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BONSO ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL INC

Form 424B3

August 12, 2003

BONSO ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.

1,087,201 Shares of Common Stock  
Issuable on Exercise of Common Stock Purchase Warrants  
and  
655,726 Shares of Common Stock Offered by Selling Shareholders

We are registering 2,174,403 common stock purchase warrants that were issued as a dividend to all record holders at the close of trading on January 19, 2000 of certain prior warrants, which expired on January 31, 2000, and to all persons who exercised the prior warrants during the period commencing on November 22, 1999 and ending at the close of trading on January 19, 2000. We are also registering 1,087,201 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of those warrants.

Each two warrants are exercisable to purchase one share of our common stock at an exercise price of \$17.50 per share. The warrants originally expired on December 31, 2001; however, on October 2001, our board of directors extended the expiration date until December 31, 2002. On July 5, 2002, our board of directors extended the expiration date until 2:00 PM (Pacific Time) December 31, 2003.

The warrants are redeemable by us upon 30 days notice at a redemption price of \$0.01 per warrant but only if the public trading price for our common stock equals or exceeds 110% of the then-current exercise price of the warrants for 20 trading days within the preceding 30 trading days.

We are also registering for resale by certain selling shareholders 655,726 outstanding shares of common stock. These shares may be offered and sold from time to time by selling shareholders at the market. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling shareholders.

Prior to this offering, the common stock has traded on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System ("NASDAQ") under the symbol "BNSO" and the common stock purchase warrants have traded under the symbol "BNSOZ." As of July 24, 2003 (one trading day prior to the date of this prospectus), the reported closing sales price of the common stock on NASDAQ-National Market System was \$2.85, and the reported closing sales price of the common stock purchase warrants on the NASDAQ-SmallCap Market was \$0.11.

An investment in these securities involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning at page 9 of this prospectus for a discussion of certain factors that you should consider before investing in these securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is August 12, 2003

	Price to Public (1) (2)	Underwriting Discounts and Commissions	Proceeds to Company (3)
	-----	-----	-----
Per Warrant	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Per Share (4)	\$ 17.50	\$ 0.00	\$ 17.50

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Total Offering                    \$19,026,017.50                    \$                    0.00                    \$ 19,026,017.50

- (1) The warrants were issued as a dividend to all record holders of our warrants at the close of trading on January 19, 2000, and to all persons who exercised our warrants during the period commencing on November 22, 1999 and ending at the close of trading on January 19, 2000. The shares of common stock underlying the warrants are being offered by us to the holders of the warrants. There is no minimum purchase amount. The shares of common stock are offered for cash only. The exercise price of the warrants was arbitrarily determined and bears no relationship to the value of the company or its assets, nor does the exercise price represent that the common stock has a value or could be resold at that price. The shares of common stock are being sold on a "best efforts" basis by us; consequently, no minimum number of shares is required to be sold.
- (2) The 655,726 shares offered by the selling shareholders are being registered for the benefit of, and may be sold from time to time by, the selling shareholders at the market. We will receive no proceeds from the sale of these shares by the selling shareholders.
- (3) Before deducting other expenses of the offering payable by us estimated at \$124,307, including, among others, registration and filing fees, professional fees and printing expenses. All proceeds received upon exercise of the warrants will be applied directly to our benefit. There is no escrow of funds and no assurance that all or any portion of the warrants will be exercised.
- (4) Shares underlying the dividend warrants.

You may exercise your warrants only if you live in a state where the common stock has been qualified for issuance under applicable state laws, including registration if required under your state's law. As a result, you may not be permitted to exercise your warrants but may have to sell your warrants or let them expire unexercised.

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### PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights important information about our business and about this offering. Because it's a summary, it doesn't contain all the information you should consider before exercising your warrants. Therefore, please read the entire prospectus.

As used in this prospectus, "China" refers to all parts of the People's Republic of China other than the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong. The term "we" or "us" refers to Bonso Electronics International Inc. and, where the context requires or suggests, its direct and indirect subsidiaries. References to "dollars" or "\$" are to United States Dollars. "HK\$" are to Hong Kong Dollars, "Euros" or "E" are to the European Monetary Union's Currency, "DM" are to the German Deutsch Mark, "RMB" are to Chinese Renminbi and "CDN" are to Canadian Dollars. All outstanding share data excludes 1,044,500 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of outstanding stock options, 1,087,201 shares reserved for issuance upon exercise of outstanding warrants and 468,782 shares reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options which may be granted in the future under our 1996 Stock Option Plan and our 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan.

The Warrant Dividend

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On January 5, 2000, we declared a warrant dividend payable to all record holders of our warrants at the close of trading on January 19, 2000, and to all persons who exercised our warrants during the period commencing on November 22, 1999 and ending at the close of trading on January 19, 2000. The warrant dividend and January 19, 2000 record date were publicly announced in a press release. Each two warrants are exercisable to purchase one share of our common stock at an exercise price of \$17.50 per share. The warrants originally were exercisable any time prior to 2:00 p.m. (Pacific Time) on December 31, 2001. In October 2001, our board of directors extended the expiration date until December 31, 2002, and in July 2002, extended the expiration date until December 31, 2003.

The warrants are redeemable by us upon 30 days notice at a redemption price of \$0.01 per warrant but only if the public trading price for our common stock equals or exceeds 110% of the then-current exercise price of the warrants for 20 trading days within the preceding 30 trading days.

The registration statement of which this prospectus is a part registers the warrants and the shares of common stock underlying the warrants.

The exercise price of the warrants as described above is wholly arbitrary and there is no assurance that the price of the common stock will, at any time, equal or exceed the exercise price of the warrants. The warrants can be exercised only if a current prospectus is in effect. See "Description of Securities--Warrants."

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### Shares for Resale

Under this post-effective amendment, we are registering for resale by certain selling shareholders 655,726 outstanding shares of common stock. These shares may be offered and sold from time to time by selling shareholders.

### The Company

We design, develop, produce and sell electronic sensor-based and wireless products for private label Original Equipment Manufacturers (individually "OEM" or collectively "OEMs") and Original Design Manufacturers (individually "ODM" or collectively "ODMs"). Bonso Electronics International Inc. was formed on August 8, 1988 as a limited liability International Business Company under the laws of the British Virgin Islands under the name "Golden Virtue Limited." On September 14, 1988, we changed our name to Bonso Electronics International, Inc. We operate under the International Business Companies Ordinance, 1984, of the British Virgin Islands.

As part of our ongoing expansion of the sensor-based product business, effective as of August 1, 2002, we acquired 51% of the equity of Gram Precision Scales, Inc. ("Gram Precision") from a third party for approximately \$231,000 in cash, a promissory note in the gross amount of \$231,000, and the issuance of 125,000 shares of our common stock valued at approximately \$300,000. The purchase price was determined through arms-length negotiations between us and the third party, which negotiations took into consideration Gram Precision's business, financial position, operating history, products, intellectual property and other factors relating to Gram Precision's business. Gram Precision is primarily engaged in the distribution and marketing of pocket scales in the United States, Canada, and Europe

Effective as of May 1, 2001 we acquired 100% of the equity of KORONA Haushaltswaren GmbH & Co. KG, ("Korona") which was formerly a wholly-owned

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subsidiary of Augusta Technologie AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany ("Augusta"). We originally acquired Korona for approximately \$3,634,000. Augusta exercised its option to redeem the stock it received as part of the purchase price for a promissory note. While Augusta's exercise of the option is disputed, the purchase price has been increased by \$542,178 for accounting purposes to reflect the possible redemption.

Korona markets consumer scale products throughout Europe to retail merchandisers and distributors. These products feature contemporary designs using the latest materials and attractive packaging. Since 2000, we have manufactured a portion of Korona's product line under an OEM agreement and are very familiar with Korona's stature in Europe and its potential for wider global distribution.

Our corporate administrative matters are conducted through our registered agent, HWR Services Limited, P.O. Box 71, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. Our principal executive offices are located at Unit 1106 - 1110, 11/F, Star House, 3 Salisbury Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Our telephone number is 852-2605-5822, our facsimile number is 852-2691-1724, our e-mail address is info@bonso.com and our website is www.bonso.com. Our registered agent in the United States is Henry F. Schlueter, Esq., 1050 Seventeenth Street, Suite 1700, Denver, Colorado 80265.

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### The Offering

Securities offered .....	2,174,403 warrants, exercisable to purchase one share of common stock for each two warrants exercised until 2:00 p.m. (Central Time) on December 31, 2003.
	1,087,201 shares of common stock, \$0.003 par value, issued upon exercise of warrants. The shares are offered on a registered basis and not as bearer shares.
Exercise price per share ..... of common stock	\$17.50 per share
Terms of the offering .....	We issued 2,174,403 warrants as a dividend to all record holders of our warrants at the close of trading on January 19, 2000 to all persons who exercised our warrants during the period commencing on November 22, 1999 and ending at the close of trading on January 19, 2000. We are offering the shares of common stock solely to the holders of the warrants. Shares not issued in this offering will not be offered or sold to the public. The shares of common stock issued upon exercise of the warrants, as well as the shares being registered by the registration statement included in this prospectus, may be resold under this prospectus at any time to time.
Common stock outstanding..... prior to offering (May 31, 2003)	5,689,159 shares (includes 180,726 shares that are redeemable and may be redeemed)
Common stock outstanding..... after offering if all warrants exercised	6,776,360 shares (includes 180,726 shares that are redeemable and may be redeemed)
Estimated net proceeds to Bonso..... if all warrants exercised	\$18,901,710.50

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Use of proceeds ..... We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering capital. See "Use of Proceeds."

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Risk Factors..... Acquisition of shares of our common stock entails a high risk and exercise of our warrants also entails immediate substantial dilution. See "Risk Factors."

Nasdaq symbols..... Common Shares..... BNSO  
Warrants..... BNSOZ

### Shares Being Offered for Resale

Shares offered for resale..... Six hundred fifty five thousand seven hundred and two (655,726) shares of common stock currently issued and outstanding. These shares may be offered and sold from time to time to our shareholders.

### Advisers and Auditors

Legal Advisors..... Schlueter & Associates, P.C.  
1050 Seventeenth Street, Suite 1700  
Denver, Colorado 80265  
U.S.A.  
Telephone: (303) 292-3883

Harney Westwood & Riegels  
Craigmuir Chambers  
P.O. Box 71  
Road Town, Tortola  
British Virgin Islands  
(284) 494-2233

Auditors for  
Bonso Electronics International Inc. ... PricewaterhouseCoopers  
22nd Floor Prince's Building  
Central  
Hong Kong  
Telephone: (852) 2289-8888  
Member of the Hong Kong  
Society of Accountants

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## RISK FACTORS

Investment In The Securities Offered Through This Prospectus Involves A High Degree Of Risk. Please Carefully Consider The Following Risk Factors, Along With The Other Information Contained In This Prospectus, Before Deciding Whether To Exercise Your Warrants.

Political, Legal, Economic and Other Uncertainties of Operations in China and Hong Kong

We Could Face Increased Currency Risks If China Does Not Maintain The Stability Of The Hong Kong Dollar. The Hong Kong Dollar and the United States

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Dollar have been fixed at approximately 7.80 Hong Kong Dollars to 1.00 U.S. Dollars since 1983. The Chinese government expressed its intention in the Basic Law to maintain the stability of the Hong Kong currency after the sovereignty of Hong Kong was transferred to China. If the current exchange rate mechanism is changed, we face increased currency risks.

We Face Significant Risks If The Chinese Government Changes Its Policies, Laws, Regulations, Tax Structure, Or Its Current Interpretations Of Its Laws, Rules And Regulations Relating To Our Operations In China. Our manufacturing facility is located in China. As a result, our operations and assets are subject to significant political, economic, legal and other uncertainties. Changes in policies by the Chinese government resulting in changes in laws or regulations or the interpretation of laws or regulations, confiscatory taxation, changes in employment restrictions, restrictions on imports and sources of supply, import duties, corruption, currency revaluation or the expropriation of private enterprise could materially and adversely affect us. Over the past several years, the Chinese government has pursued economic reform policies including the encouragement of private economic activity and greater economic decentralization. If the Chinese government does not continue to pursue its present policies that encourage foreign investment and operations in China, or if these policies are either not successful or are significantly altered, then our business operations in China could be adversely affected. We could even be subject to the risk of nationalization, which could result in the total loss of investment in that country. Following the Chinese government's policy of privatizing many state-owned enterprises, the Chinese government has attempted to augment its revenues through increased tax collection. Continued efforts to increase tax revenues could result in increased taxation expenses being incurred by us. Economic development may be limited as well by the imposition of austerity measures intended to reduce inflation, the inadequate development of infrastructure and the potential unavailability of adequate power and water supplies, transportation and communications. If for any reason we were required to move our manufacturing operations outside of China, our profitability would be substantially impaired, our competitiveness and market position would be materially jeopardized and we might have to discontinue our operations.

We Face Risks By Operating In China, Because The Chinese Legal System Relating To Foreign Investment And Foreign Operations Like Bonso's Is New And Evolving And The Application Of Chinese Laws Is Uncertain. The legal system of China relating to foreign investments is both new and continually evolving, and currently there can be no certainty as to the application of its laws and regulations in particular instances. The Chinese legal system is a civil law

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system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a system in which decided legal cases have little precedential value. In 1979, the Chinese government began to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws and regulations governing economic matters in general. Legislation over the past 20 years has significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investment in Mainland China. Enforcement of existing laws or agreements may be sporadic and implementation and interpretation of laws inconsistent. The Chinese judiciary is relatively inexperienced in enforcing the laws that exist, leading to a higher than usual degree of uncertainty as to the outcome of any litigation. Even where adequate law exists in China, it may not be possible to obtain swift and equitable enforcement of that law.

We Could Be Adversely Affected If China Changes Its Economic Policies In The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Where We Operate. As part of its economic reform, China has designated certain areas, including Shenzhen where our manufacturing complex is located, as Special Economic Zones. Foreign enterprises in these areas benefit from greater economic autonomy and more favorable tax

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treatment than enterprises in other parts of China. Changes in the policies or laws governing Special Economic Zones could have a material adverse effect on us. Moreover, economic reforms and growth in China have been more successful in certain provinces than others, and the continuation or increase of these disparities could affect the political or social stability of China.

Controversies Affecting China's Trade With The United States Could Harm Our Results Of Operations Or Depress Our Stock Price. While China has been granted permanent most favored nation trade status in the United States through its entry into the World Trade Organization, controversies between the United States and China may arise that threaten the status quo involving trade between the United States and China. These controversies could materially and adversely affect our business by, among other things, causing our products in the United States to become more expensive resulting in a reduction in the demand for our products by customers in the United States. Political or trade friction between the United States and China, whether or not actually affecting our business, could also materially and adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common shares.

If Our Sole Factory Were Destroyed Or Significantly Damaged As A Result of Fire Or Some Other Natural Disaster, We Would Be Adversely Affected. All of our products are currently manufactured at our manufacturing facility located in Shenzhen, China. Fire fighting and disaster relief or assistance in China may not be as developed as in Western countries. We currently maintain property damage insurance aggregating approximately \$22,400,000 covering our stock in trade, goods and merchandise, furniture and equipment and buildings. We do not maintain business interruption insurance. Investors are cautioned that material damage to, or the loss of, our factory due to fire, severe weather, flood or other act of God or cause, even if insured against, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects.

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Our Results Could Be Harmed If We Have To Comply With New Environmental Regulations. Our operations create some environmentally sensitive waste that may increase in the future depending on the nature of our manufacturing operations. The general issue of the disposal of hazardous waste has received increasing attention from the PRC national and local governments and foreign governments and agencies and has been subject to increasing regulation. Our business and operating results could be materially and adversely affected if we were to increase expenditures to comply with environmental regulations affecting our operations.

### Risk Factors Relating to Our Business

We Depend Upon Our Largest Customers For A Significant Portion Of Our Sales Revenue, And We Cannot Be Certain That Sales To These Customers Will Continue. If Sales To These Customers Do Not Continue, Then Our Sales Will Decline And Our Business Will Be Negatively Impacted. Traditionally, we have relied upon 3-4 customers for a significant portion of our sales during the fiscal year. Four major customers accounted for approximately 44% of our sales in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001, one major customer accounted for approximately 22% of our sales in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002, and four customers accounted for approximately 31% in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003, with one customer accounting for 14% of our sales. We do not enter into long-term contracts with our customers, but manufacture based upon purchase orders and therefore cannot be certain that sales to these customers will continue. The loss of our largest customers could have a material negative impact on our sales revenue and our business.

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If We Are Not Able To Increase Our Manufacturing Capacity, We May Not Be Able To Meet The Demands Of Our Customers, Which Could Result In The Loss Of Sales And Our Customer Base. Our long-term competitive position will depend to a significant extent on our ability to increase our manufacturing capacity. We will need to invest in additional plant and equipment to expand capacity in our current facilities or obtain additional capacity through acquisitions. Either of these alternatives will require additional capital, which we may not be able to obtain on favorable terms, or at all. Further, we may not be able to acquire sufficient capacity or successfully integrate and manage additional facilities. The failure to obtain capacity when needed or to successfully integrate and manage additional manufacturing facilities could adversely impact our relationships with our customers and materially harm our business and results of operations.

Defects In Our Products Could Impair Our Ability To Sell Our Products Or Could Result In Litigation And Other Significant Costs. Detection of any significant defects in our products may result in, among other things, delay in time-to-market, loss of market acceptance and sales of our products, diversion of development resources, injury to our reputation, or increased warranty costs. Because our products are complex, they may contain defects that cannot be detected prior to shipment. These defects could harm our reputation, which could result in significant costs to us and could impair our ability to sell our products. The costs we may incur in correcting any product defects may be substantial and could decrease our profit margins.

Since certain of our products are used in applications that are integral to our customers' businesses, errors, defects, or other performance problems could result in financial or other damages to our customers. Product liability litigation, even if it were unsuccessful, would be time consuming and costly to defend. Our product liability insurance may not be adequate to cover claims.

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Our Sales Through Retail Merchants Result In Seasonality And Susceptibility To A Downturn In The Retail Economy And Sales Variances Resulting From Retail Promotional Programs. With the acquisition of Korona, a significant portion of our net sales involve sales of bathroom and kitchen scales to retail merchants in Europe. In addition, many of our other customers sell to retail merchants. Accordingly, these portions of our customer base are susceptible to a downturn in the retail economy. Sales of certain of our scale and telecommunications products are seasonal, with sales of our scale products declining in the summer months and sales of our telecommunications products increasing during the summer. A significant portion of our sales in Europe are attributable to the promotional programs of our retail industry customers. These promotional programs result in significant orders by customers who do not carry our products on a regular basis. Promotional programs often involve special pricing terms or require us to spend funds to have our products promoted. We cannot assure you that promotional purchases by our retail industry customers will be repeated regularly, or at all. Our promotional sales could cause our quarterly results to vary significantly.

Our Customers Are Dependent On Shipping Companies For Delivery Of Our Products And Interruptions To Shipping Could Materially And Adversely Affect Our Business And Operating Results. Typically, we sell our products F.O.B. Hong Kong and our customers are responsible for the transportation of products from Hong Kong to their final destinations. Our customers rely on a variety of carriers for product transportation through various world ports. A work stoppage, strike or shutdown of one or more major ports or airports could result in shipping delays materially and adversely affecting our customers, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results. Similarly, an increase in freight surcharges due to rising fuel costs or general price



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increases could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Customer Order Estimates May Not Be Indicative Of Actual Future Sales. Some of our customers have provided us with forecasts of their requirements for our products over a period of time. We make many management decisions based on these customer estimates, including purchasing materials, hiring personnel, and other matters that may increase our production capacity and costs. If a customer reduces its orders from prior estimates after we have increased our production capabilities and costs, this reduction may decrease our net sales and we may not be able to reduce our costs to account for this reduction in customer orders. Many customers do not provide us with forecasts of their requirements for our products. If those customers place significant orders, we may not be able to increase our production quickly enough to fulfill the customers' orders. The inability to fulfill customer orders could damage our relationships with customers and reduce our net sales.

Pressure By Our Customers To Reduce Prices And Agree To Long-Term Supply Arrangements May Cause Our Net Sales Or Profit Margins To Decline. Our customers are under pressure to reduce prices of their products. Therefore, we expect to experience pressure from our customers to reduce the prices of our products. Our customers frequently negotiate supply arrangements with us well in advance of

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delivery dates, thereby requiring us to commit to price reductions before we can determine if we can achieve the assumed cost reductions. We believe we must reduce our manufacturing costs and obtain higher volume orders to offset declining average sales prices. If we are unable to offset declining average sales prices, our gross profit margins will decline.

We Depend Upon Our Key Personnel And The Loss Of Any Key Personnel, Or Our Failure To Attract And Retain Key Personnel, Could Adversely Affect Our Future Performance, Including Product Development, Strategic Plans, Marketing And Other Objectives. The loss or failure to attract and retain key personnel could significantly impede our performance, including product development, strategic plans, marketing and other objectives. Our success depends to a substantial extent not only on the ability and experience of our senior management, but particularly upon Anthony So our President, Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman of the Board. We do not have key man life insurance on Mr. So. To the extent that the services of Mr. So would be unavailable to us, we would be required to obtain another person to perform the duties Mr. So otherwise would perform. We may be unable to employ another qualified person with the appropriate background and expertise to replace Mr. So on terms suitable to us.

We Face The Pressures Of A Competitive Industry. Our business is in an industry that is highly competitive, and many of our competitors, both local and international, have substantially greater technical, financial and marketing resources than we have. We compete with scale manufacturers in the Far East, the United States, and Europe. We believe that our principal competitor in the scale market is Measurement Specialties, Inc. and principal competitors in the telecommunications market are other Original Equipment or OEM manufacturers; however, as a contract and original equipment manufacturer and original design manufacturer, we compete with all companies engaged in the contract and original equipment manufacturing business. Further, subsequent to the acquisitions of Korona and Gram Precision, we compete with distributors of scales in Europe and Canada. Both the scale and the telecommunications markets are highly competitive and we face pressures on pricing and lower margins as evidenced by the decline in margins that we have experienced with our telecommunications products. Lower margins may effect our ability to cover our costs which could have a material negative impact on our operations and our business.

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We Are Controlled By Our Management, Whose Interest May Differ From Those Of The Other Shareholders. At the present time, Mr. Anthony So, our founder and President, beneficially owns approximately 35.77% of the outstanding shares of common stock, including shares underlying his outstanding options, or 28.58% without including his outstanding options. Due to his stock ownership, Mr. So may be in a position to elect the board of directors and, therefore, to control our business and affairs including certain significant corporate actions such as acquisitions, the sale or purchase of assets and the issuance and sale of our securities. Mr. So may be able to prevent or cause a change in control. We also may be prevented from entering into transactions that could be beneficial to us without Mr. So's consent. The interest of our largest shareholder may differ from the interests of other shareholders.

Our Operating Results and Stock Price Are Subject To Wide Fluctuations. Our quarterly and annual operating results are affected by a wide variety of factors that could materially and adversely affect net sales, gross profit and profitability. This could result from any one or a combination of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Results of operations in any period should not be considered indicative of results to be expected in any future period, and fluctuations in operating results may also result in fluctuations in the market price of our common stock.

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Our Results Have Been Affected By Changes In Currency Exchange Rates. Changes in currency rates involving the Canadian Dollar, Hong Kong dollar, Chinese Renminbi or the Euro could increase our expenses.

Our financial results have been affected by currency fluctuations, resulting in total foreign exchange losses of \$96,592 during the year ended March 31, 2003. Generally, our revenues are collected in United States Dollars, Euros and Canadian Dollars. Our costs and expenses are paid in United States Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Hong Kong Dollars, Euros and Chinese Renminbi. We face a variety of risks associated with changes among the relative value of these currencies. An appreciation of the Canadian Dollar, Chinese Renminbi, Hong Kong Dollar or the Euro against the U.S. Dollar would increase our expenses when translated into U.S. Dollars and could materially and adversely affect our margins. In addition, a significant devaluation in the Canadian Dollar, Chinese Renminbi, Hong Kong Dollar or Euro could harm our business if it destabilizes the economy of Canada, China, Hong Kong, or the European Union.

Strategic Acquisitions. Recently we have acquired Gram Precision and Korona to expand our operations. While we are optimistic about these acquisitions, there can be no assurances that we will be successful in our plans regarding the operation of these acquisitions. Further, we can give you no assurance that our acquisitions will perform in accordance with our expectations. Despite our due diligence efforts, we must necessarily base any assessment of potential acquisitions on inexact and incomplete information and assumptions with respect to operations, profitability and other matters that may prove to be incorrect. Any difficulties with these acquisitions could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees and increase our expenses. Moreover, our profitability may suffer because of acquisition related costs or amortization of acquired goodwill and other intangible assets.

Protection and Infringement of Intellectual Property. Except for the trademark for the KORONA mark, we have no patents, licenses, franchises, concessions or royalty agreements that are material to our business. We have obtained a trademark registration in Hong Kong and China for the marks BONSO and MODUS in connection with certain electronic apparatus. Unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or trademarks or to obtain and use

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information that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our products is difficult. Our means of protecting our proprietary rights may not be adequate. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the United States. Our failure to adequately protect our proprietary rights may allow third parties to duplicate our products or develop functionally equivalent or superior technology. In addition, our competitors may independently develop similar technology or design around our proprietary intellectual property.

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Further, we may be notified that we are infringing patents, trademarks, copyrights or other intellectual property rights owned by other parties. In the event of an infringement claim, we may be required to spend a significant amount of money to develop a non-infringing alternative or to obtain licenses. We may not be successful in developing such an alternative or obtaining a license on reasonable terms, if at all. Any litigation, even without merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Our Business And Operating Results Would Be Materially And Adversely Affected If Our Suppliers Of Needed Components Fail To Meet Our Needs. At various times, we have and continue to experience shortages of some of the electronic components that we use, and suppliers of some components lack sufficient capacity to meet the demand for these components. In some cases, supply shortages and delays in deliveries of particular components have resulted in curtailed production, or delays in production, of assemblies using that component, which contributed to an increase in our inventory levels and reduction in our gross margins. There can be no assurance that such shortages and delays in deliveries of some components will not occur in the future. If we are unable to obtain sufficient components on a timely basis, we may experience manufacturing delays, which could harm our relationships with current or prospective customers and reduce our sales. We also depend on a small number of suppliers for certain of the components that we use in our business. If we were unable to continue to purchase components from these limited source suppliers, our business and operating results would be materially and adversely affected.

Cancellations Or Delays In Orders Could Materially And Adversely Affect Our Gross Margins And Operating Income. Sales to our OEM customers are primarily based on purchase orders we receive from time to time rather than firm, long-term purchase commitments. Although it is our general practice to purchase raw materials only upon receiving a purchase order, for certain customers we will occasionally purchase raw materials based on such customers' rolling forecasts. Further, during times of potential component shortages we have purchased, and may continue to purchase, raw materials and component parts in the expectation of receiving purchase orders for products that use these components. In the event actual purchase orders are delayed, are not received or are cancelled, we would experience increased inventory levels or possible write-downs of raw material inventory that could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

We Generally Have No Written Agreements With Suppliers To Obtain Components And Our Margins And Operating Results Could Suffer From Increases In Component Prices. We are typically responsible for purchasing components used in manufacturing products for our customers. We generally do not have written agreements with our suppliers of components. This typically results in our bearing the risk of component price increases because we may be unable to procure the required materials at a price level necessary to generate anticipated margins from the orders of our customers. Accordingly, increases in component prices could materially and adversely affect our gross margins and operating results.

Certain Legal Consequences of Foreign Incorporation and Operations

Judgments Against The Company And Management May Be Difficult To Obtain Or Enforce. We are a holding corporation organized as an International Business Company under the laws of the British Virgin Islands and our principal operating subsidiary is organized under the laws of Hong Kong. Our principal executive offices are located in Hong Kong and our second operating subsidiary is located in Germany. Outside the United States, it may be difficult for investors to enforce judgments obtained against us in actions brought against us in the United States, including actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of federal securities laws. In addition, most of our officers and directors reside outside the United States and the assets of these persons and of the Company are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons, or to enforce against the Company or these persons judgments predicated upon the liability provisions of United States securities laws. Our Hong Kong counsel and our British Virgin Islands counsel have advised that there is substantial doubt as to the enforceability against us or any of our directors or officers in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of United States courts in claims for liability based on the civil liability provisions of federal securities laws.

Because We Are Incorporated In The British Virgin Islands, You May Not Have The Same Protections As Shareholders Of U.S. Corporations. We are organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. Principles of law relating to matters affecting the validity of corporate procedures, the fiduciary duties of our management, directors and controlling shareholders and the rights of our shareholders differ from, and may not be as protective of shareholders as, those that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction within the United States. Our directors have the power to take certain actions without shareholder approval, including an amendment of our Memorandum or Articles of Association and certain fundamental corporate transactions, including reorganizations, certain mergers or consolidations and the sale or transfer of assets. In addition, there is doubt that the courts of the British Virgin Islands would enforce liabilities predicated upon United States securities laws.

Our Shareholders Do Not Have The Same Protections Or Information Generally Available To Shareholders Of U.S. Corporations Because The Reporting Requirements For Foreign Private Issuers Are More Limited Than Those Applicable To Public Corporations Organized In The United States. We are a foreign private issuer within the meaning of rules promulgated under the Exchange Act. We are not subject to certain provisions of the Exchange Act applicable to United States public companies including: the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or the "Commission") of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K, the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect to a security registered under the Exchange Act and the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their stock ownership and trading activities and establishing insider liability for profits realized from any "short-swing" trading transaction (i.e., a purchase and sale, or sale and purchase, of the issuer's equity securities within six months or less). Because we are not subject to these rules, our shareholders are not afforded the same protections or information generally available to investors in public companies organized in the United States.

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Our Board's Ability To Amend Our Charter Without Shareholder Approval Could Have Anti-Takeover Effects That Could Prevent A Change In Control. As permitted by the law of the British Virgin Islands, our Memorandum and Articles of Association, which are the terms used in the British Virgin Islands for a corporation's charter and bylaws, may be amended by our board of directors without shareholder approval provided that a majority of our independent directors do not vote against the amendment. This includes amendments to increase or reduce our authorized capital stock. Our board's ability to amend our charter documents without shareholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of Bonso, including a tender offer to purchase our common shares at a premium over the then current market price.

We May Not Pay Dividends In The Future. Although we have declared an annual dividend during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2001 and 2002 and on April 2, 2003, we may not be able to declare dividends or may decide not to declare dividends in the future. We will determine the amounts of any dividends when and if they are declared, in the future at the time of declaration.

Dispute With Augusta Technologie AG ("Augusta") Regarding Repurchase Obligation May Result In Obligation For The Company To Redeem Certain Shares. Effective May 1, 2001, we acquired Korona from Augusta. Part of the purchase price was paid to Augusta by the issue of 180,726 shares of our restricted common stock based on an agreed-upon price of \$8.00 per share pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") with Augusta. For accounting purposes, the issue of the shares was originally recorded at the value of \$5.00 per share, based on the average price per share for a total of 5 days before and after the completion date of the acquisition. Under the terms of the Agreement we had an obligation to register the common stock with the SEC. The Agreement gave Augusta the right to have us redeem the common stock if the registration of the stock had not been declared effective by the SEC on or before January 31, 2002. We filed a registration statement to register the common stock held by Augusta which was declared effective by the SEC on March 7, 2002. In March 2002, Augusta exercised the repurchase obligation requesting to return the 180,726 shares of common stock to us in exchange for a promissory note of \$1,445,808, repayable in nine monthly payments which would have commenced April 1, 2002 and bearing interest at a rate of 8% per annum which would result in an interest cost of approximately \$50,000 for the whole period of the promissory note.

On October 22, 2002, Augusta filed a request for arbitration in the state of New York asserting breach of the Agreement and registration rights agreement. On January 13, 2003, we filed our answer to Augusta's request for arbitration asserting that Augusta breached the Agreement and the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing by withholding consent from Korona's auditors for the release of Korona's financial statements. We are currently in the process of proceeding through the arbitration. Although we are optimistic that we will be successful in the arbitration, there can be no assurance that this will occur. Further, if the arbitration proceeds, there will be legal fees, travel expenses and other costs related to the arbitration that will be incurred by us in defending the matter. If we do not succeed in the arbitration, we may be obligated to repurchase the stock by exchanging it for the promissory note, to repaid with accrued interest over a nine-month period of time.

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### Risks Relating to this Offering

You May Not Be Able To Sell Your Shares Of Common Stock For What You Paid For Them. The exercise price of the warrants has been arbitrarily determined by us and does not necessarily bear any relationship to our assets, operating

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results, book value or shareholders' equity or any other statistical criterion of value. The exercise price of the warrants should not under any circumstances be regarded as an indication of any future market price of our common stock.

You May Not Be Able to Exercise Your Warrants If We Do Not Have An Effective Registration Statement Or Have Not Complied With Applicable Laws. Exercise of our outstanding warrants is subject to our either maintaining the effectiveness of our registration statement, or filing an effective registration statement with the SEC and complying with the appropriate state securities laws. If we do not have an effective registration statement or we have not complied with all appropriate state securities laws, you will not be able to exercise your warrants to purchase a share of common stock.

Future Sales Of Restricted Shares And Shares Underlying Outstanding Publicly Traded Warrants Into The Public Market Could Depress The Market Price Of The Common Stock. Approximately 3,150,577 outstanding shares of our common stock are restricted securities as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Although the Securities Act and Rule 144 place certain prohibitions on the sale of restricted securities, they may be sold into the public market under certain conditions. Further, there are outstanding options to purchase 1,044,500 shares of common stock and have reserved an additional 468,782 shares for issuance upon exercise of stock options which may be granted in the future under our existing stock option plans, in addition to 1,087,201 shares issuable upon exercise of our publicly traded warrants. It is possible that, when permitted, the sale to the public of the restricted shares or the shares acquired upon exercise of the options or warrants, could have a depressing effect on the price of the common stock. Further, future sales of these shares and the exercise of these options and warrants could adversely affect our ability to raise capital in the future.

Because The Market Price Of Our Common Stock Fluctuates, You May Not Be Able To Sell Your Shares Of Common Stock For What You Paid For Them. The markets for equity securities have been volatile and the price of our common stock has been and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to quarter to quarter variations in operating results, news announcements, trading volume, sales of common stock by officers, directors and principal shareholders, general market trends and other factors. Therefore, you may not be able to sell your stock for what you paid for it.

Shareholders Who Do Not Exercise Their Warrants Would Be Diluted By the Exercise of Other Warrants. Our current shareholders who hold dividend warrants will have their percentage of ownership in the company diluted if they choose to let their warrants expire and other warrant holders choose to exercise their warrants.

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We Might Decide to Redeem the Warrants And You Could Be Adversely Affected. The warrants are redeemable by us at any time at \$0.01 per warrant upon 30 days notice if the public trading price of the common stock equals or exceeds 110% of the then-current exercise price of the warrants for 20 trading days within the preceding 30 trading days. If we call the warrants for redemption, the holders of the warrants must either (i) exercise the warrants and pay the exercise price at a time when it may be disadvantageous for them to do so; (ii) sell the warrants at the then current market price when they might otherwise wish to hold the warrants; or (iii) accept the nominal redemption price, which is likely to be substantially less than the market value of the warrants. If we redeem the Warrants and do not have an effective registration statement or have not complied with all appropriate state securities laws, you will not be able to exercise your warrants and will have to accept the \$0.01 per warrant redemption price or sell the Warrants (if a market exists).

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual and special reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document we file at the Commission's Public Reference Room 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. You can also obtain copies of our Commission filings by going to the Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The Commission requires us to both "incorporate by reference" certain information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents, and to deliver with this prospectus copies of certain documents previously filed with the Commission on our behalf. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus. We incorporate by reference our annual report on Form 20-F, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003 filed with the Commission on July 24, 2003 and our 6-K filed with the Commission on August 11, 2003. Our annual report on Form 20-F is also delivered with this prospectus. This prospectus is part of a registration statement we filed with the Commission.

We will provide, without charge, to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus is delivered, upon written or oral request, a copy of any document incorporated by reference into this prospectus but not delivered with this prospectus. You should direct your request for these filings to Henry F. Schlueter, Schlueter & Associates, P.C., 1050 Seventeenth Street, Suite 1700, Denver, Colorado 80265; (303) 292-3883. You may also obtain these filings electronically at the Commission's worldwide website at <http://www.sec.gov/edgarhp/htm>.

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference, contained in the documents delivered with this prospectus or provided in this prospectus or any supplement to this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Any statements in this prospectus which discuss our expectations, intentions and strategies for the future are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange

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Act. Forward-looking statements may be identified by such words or phrases as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "project," "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "is anticipated," "estimated," "projected" or similar expressions. These statements are based on information available to us on the date of this prospectus and we assume no obligation to update them. These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are not a guarantee of future performance. Several factors could cause future results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements in this prospectus including, but not limited to:

- o Timely development, market acceptance and warranty performance of new products
- o Impact of competitive products and pricing
- o Continuity of trends
- o Customers' financial condition
- o Continuity of sales to major customers
- o Interruptions of suppliers' operations affecting availability of component materials at reasonable prices
- o Potential emergence of rival technologies
- o Success in integrating and operating Korona and Gram Precision
- o Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates
- o Uncertainties of doing business in China and Hong Kong
- o Such additional risks and uncertainties as are detailed from time to time in the Company's reports and filings with the Commission.

Assumptions relating to these factors 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 our control. Although we believe that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the results contemplated in forward-looking information will be realized. We intend that the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus be subject to the safe harbors created by Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act.

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### USE OF PROCEEDS

If all of the 2,174,403 warrants are exercised, of which there can be no assurance, the maximum estimated net proceeds to us will be approximately \$18,901,710.50 after deduction of fees and the expenses of this offering.

We intend to use the net proceeds for working capital. Working capital may be used for further expansion of our operations, on-going operations, general and administrative expenses or any other use which the board of directors deems appropriate.

Pending utilization, we intend to make temporary investments of the proceeds in bank certificates of deposit, interest-bearing savings and checking



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accounts, prime commercial paper or government obligations. An investment in interest-bearing assets, if continued for an extensive period of time within the definitions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, could subject us to classification as an "investment company" under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and to registration and reporting requirements thereunder, although we do not intend this to be a result.

### CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of March 31, 2003. Adjustments have not been made to give effect to the exercise of the warrants, because the current trading price of the Common Stock is so far below the exercise prices of the warrants that exercise is unlikely. In addition, there have not been any major subsequent events since March 31, 2003, and accordingly no adjustments have been included in the capitalization set forth below. This table should be read in conjunction with the more detailed information and financial statements included in our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003, which has been incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

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March 31, 2003  
(Audited)

Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, net of current maturities(1), (2)	\$	606,488
Redeemable common stock, par value \$0.003; 180,726 shares issued and outstanding(2)		1,445,808
Shareholders' equity:		0
Preferred stock par value \$0.01 per share 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.003 par value; 23,333,334 shares authorized; 5,529,133 shares issued and outstanding		16,583
Additional paid-in capital		21,458,376
Retained earnings		6,533,224
Accumulated other comprehensive income		409,692
Common stock held in treasury, at cost		(38,832)
Total long term liabilities, redeemable common stock and shareholders' equity	\$	30,431,339

(1) We have banking facilities through our wholly owned Hong Kong based operating company-Bonso Electronics Ltd. ("BEL"), and our wholly-owned subsidiary KORONA Haushaltswaren GmbH & Co. KG ("Korona"). The Company's banking facilities are secured by certain of our leasehold properties with a net book value of \$3,521,810, bank guarantees of \$6,178,615, and restricted cash deposits

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in the approximate amount of \$4,104,168 at March 31, 2003, respectively. Further, the banking facilities are collateralized by a legal charge over certain assets of one of Bonso's subsidiaries and a personal guarantee by a director of one of Bonso's subsidiaries. The Company's banking facilities are guaranteed by Bonso Electronics International Inc.

(2) Since Augusta exercised the redemption option prior to March 31, 2002, we have adjusted the carrying amount of the redeemable common stock to its full redemption amount as of March 31, 2002 of \$1,445,808. The adjustment of approximately \$542,178 to accrete to the value of the promissory note of \$1,445,808 was treated as an adjustment to the original purchase price and resulted in the recognition of goodwill of approximately \$204,217. Any final amendment to the redemption amount resulting from the current negotiations with Augusta will result in a subsequent adjustment to this goodwill amount. If required to redeem the stock, we anticipate using internally generated funds for the redemption. Further, although this would be a significant cash expenditure for us, we do not believe making that this would have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations.

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### THE OFFER AND LISTING

#### Market and Price Range of Common Stock

Our common stock is traded only in the United States over-the-counter market. It is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market System ("NASDAQ") under the trading symbol "BNSO." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low closing sales prices per share reported by NASDAQ. The quotations represent prices between dealers and do not include retail markup markdown or commissions and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

The following table sets forth the high and low closing sale prices as reported by NASDAQ for each of the last five years:

Period -----	High ----	Low ---
April 1, 1998 to March 31, 1999	\$11.375	\$3.5625
April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000	\$19.875	\$5.75
April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001	\$17.5625	\$6.00
April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002	\$7.625	\$2.38
April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003	\$3.45	\$1.41

The following table sets forth the high and low closing sale prices as reported by NASDAQ during each of the quarters in the two-year period ended March 31, 2003.

Period -----	High ----	Low ---
April 1, 2001 to June 30, 2001	\$7.625	\$3.64
July 1, 2001 to September 30, 2001	\$4.85	\$2.38
October 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001	\$3.42	\$2.45
January 1, 2002 to March 31, 2002	\$3.15	\$2.47
April 1, 2002 to June 30, 2002	\$3.45	\$2.52
July 1, 2002 to September 30, 2002	\$2.90	\$1.80
October 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002	\$2.59	\$1.41
January 1, 2003 to March 31, 2003	\$2.39	\$1.61

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The following table sets forth the high and low closing sale prices as reported by NASDAQ during each of the most recent six months.

