company for audit services, including quarterly reviews, were \$8,000, for audit-related services were \$Nil, for tax services were \$Nil and for other services were \$Nil.

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For the year ended August 31, 2007, the total fees charged to the company for audit services, including quarterly reviews, were \$6,000, for audit-related services were \$Nil, for tax services were \$Nil and for other services were \$Nil.

## PART IV

### ITEM 15. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are included with this filing:

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----

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3 (i)	Articles of Incorporation*
3 (ii)	Bylaws*
31.1	Sec. 302 Certification of CEO
31.2	Sec. 302 Certification of CFO
32.1	Sec. 906 Certification of CEO
32.2	Sec. 906 Certification of CFO

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\* Included in our original SB-2 filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission on October 26, 2006 under File Number 333-138217.

SIGNATURES

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

December 14, 2008

By: /s/ Ezra E. Ezra

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Ezra E. Ezra, Sole Director, President,  
Principal Executive Officer, Principal  
Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer