

PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP II  
Form 10-K  
April 14, 2010

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 000-52651

PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. II  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

14-1961545  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

c/o Michael Rapp, 712 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY, 10019

(Address of principal executive offices)

(212) 277-5301

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

None.

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share

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(Title of Class)

Check whether the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Check whether the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Check whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act 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

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

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) contained herein, and no disclosure will 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.

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

Large Accelerated Filer  Accelerated Filer

Non-accelerated Filer  Smaller Reporting Company   
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company.)

Check whether the issuer is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

As of December 31, 2009, there were no non-affiliate holders of common stock of the Company.

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS

As of April 14, 2010, there were 2,061,856 shares of common stock, par value \$.0001, outstanding.

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are “forward-looking statements” (within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) regarding the plans and objectives of management for future operations. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements of Plastron Acquisition Corp. II (the “Company”) to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. The Company's plans and objectives are based, in part, on assumptions involving the continued expansion of business. Assumptions relating to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Although the Company believes its assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance the forward-looking statements included in this Report will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the objectives and plans of the Company will be achieved.

PART I

Item 1. Description of Business.

Plastron Acquisition Corp. II (“we”, “us”, “our”, the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Delaware on January 24, 2006 and maintains its principal executive office at c/o Michael Rapp, 712 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. The Company was formed as a vehicle to pursue a business combination through the acquisition of, or merger with, an operating business. The Company filed a Registration Statement on Form 10-SB with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on May 15, 2007, and since its effectiveness, the Company has focused its efforts to identify a possible business combination. The business purpose of the Company is to seek the acquisition of, or merger with, an existing company. The Company selected December 31 as its fiscal year end.

The Company is currently considered to be a "blank check" company. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) defines those companies as "any development stage company that is issuing a penny stock, within the meaning of Section 3 (a)(51) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and that has no specific business plan or purpose, or has indicated that its business plan is to merge with an unidentified company or companies." Under SEC Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act, the Company also qualifies as a “shell company,” because it has no or nominal assets (other than cash) and no or nominal operations. Many states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the sale of securities of "blank check" companies in their respective jurisdictions. Management does not intend to undertake any efforts to cause a market to develop in our securities, either debt or equity, until we have successfully concluded a business combination. The Company intends to comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for so long as it is subject to those requirements.

The Company was organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. The Company’s principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. The Company will not restrict its potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of the sole officers and director of the Company. As of this date, the Company has not entered into any definitive agreement with any party, nor have there been any specific discussions with any potential business combination candidate regarding business opportunities for the Company. The Company has unrestricted flexibility in seeking, analyzing and participating in potential business opportunities. In its efforts to analyze potential acquisition targets, the Company will consider the following kinds of factors:

- (a) Potential for growth, indicated by new technology, anticipated market expansion or new products;
- (b) Competitive position as compared to other firms of similar size and experience within the industry segment as well as within the industry as a whole;
- (c) Strength and diversity of management, either in place or scheduled for recruitment;
- (d) Capital requirements and anticipated availability of required funds, to be provided by the Company or from operations, through the sale of additional securities, through joint ventures or similar arrangements or from other sources;



- (e) The cost of participation by the Company as compared to the perceived tangible and intangible values and potentials;
- (f) The extent to which the business opportunity can be advanced;
- (g) The accessibility of required management expertise, personnel, raw materials, services, professional assistance and other required items; and
- (h) Other relevant factors.

In applying the foregoing criteria, no one of which will be controlling, management will attempt to analyze all factors and circumstances and make a determination based upon reasonable investigative measures and available data. Potentially available business opportunities may occur in many different industries, and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex. Due to the Company's limited capital available for investigation, the Company may not discover or adequately evaluate adverse facts about the opportunity to be acquired.

#### FORM OF ACQUISITION

The manner in which the Company participates in an opportunity will depend upon the nature of the opportunity, the respective needs and desires of the Company and the promoters of the opportunity, and the relative negotiating strength of the Company and such promoters.

It is likely that the Company will acquire its participation in a business opportunity through the issuance of common stock or other securities of the Company. Although the terms of any such transaction cannot be predicted, it should be noted that in certain circumstances the criteria for determining whether or not an acquisition is a so-called "tax free" reorganization under Section 368(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") depends upon whether the owners of the acquired business own 80% or more of the voting stock of the surviving entity. If a transaction were structured to take advantage of these provisions rather than other "tax free" provisions provided under the Code, all prior stockholders would in such circumstances retain 20% or less of the total issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity. Under other circumstances, depending upon the relative negotiating strength of the parties, prior stockholders may retain substantially less than 20% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity. This could result in substantial additional dilution to the equity of those who were stockholders of the Company prior to such reorganization.

The present stockholders of the Company will likely not have control of a majority of the voting securities of the Company following a reorganization transaction. As part of such a transaction, all or a majority of the Company's directors may resign and one or more new directors may be appointed without any vote by stockholders.

In the case of an acquisition, the transaction may be accomplished upon the sole determination of management without any vote or approval by stockholders. In the case of a statutory merger or consolidation directly involving the Company, it will likely be necessary to call a stockholders' meeting and obtain the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding securities. The necessity to obtain such stockholder approval may result in delay and additional expense in the consummation of any proposed transaction and will also give rise to certain appraisal rights to dissenting stockholders. Most likely, management will seek to structure any such transaction so as not to require stockholder approval.



It is anticipated that the investigation of specific business opportunities and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention and substantial cost for accountants, attorneys and others. If a decision is made not to participate in a specific business opportunity, the costs theretofore incurred in the related investigation might not be recoverable. Furthermore, even if an agreement is reached for the participation in a specific business opportunity, the failure to consummate that transaction may result in the loss to the Registrant of the related costs incurred.

We presently have no employees apart from our sole officer and director. Our sole officer and director is engaged in outside business activities and anticipate that they will devote to our business very limited time until the acquisition of a successful business opportunity has been identified. We expect no significant changes in the number of our employees other than such changes, if any, incident to a business combination.

#### Item 1A. Risk Factors.

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

#### Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

#### Item 2. Description of Property.

The Company neither rents nor owns any properties. The Company utilizes the office space and equipment of its management at no cost. Management estimates such amounts to be immaterial. The Company currently has no policy with respect to investments or interests in real estate, real estate mortgages or securities of, or interests in, persons primarily engaged in real estate activities.

#### Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

To the best knowledge of our officers and directors, the Company is not a party to any legal proceeding or litigation.

#### Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

## PART II

#### Item 5. Market for Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Small Business Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

##### Common Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 75,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the “Common Stock”). The Common Stock is not listed on a publicly-traded market. As of April 14, 2010, there were 4 holders of record of the Common Stock.





#### Preferred Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Preferred Stock"). The Company has not yet issued any of its preferred stock.

#### Dividend Policy

The Company has not declared or paid any cash dividends on its common stock and does not intend to declare or pay any cash dividend in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends, if any, is within the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on the Company's earnings, if any, its capital requirements and financial condition and such other factors as the Board of Directors may consider.

#### Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The Company does not have any equity compensation plans or any individual compensation arrangements with respect to its common stock or preferred stock. The issuance of any of our common or preferred stock is within the discretion of our Board of Directors, which has the power to issue any or all of our authorized but unissued shares without stockholder approval.

#### Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

The Company did not sell any equity securities that were not registered under the Securities Act during the quarter ended December 31, 2009.

On May 14, 2009, the Company sold 61,856 shares of Common Stock to Charles Allen. The Company sold such shares of Common Stock to Mr. Allen, for an aggregate purchase price equal to \$927.84. The Company sold these shares of Common Stock to both Mr. Allen under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and Regulation D promulgated thereunder.

No securities have been issued for services. Neither the Registrant nor any person acting on its behalf offered or sold the securities by means of any form of general solicitation or general advertising. No services were performed by any purchaser as consideration for the shares issued.

#### Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

#### Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

As a "smaller reporting company" as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

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

The Company was organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. Our principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. The Company will not restrict our potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.



The Company currently does not engage in any business activities that provide cash flow. During the next twelve months we anticipate incurring costs related to:

- (i) filing Exchange Act reports, and
- (ii) investigating, analyzing and consummating an acquisition.

We believe we will be able to meet these costs through use of funds in our treasury, through deferral of fees by certain service providers and additional amounts, as necessary, to be loaned to or invested in us by our stockholders, management or other investors.

The Company may consider acquiring a business which has recently commenced operations, is a developing company in need of additional funds for expansion into new products or markets, is seeking to develop a new product or service, or is an established business which may be experiencing financial or operating difficulties and is in need of additional capital. In the alternative, a business combination may involve the acquisition of, or merger with, a company which does not need substantial additional capital but which desires to establish a public trading market for its shares while avoiding, among other things, the time delays, significant expense, and loss of voting control which may occur in a public offering.

Any target business that is selected may be a financially unstable company or an entity in its early stages of development or growth, including entities without established records of sales or earnings. In that event, we will be subject to numerous risks inherent in the business and operations of financially unstable and early stage or potential emerging growth companies. In addition, we may effect a business combination with an entity in an industry characterized by a high level of risk, and, although our management will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, there can be no assurance that we will properly ascertain or assess all significant risks.

The Company anticipates that the selection of a business combination will be complex and extremely risky. Because of general economic conditions, rapid technological advances being made in some industries and shortages of available capital, our management believes that there are numerous firms seeking even the limited additional capital which we will have and/or the perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation. Such perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation include, among other things, facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be obtained, providing liquidity for the principals of and investors in a business, creating a means for providing incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, and offering greater flexibility in structuring acquisitions, joint ventures and the like through the issuance of stock. Potentially available business combinations may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had assets equal to \$6,559, comprised exclusively of cash and cash equivalents. This compares with assets of \$582, comprised exclusively of cash and cash equivalents, as of December 31, 2008. The Company's current liabilities as of December 31, 2009 totaled \$55,412, comprised exclusively of notes payable, accrued interest and accounts payable. This compares with current liabilities equal to \$25,390, comprised exclusively of notes payable, accrued interest and accounts payable as of December 31, 2008. The Company can provide no assurance that it can continue to satisfy its cash requirements for at least the next twelve months.

The following is a summary of the Company's cash flows provided by (used in) operating, investing, and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for the cumulative period from January 24, 2006 (Inception) to December 31, 2009.

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008	For the Cumulative Period from Inception (January 24, 2006) to December 31, 2009
Net Cash (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ (21,451)	\$ (11,262)	\$ (73,369)
Net Cash (Used in) Investing Activities	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$ 27,428	\$ 10,000	\$ 79,928
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,977	\$ (1,262)	\$ 6,559

The Company has nominal assets and has generated no revenues since inception. The Company is also dependent upon the receipt of capital investment or other financing to fund its ongoing operations and to execute its business plan of seeking a combination with a private operating company. In addition, the Company is dependent upon certain related parties to provide continued funding and capital resources. If continued funding and capital resources are unavailable at reasonable terms, the Company may not be able to implement its plan of operations.

#### Results of Operations

The Company has not conducted any active operations since inception, except for its efforts to locate suitable acquisition candidates. No revenue has been generated by the Company from Inception (January 24, 2006) to December 31, 2009. It is unlikely the Company will have any revenues unless it is able to effect an acquisition or merger with an operating company, of which there can be no assurance. It is management's assertion that these circumstances may hinder the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's plan of operation for the next twelve months shall be to continue its efforts to locate suitable acquisition candidates.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company had a net loss of \$24,973 and \$13,201 consisting of legal, accounting, audit, and other professional service fees incurred in relation to the preparation and filing of the Company's periodic reports.

For the cumulative period from Inception (January 24, 2006) to December 31, 2009, the Company had a net loss of \$79,781 comprised exclusively of legal, accounting, audit, and other professional service fees incurred in relation to the formation of the Company, the filing of the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10-SB in May of 2007, and the filing of the Company's periodic reports.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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



Contractual Obligations

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Audited financial statements begin on the following page of this report.

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De Joya Griffith & Company, LLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & CONSULTANTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Plastron Acquisition Corp II  
New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Plastron Acquisition Corp II (A Development Stage Company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended and from inception (January 24, 2006) through December 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 audit.

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

In our opinion, based on our audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Plastron Acquisition Corp II (A Development Stage Company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the years then ended and from inception (January 24, 2006) through December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered losses from operations and current liabilities exceed current assets, all of which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

De Joya Griffith & Company, LLC

/s/ De Joya Griffith & Company, LLC  
Henderson, Nevada  
April 9, 2010

Plastron Acquisition Corp. II  
A Development Stage Company  
BALANCE SHEETS

	As of December 31, 2009 (Audited)	As of December 31, 2008 (Audited)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,559	\$ 582
Total current assets	6,559	582
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 6,559</b>	<b>\$ 582</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,735	\$ 854
Accrued interest - related party	4,677	2,036
Note payable - related party	49,000	22,500
Total current liabilities	55,412	25,390
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>55,412</b>	<b>25,390</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT:</b>		
Preferred stock, \$.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 0 issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.0001 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized; 2,061,856 and 2,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	206	200
Additional paid-in capital	30,722	29,800
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(79,781)	(54,808)
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>	<b>(48,853)</b>	<b>(24,808)</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>	<b>\$ 6,559</b>	<b>\$ 582</b>

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

Plastron Acquisition Corp. II  
A Development Stage Company  
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (Audited)	January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008 (Audited)	Inception (January 24, 2006) to December 31, 2009 (Audited)
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>			
General and administrative expenses	22,331	12,116	75,103
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(22,331)	(12,116)	(75,103)
<b>OTHER (EXPENSE)</b>			
Interest expense - related party	(2,642)	(1,085)	(4,678)
Total other (expense)	(2,642)	(1,085)	(4,678)
NET LOSS	\$ (24,973)	\$ (13,201)	\$ (79,781)
BASIC NET LOSS PER SHARE	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING, BASIC</b>			
	2,039,317	2,000,000	

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

Plastron Acquisition Corp. II  
A Development Stage Company  
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT  
From January 24, 2006 (Inception) to December 31, 2009

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional	Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Accumulated	Stockholders'
					Capital	During the	Deficit
						Development	
						Stage	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 24, 2006, (INCEPTION)	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Issuance of common stock for cash at \$.015 per share	-	-	2,000,000	200	29,800	-	30,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(12,951)	(12,951)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2006	-	-	2,000,000	200	29,800	(12,951)	17,049
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(11,777)	(11,777)
BALANCES AT JUNE 30, 2007	-	-	2,000,000	200	29,800	(24,728)	5,272
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(16,879)	(16,879)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2007	-	-	2,000,000	200	29,800	(41,607)	(11,607)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(13,201)	(13,201)
BALANCE AT December 31, 2008 (Audited)	-	-	2,000,000	200	29,800	(54,808)	(24,808)
Issuance of common stock for cash at \$.015 per share	-	-	61,856	6	922	-	928
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(24,973)	(24,973)
BALANCE AT December 31, 2009 (Audited)	-	\$ -	2,061,856	\$ 206	\$ 30,722	\$ (79,781)	\$ (48,853)

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

Plastron Acquisition Corp. II  
A Development Stage Company  
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (Audited)	January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008 (Audited)	Inception (January 24, 2006) to December 31, 2009 (Audited)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net loss	\$ (24,973)	\$ (13,201)	\$ (79,781)
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>			
Increase in accrued liabilities	2,641	1,085	4,677
Increase in accounts payable	881	854	1,735
Net cash used in operating activities	(21,451)	(11,262)	(73,369)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	928	-	30,928
Proceeds from note payable - related party	26,500	10,000	49,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	27,428	10,000	79,928
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>5,977</b>	<b>(1,262)</b>	<b>6,559</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	582	1,844	-
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>\$ 6,559</b>	<b>\$ 582</b>	<b>\$ 6,559</b>

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

PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. II  
(A Development Stage Company)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Audited)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

(a) Organization and Business:

Plastron Acquisition Corp. II (the "Company") was incorporated in the state of Delaware on January 24, 2006 for the purpose of raising capital that is intended to be used in connection with its business plans which may include a possible merger, acquisition or other business combination with an operating business.

The Company is currently in the development stage as defined in ASC Topic 915. All activities of the Company to date relate to its organization, initial funding and share issuances.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern. The Company has not begun generating revenue, is considered a development stage company, has experienced recurring net operating losses, had an accumulated deficit of (\$79,781) and had a working capital deficiency of (\$48,853) as of December 31, 2009. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management plans to issue more shares of common stock in order to raise funds. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts, or amounts and classification of liabilities that might result from this uncertainty.

(b) Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission requirements for financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

(c) Use of estimates:

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

PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. II  
(A Development Stage Company)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Audited)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

(d) Cash and cash equivalents:

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers highly liquid financial instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

(e) Income taxes:

The Company follows ASC Topic 740 for recording the provision for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed based upon the difference between the financial statement and income tax basis of assets and liabilities using the enacted marginal tax rate applicable when the related asset or liability is expected to be realized or settled. Deferred income tax expenses or benefits are based on the changes in the asset or liability each period. If available evidence suggests that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance is required to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Future changes in such valuation allowance are included in the provision for deferred income taxes in the period of change.

Deferred income taxes may arise from temporary differences resulting from income and expense items reported for financial accounting and tax purposes in different periods. Deferred taxes are classified as current or non-current, depending on the classification of assets and liabilities to which they relate. Deferred taxes arising from temporary differences that are not related to an asset or liability are classified as current or non-current depending on the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

The Company applies a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold for all tax uncertainties. ASC Topic 740 only allows the recognition of those tax benefits that have a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities. As of December 31, 2009, the Company reviewed its tax positions and determined there were no outstanding, or retroactive tax positions with less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, therefore this standard has not had a material effect on the Company.

The Company does not anticipate any significant changes to its total unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months.

The Company classifies tax-related penalties and net interest as income tax expense. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, no income tax expense has been incurred.

(f) Loss per common share:

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during each reporting period. Diluted loss per share includes potentially dilutive securities such as outstanding options and warrants, using various methods such as the treasury stock or modified treasury stock method in the determination of dilutive shares outstanding during each reporting period. The Company does not have any potentially dilutive instruments.





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NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

(g) Fair value of financial instruments:

The carrying value of cash equivalents and accrued expenses approximates fair value due to the short period of time to maturity.

(h) New accounting pronouncements:

In February 2010, the FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-08 (ASU 2010-08), Technical Corrections to Various Topics. This amendment eliminated inconsistencies and outdated provisions and provided the needed clarifications to various topics within Topic 815. The amendments are effective for the first reporting period (including interim periods) beginning after issuance (February 2, 2010), except for certain amendments. The amendments to the guidance on accounting for income taxes in a reorganization (Subtopic 852-740) should be applied to reorganizations for which the date of the reorganization is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. For those reorganizations reflected in interim financial statements issued before the amendments in this Update are effective, retrospective application is required. The clarifications of the guidance on the embedded derivatives and hedging (Subtopic 815-15) are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2009, and should be applied to existing contracts (hybrid instruments) containing embedded derivative features at the date of adoption. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2010-08 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In January 2010, the FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-07 (ASU 2010-07), Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Not-for-Profit Entities: Mergers and Acquisitions. This amendment to Topic 958 has occurred as a result of the issuance of FAS 164. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2010-07 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In January 2010, the FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-06 (ASU 2010-06), Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements. This amendment to Topic 820 has improved disclosures about fair value measurements on the basis of input received from the users of financial statements. This is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2010-06 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In January 2010, the FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-05 (ASU 2010-05), Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718). This standard codifies EITF Topic D-110 Escrowed Share Arrangements and the Presumption of Compensation.



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NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

(h) New accounting pronouncements:

In January 2010, the FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-04 (ASU 2010-04), Accounting for Various Topics—Technical Corrections to SEC Paragraphs.

In January 2010, the FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-03 (ASU 2010-03), Extractive Activities—Oil and Gas (Topic 932): Oil and Gas Reserve Estimation and Disclosures. This amendment to Topic 932 has improved the reserve estimation and disclosure requirements by (1) updating the reserve estimation requirements for changes in practice and technology that have occurred over the last several decades and (2) expanding the disclosure requirements for equity method investments. This is effective for annual reporting periods ending on or after December 31, 2009. However, an entity that becomes subject to the disclosures because of the change to the definition oil- and gas- producing activities may elect to provide those disclosures in annual periods beginning after December 31, 2009. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2010-03 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary. This amendment to Topic 810 clarifies, but does not change, the scope of current US GAAP. It clarifies the decrease in ownership provisions of Subtopic 810-10 and removes the potential conflict between guidance in that Subtopic and asset derecognition and gain or loss recognition guidance that may exist in other US GAAP. An entity will be required to follow the amended guidance beginning in the period that it first adopts FAS 160 (now included in Subtopic 810-10). For those entities that have already adopted FAS 160, the amendments are effective at the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period ending on or after December 15, 2009. The amendments should be applied retrospectively to the first period that an entity adopted FAS 160. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2010-02 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-01, Equity (Topic 505): Accounting for Distributions to Shareholders with Components of Stock and Cash (A Consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force). This amendment to Topic 505 clarifies the stock portion of a distribution to shareholders that allows them to elect to receive cash or stock with a limit on the amount of cash that will be distributed is not a stock dividend for purposes of applying Topics 505 and 260. Effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after December 15, 2009, and would be applied on a retrospective basis. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2010-01 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

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NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

(h) New accounting pronouncements:

In December 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-17, Consolidations (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for Statement 167. (See FAS 167 effective date below)

In December 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-16, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for Statement 166. (See FAS 166 effective date below)

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-15, Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance or Other Financing. This Accounting Standards Update amends the FASB Accounting Standard Codification for EITF 09-1. (See EITF 09-1 effective date below)

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-14, Software (Topic 985): Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements. This update changed the accounting model for revenue arrangements that include both tangible products and software elements. Effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2009-14 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-13, Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements. This update addressed the accounting for multiple-deliverable arrangements to enable vendors to account for products or services (deliverables) separately rather than a combined unit and will be separated in more circumstances under existing US GAAP. This amendment has eliminated that residual method of allocation. Effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2009-13 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In September 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-12, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent). This update provides amendments to Topic 820 for the fair value measurement of investments in certain entities that calculate net asset value per share (or its equivalent). It is effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2009. Early application is permitted in financial statements for earlier interim and annual periods that have not been issued. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2009-12 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

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NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

(h) New accounting pronouncements:

In July 2009, the FASB ratified the consensus reached by EITF (Emerging Issues Task Force) issued EITF No. 09-1, (ASC Topic 470) "Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance" ("EITF 09-1"). The provisions of EITF 09-1, clarifies the accounting treatment and disclosure of share-lending arrangements that are classified as equity in the financial statements of the share lender. An example of a share-lending arrangement is an agreement between the Company (share lender) and an investment bank (share borrower) which allows the investment bank to use the loaned shares to enter into equity derivative contracts with investors. EITF 09-1 is effective for fiscal years that beginning on or after December 15, 2009 and requires retrospective application for all arrangements outstanding as of the beginning of fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2009. Share-lending arrangements that have been terminated as a result of counterparty default prior to December 15, 2009, but for which the entity has not reached a final settlement as of December 15, 2009 are within the scope. Effective for share-lending arrangements entered into on or after the beginning of the first reporting period that begins on or after June 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the provisions of EITF 09-1 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 (ASC Topic 810), "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). 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. 166, (ASC Topic 860) "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.

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NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

(h) New accounting pronouncements:

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, (ASC Topic 855) "Subsequent Events," ("SFAS No. 165"). SFAS 165 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. SFAS 165 applies to both interim financial statements and annual financial statements. SFAS 165 is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. SFAS 165 does not have a material impact on our financial statements.

NOTE 2 - NOTE PAYABLE – RELATED PARTY:

On March 9, 2007, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Broadband Capital Management, LLC ("BCM"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to repay \$12,500 on or before the earlier of (i) December 31, 2012 or (ii) the date that the Company (or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) consummates a merger or similar transaction with an operating business (the "Maturity Date"). BCM had previously advanced the \$12,500 on behalf of the Company. Interest shall accrue on the outstanding principal balance of this loan on the basis of a 360-day year daily from January 24, 2006, the effective date of the loan, until paid in full at the rate of four percent (4%) per annum. Clifford Chapman, our director, Michael Rapp, our President and director, and Philip Wagenheim, our Secretary and director, all serve as management of BCM, a registered broker-dealer.

On April 15, 2008, Michael Rapp, the President and a director of the Company, Philip Wagenheim, the Secretary and a director of the Company, and Clifford Chapman, a director of the Company, loaned the Company \$5,000, \$3,000 and \$2,000, respectively. The Company issued promissory notes (each the "April 15 Note" and together, the "April 15 Notes") to Messrs Rapp, Wagenheim and Chapman, pursuant to which the principal amounts thereunder shall accrue interest at an annual rate of 8.25%, and such principal and all accrued interest shall be due and payable on or before the earlier of (i) the fifth anniversary of the date of the Note or (ii) the date the Company consummates a business combination with a private company in a reverse merger or reverse takeover transaction or other transaction after which the company would cease to be a shell company.

On March 16, 2009, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Broadband Capital Management, LLC ("BCM"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to repay \$14,500 on or before the earlier of (i) March 16, 2014 or (ii) the date that the Company (or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) consummates a merger or similar transaction with an operating business (the "Maturity Date"). Interest shall accrue on the outstanding principal balance of this loan at an annual rate of 8.25%. Clifford Chapman, our director, Michael Rapp, our President and director, and Philip Wagenheim, our Secretary and director, all serve as management of BCM, a registered broker-dealer.

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NOTE 2 - NOTE PAYABLE – RELATED PARTY (Continued):

On August 12, 2009, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Broadband Capital Management, LLC (“BCM”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to repay \$12,000 on or before the earlier of (i) August 12, 2013 or (ii) the date that the Company (or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) consummates a merger or similar transaction with an operating business (the “Maturity Date”). Interest shall accrue on the outstanding principal balance of this loan at an annual rate of 8.25%. Clifford Chapman, our director, Michael Rapp, our President and director, and Philip Wagenheim, our Secretary and director, all serve as management of BCM, a registered broker-dealer.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, interest expense was \$2,642 and \$1,085, respectively.

NOTE 3 - STOCKHOLDERS’ DEFICIT:

The Company is authorized by its Certificate of Incorporation to issue an aggregate of 85,000,000 shares of capital stock, of which 75,000,000 are shares of common stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the “Common Stock”) and 10,000,000 are shares of preferred stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the “Preferred Stock”).

All outstanding shares of Common Stock are of the same class and have equal rights and attributes. The holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders of the Company. All stockholders are entitled to share equally in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available. In the event of liquidation, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of all liabilities. The stockholders do not have cumulative or preemptive rights.

On March 1, 2006, the Company issued 1,000,000, 600,000, and 400,000 shares to Michael Rapp, Philip Wagenheim, and Clifford Chapman, respectively, for total cash consideration of \$30,000 or \$.015 per share.

On May 14, 2009, the Company issued 61,856 shares to Charles Allen, for total cash consideration of \$927.84 or \$.015 per share.

As of December 31, 2009, 2,061,856 shares of Common Stock were issued and outstanding.

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## NOTE 4 - INCOME TAXES:

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company had a federal operating loss carryforward of approximately \$79,781 and \$54,808 respectively, which begins to expire between 2026 and 2029.

Components of net deferred tax assets, including a valuation allowance, are as follows at December 31:

	2009	2008
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>		
Net operating loss carryforward	\$ 79,781	\$ 54,808
Total deferred tax assets	27,923	19,183
Less: Valuation Allowance	(27,923)	(19,183)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	\$ —	—

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$27,923 and \$19,183, respectively. In assessing the recovery of the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income in the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of future deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. As a result, management determined it was more likely than not the deferred tax assets would not be realized as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and recorded a full valuation allowance.

Reconciliation between the statutory rate and the effective tax rate is as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2009	2008
Federal statutory tax rate	(35.0)%	(35.0)%
Change in valuation allowance	35.0%	35.0%
Effective tax rate	0.0%	0.0%

## NOTE 5 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through April 9, 2010, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued, no events have been noted.





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

There are not and have not been any disagreements between the Company and its accountants on any matter of accounting principles, practices or financial statement disclosure.

Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that is designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In accordance with Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15, an evaluation was completed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's President, Principal Financial Officer and Secretary, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management including the President, Principal Financial Officer and Secretary, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act was recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms.

Evaluation of Internal Controls and Procedures

Our management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

As of December 31, 2009, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009.



This annual report does not include an attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal controls over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation pursuant to the temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in the annual report.

#### Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There have been no significant changes to the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter of the year ended December 31, 2009, that materially affected, or were reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

#### Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

### PART III

#### Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons; Compliance With Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

(a) Identification of Directors and Executive Officers. The following table sets forth certain information regarding the Company's directors and executive officers:

Name	Age	Position	Term
Michael Rapp	43	President and Director	March 1, 2006 thru Present
Philip Wagenheim	39	Secretary and Director	March 1, 2006 thru Present
Clifford Chapman	41	Director	March 1, 2006 thru Present

The Company's officers and directors are elected annually for a one year term or until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified or until their earlier resignation or removal.

Michael Rapp is the Company's President and a director. Mr. Rapp has over eighteen years of experience in the financial industry and is currently the co-founder and chairman of BCM. BCM is a boutique investment bank and a NASD broker-dealer focused on financing, strategic advisory services and sales and trading. BCM has specialized in advising its clients on accessing the capital markets through non-traditional methods such as SPACs and reverse mergers. BCM has underwritten initial public offerings including Services Acquisition Corp. International which merged with Jamba Juice Inc. (and changed its name to Jamba Inc.), Endeavor Acquisition Corporation, which has a pending merger with American Apparel, and Great Wall Acquisition Corporation, which merged with ChinaCast Communication Holdings Ltd. Prior to co-founding BCM in 2000, Mr. Rapp was a managing director and co-founder of Oscar Gruss & Son's Private Client Group in 1997. From 1994 through 1997, Mr. Rapp worked at PaineWebber serving as a senior vice president of investments. From 1990 -1994, Mr. Rapp worked at Prudential Securities serving as a senior vice president of investments. Mr. Rapp received his Bachelor of Arts degree in psychology from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor in 1989.

Philip Wagenheim is the Company's Secretary and a director. Mr. Wagenheim has over fifteen years of experience in the financial industry and is currently the vice chairman of BCM. Prior to co-founding BCM in 2000, Mr.

Wagenheim was a managing director and co-founder of Oscar Gruss & Son's Private Client Group in 1997. From 1994-1997, Mr. Wagenheim worked at PaineWebber and from 1992-1994, Mr. Wagenheim worked at Prudential Securities. Mr. Wagenheim received his degree in Business Administration from the University of Miami in 1992.

Clifford Chapman, is a director of the Company. Mr. Chapman has served as head of investment banking at BCM from September 2005 to January 2009 where he was responsible for the banking, structuring, and due diligence for all of BCM's transactions. From January 2001 to the present, Mr. Chapman has been the managing director of Early Stage Associates LLC, a consulting company focused on helping businesses in capital formation and executive management. From January 2001 to the present, Mr. Chapman has also served as the managing director of ChapRoc Capital LLC, a company which invests in technology and business services companies. From June 2002 until March 2004, Mr. Chapman served as chief executive officer for Mindshift Technologies Inc., a managed services provider focused on IT outsourcing for small and medium enterprises. From 1999 through 2000, Mr. Chapman served as the vice president of best practices for AppNet, a full-service internet professional services and managed hosting company, where he led the integration of twelve acquired companies. AppNet consummated its initial public offering in July 1999 and was subsequently acquired by CommerceOne in September 2000. From 1995 to 1998, Mr. Chapman acted as chief operating officer of NMP, an internet business consulting services company that he co-founded and sold to AppNet in October 1998. Prior to NMP, Mr. Chapman worked in the commercial practice of Booz Allen & Hamilton and as a consultant for Andersen Consulting in their Advanced Systems Group. Mr. Chapman presently serves as the sole officer and director of International Cellular Accessories (OTCBB: ICLA). Mr. Chapman received a Masters of Business Administration with Honors from Columbia Business School and a Bachelors Degree in Computer Engineering from Lehigh University.

(b) Significant Employees.

As of the date hereof, the Company has no significant employees.

(c) Family Relationships.

There are no family relationships among directors, executive officers, or persons nominated or chosen by the issuer to become directors or executive officers.

(d) Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings.

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

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires the Company's directors and officers, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file reports of beneficial ownership and changes in beneficial ownership of the Company's securities with the SEC on Forms 3, 4 and 5. Officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

Based solely on the Company's review of the copies of the forms received by it during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and written representations that no other reports were required, the Company believes that no person who, at any time during such fiscal year, was a director, officer or beneficial owner of more than 10% of the Company's common stock failed to comply with all Section 16(a) filing requirements during such fiscal years.

### Code of Ethics

On December 31, 2007, the Company adopted a formal code of ethics statement for senior officers and directors (the “Code of Ethics”) that is designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote ethical conduct and full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable reports that the Company files or submits to the Securities and Exchange Commission and others.

A form of the Code of Ethics is attached as Exhibit 14.1 to the Company’s Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on February 25, 2008. Requests for copies of the Code of Ethics should be sent in writing to Plastron Acquisition Corp. II, Attention: President, 712 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

### Nominating Committee

We have not adopted any procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors.

### Audit Committee

The Board of Directors acts as the audit committee. The Company does not have a qualified financial expert at this time because it has not been able to hire a qualified candidate. Further, the Company believes that it has inadequate financial resources at this time to hire such an expert. The Company intends to continue to search for a qualified individual for hire.

### Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The following table sets forth the cash and other compensation paid by the Company to its President and all other executive officers who earned annual compensation exceeding \$100,000 for services rendered during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Name and Position	Year	Cash Compensation	Other Compensation
Michael Rapp, President and Director	2009	None	None
	2008	None	None
Philip Wagenheim, Secretary and Director	2009	None	None
	2008	None	None
Clifford Chapman, Director	2009	None	None
	2008	None	None

### Director Compensation

We do not currently pay any cash fees to our directors, nor do we pay directors’ expenses in attending board meetings.

### Employment Agreements

The Company is not a party to any employment agreements.

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

(a) The following tables set forth certain information as of April 14, 2010, regarding (i) each person known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, (ii) each director, nominee and executive officer of the Company and (iii) all officers and directors as a group.





Name and Address	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class
Clifford Chapman (1) 712 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10019	400,000	19.4%
Michael Rapp (2) 712 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10019	1,000,000	48.5%
Philip Wagenheim (3) 712 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10019	600,000	29.1%
All Directors and Officers as a Group (3 individuals)	2,000,000	97%

(1) Clifford Chapman is a director of the Company.

(2) Michael Rapp is President and a director of the Company.

(3) Philip Wagenheim is Secretary and a director of the Company.

(b) The Company currently has not authorized any compensation plans or individual compensation arrangements.

### Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

On March 9, 2007, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Broadband Capital Management LLC (“BCM”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to repay \$12,500 on or before the earlier of (i) December 31, 2012 or (ii) the date that the Company (or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) consummates a merger or similar transaction with an operating business (the “Loan”). BCM had previously advanced the \$12,500 on behalf of the Company. Interest shall accrue on the outstanding principal balance of the Loan on the basis of a 360-day year daily from January 24, 2006, the effective date of the Loan, until paid in full at the rate of four percent (4%) per annum.

On April 15, 2008, Michael Rapp, the President and a director of the Company, Philip Wagenheim, the Secretary and a director of the Company, and Clifford Chapman, a director of the Company, loaned the Company \$5,000, \$3,000 and \$2,000, respectively. The Company issued promissory notes (each the “April 15 Note” and together, the “April 15 Notes”) to Messrs Rapp, Wagenheim and Chapman, pursuant to which the principal amounts thereunder shall accrue interest at an annual rate of 8.25%, and such principal and all accrued interest shall be due and payable on or before the earlier of (i) the fifth anniversary of the date of the Note or (ii) the date the Company consummates a business combination with a private company in a reverse merger or reverse takeover transaction or other transaction after which the company would cease to be a shell company.

On March 16, 2009, the Company entered into a loan agreement with BCM in the amount of \$14,500. The Company issued a promissory note (the “Note”) to BCM, pursuant to which the principal amounts thereunder shall accrue interest at an annual rate of 8.25%, and such principal and all accrued interest shall be due and payable on or before the earlier of (i) March 16, 2014 or (ii) the date the Company consummates a business combination with a private company in a reverse merger or reverse takeover transaction or other transaction after which the company would cease to be a shell

company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Clifford Chapman, our director, Michael Rapp, our President and director, and Philip Wagenheim, our Secretary and director, all serve as management of BCM, a registered broker-dealer.

Under the Note, it shall be deemed an “Event of Default” if the Company shall: (i) fail to pay the entire principal amount of the Note when due and payable, (ii) admit in writing its inability to pay any of its monetary obligations under the Note, (iii) make a general assignment of its assets for the benefit of creditors, or (iv) allow any proceeding to be instituted by or against it seeking relief from or by creditors, including, without limitation, any bankruptcy proceedings. In the event that an Event of Default has occurred, the holder of the Note may, by notice to the Company, declare the entire Note to be immediately due and payable. In the event that an Event of Default consisting of a voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy filing has occurred, then the entire Note shall automatically become due and payable without any notice or other action by BCM. Commencing five days after the occurrence of any Event of Default, the interest rate on the Note shall accrue at the rate of 18% per annum.

On August 12, 2009, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Broadband Capital Management, LLC (“BCM”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to repay \$12,000 on or before the earlier of (i) August 12, 2013 or (ii) the date that the Company (or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) consummates a merger or similar transaction with an operating business (the “Maturity Date”). Interest shall accrue on the outstanding principal balance of this loan at an annual rate of 8.25%. Clifford Chapman, our director, Michael Rapp, our President and director, and Philip Wagenheim, our Secretary and director, all serve as management of BCM, a registered broker-dealer.

The Company utilizes the office space and equipment of its management at no cost. Management estimates such amounts to be immaterial.

Except as otherwise indicated herein, there have been no related party transactions, or any other transactions or relationships required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-X.

#### Director Independence

The Company is not a listed issuer whose securities are listed on a national securities exchange, or an inter-dealer quotation system which has requirements that a majority of the board of directors be independent. Under NASDAQ Rule 5605(a)(2)(A), a director is not considered to be independent if he or she also is an executive officer or employee of the corporation. Under such definition, Michael Rapp and Philip Wagenheim, our directors, would not be considered independent as they also serve as executive officers of the Company. Clifford Chapman would be considered independent.

#### Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

De Joya Griffith & Company, LLC (“DJGC”) is the Company's independent registered public accounting firm.

#### Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed by DJGC for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of financial statements included in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings were \$7,600 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and \$9,500 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

#### Audit-Related Fees

There were no fees billed by DJGC for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

#### Tax Fees

There were fees of \$400 billed by DJGC for professional services for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and no fees for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning for the fiscal year ended 2008.

#### All Other Fees

There were no fees billed by DJGC for other products and services for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

#### Audit Committee's Pre-Approval Process

The Board of Directors acts as the audit committee of the Company, and accordingly, all services are approved by all the members of the Board of Directors.

### Part IV

#### Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) We set forth below a list of our audited financial statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Statement	Page*
Index to Financial Statements	F-1
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Balance Sheets	F-3
Statements of Operations	F-4
Statement of Stockholders' Deficit	F-5
Statements of Cash Flows	F-6
Notes to Financial Statements	F-7

\*Page F-1 follows page 10 to this annual report on Form 10-K.

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

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Exhibit	Description
*3.1	Certificate of Incorporation
*3.2	By-laws
**14.1	Code of Ethics
31.1	Certification of the Company's Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, with respect to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009
31.2	Certification of the Company's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, with respect to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009
32.1	Certification of the Company's Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of the Company's Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

\* Filed as an exhibit to the Company's registration statement on Form 10-SB, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2007 and incorporated herein by this reference.

\*\* Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on February 25, 2008 and incorporated herein by this reference.

SIGNATURES

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

PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. II

Dated: April 14, 2010

By: /s/ Michael Rapp  
Michael Rapp  
President and Director  
Principal Accounting Officer  
Principal Financial Officer  
Principal Executive Officer

Dated: April 14, 2010

By: /s/ Philip Wagenheim  
Philip Wagenheim  
Secretary and Director

Dated: April 14, 2010

By: /s/ Clifford Chapman  
Clifford Chapman  
Director

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

	Title	Date
/s/ Michael Rapp Michael Rapp	President and Director	April 14, 2010
/s/ Philip Wagenheim Philip Wagenheim	Secretary and Director	April 14, 2010
/s/ Clifford Chapman Clifford Chapman	Director	April 14, 2010