Period -----	High -----	Low ----
January 2003	\$1.99	\$1.64
February 2003	\$2.39	\$1.84
March 2003	\$2.17	\$1.61
April 2003	\$2.29	\$1.80
May 2003	\$2.28	\$1.96
June 2003	\$5.20	\$2.28

### Selling Securityholders

The following table sets forth

- o the number of shares of our common stock owned of record and beneficially by the selling securityholders as of the date of this prospectus,
- o the number of shares of our common stock that are to be offered and sold by the selling securityholders from time to time under this prospectus, assuming exercise of all of the warrants to be issued to selling securityholders,
- o the number of shares of our common stock to be owned by the selling securityholders after the offering, assuming the sale of all 655,726 of the shares of our common stock by the selling securityholders and
- o the percent of our outstanding shares to be owned by the selling securityholders after the offering, assuming that all 2,174,403 warrants are exercised.

Selling Securityholder -----	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering -----	Shares to be Offered -----	Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering -----	% Owned After Offerin -----
J. Stewart Jackson	592,575	350,000	242,575	4.16%
Augusta Technologie AG	180,726	180,726	0	0.0%
Mohan Thadani	125,000	125,000	0	0.0%

J. Stewart Jackson is a member of our board of directors. An aggregate of 100,000 of the shares beneficially owned by Mr. Jackson underlie warrants that were issued to Mr. Jackson in connection with the warrant dividend, and an aggregate of 30,000 of the shares beneficially owned by Mr. Jackson underlie options that were issued to Mr. Jackson as a non-employee director. All of the shares listed above as owned by Augusta Technologie AG are currently outstanding and were issued as partial consideration for KORONA. All of the shares listed above as owned by Mohan Thadani are currently outstanding and were issued as partial consideration for the acquisition of 51% of Gram Precision.

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### Plan of Distribution

We issued warrants as a dividend to the record holders of our warrants at the close of trading on January 19, 2000, and to all persons who exercised warrants between November 22, 1999 and the close of trading on January 19, 2000. The warrants were distributed in June 2000. The warrants entitle the holders to purchase up to 1,087,201 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$17.50 per share. The warrants originally expired on December 31, 2001; however, our board of directors has extended the expiration date until December 31, 2003.

We are offering the shares of common stock underlying the warrants. Those shares may be offered on a delayed or continuous basis under Rule 415 under the Securities Act. No underwriter or placement agent will be involved and no commissions or similar compensation will be paid to any person. You may resell the warrants and/or shares of common stock from time to time in transactions (which may include block transactions) on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market or the Nasdaq National Market, respectively, in negotiated transactions or through other methods of sale, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. You may sell the warrants and/or common stock directly to purchasers or through broker-dealers that may act as agents or principals. Such broker-dealers may receive compensation in the form of discount, concessions or commissions from you and/or the purchasers of the warrants and/or shares of common stock.

You and any broker-dealers that act as a principal in connection with the sale of the warrants and/or shares of common stock may be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act and any commissions received by them and any profit on the resale of the warrants and/or shares of common stock might be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. You may agree to indemnify any agent, dealer or broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving sales of the warrants and/or shares of common stock against some forms of liability, including liability arising under the Securities Act. We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the warrant dividend or from the sales of warrants or shares of common stock by you. Transactions involving the warrants and/or shares of common stock or even the potential of such sales, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the warrants and/or our common stock.

We have agreed to pay all expenses incurred in connection with the registration of the securities we are offering. You will be responsible to pay any and all commissions, discounts and other payments to broker-dealers incurred in connection with your sale of the warrants and/or common stock.

In order to comply with certain states' securities laws, if applicable, the common stock may be sold in those jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In certain states the common stock may not be sold unless it has been registered or qualified for sale in any of those states, or unless an exemption from registration or qualification is available and is obtained.

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### Expenses of the Issue

The following table sets forth the estimated expenses in connection with this registration:

SEC Registration Fees .....	\$ 6,557
Nasdaq Application and Entry Fees .....	\$ 44,750
Printing Registration Statement, Prospectus	

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and Related Documents .....	\$ 8,500
Accounting Fees and Expenses .....	\$ 30,000
Legal Fees .....	\$ 20,000
Legal Expenses .....	\$ 5,000
Transfer/Warrant Agent Fees and Expenses ..	\$ 1,500
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 8,000
	-----
 Total .....	 \$124,307
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### DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Our board of directors and executive officers are listed below:

Name ----	Age ---	Position with Bonso -----
Anthony So	59	President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer, Chairman of the Board of Directors
Kim Wah Chung	45	Director of Engineering and Research and Development and Director
Cathy Kit Teng Pang	41	Director of Finance and Director
Woo-Ping Fok	54	Director
J. Stewart Jackson, IV	67	Director
George O'Leary	65	Director
Henry F. Schlueter	52	Director and Assistant Secretary

ANTHONY SO is the founder of Bonso. He is our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and has been our President, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Treasurer since inception, and our Secretary since July 1991. Mr. So received his BSE degree in civil engineering from National Taiwan University in 1967 and a masters degree in business administration ("MBA") from the Hong Kong campus of the University of Hull, Hull, England in 1994. Mr. So has been Chairman of the Hong Kong GO Association since 1986, and also served as Chairman of the Alumni Association of National Taiwan University for the 1993-1994 academic year. Mr. So has served as a trustee of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, New Asia College since 1994.

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KIM WAH CHUNG has been a director since September 21, 1994. Mr. Chung has been employed by us since 1981 and currently holds the position of Director of Engineering and Research and Development. Mr. Chung is responsible for all research projects and product development. Mr. Chung's entire engineering career has been spent with Bonso, and he has been involved in all of our major product developments. Mr. Chung graduated with honors in 1981 from the Chinese University of Hong Kong with a Bachelor of Science degree in electronics.

CATHY KIT TENG PANG has been a director of Bonso since January 1, 1998. Ms. Pang was first employed by us as Financial Controller in December 1996 and was promoted to Director of Finance on April 1, 1998. Ms. Pang was employed as an auditor in an international audit firm from 1987 to 1991, at which time she joined a Hong Kong listed company in the field of magnetic industry as Assistant Financial Controller. From 1994 until she joined us in 1996, she was employed as Deputy Chief Accountant in a management and property development company in Hong Kong and China. Ms. Pang has a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from York University in Toronto, Canada. She is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and of the Hong Kong Society of Accountants.

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WOO-PING FOK was elected to our Board of Directors on September 21, 1994. Mr. Fok and his firm, Norman M.K. Yeung & Co., have served as our Hong Kong counsel since 1993. Mr. Fok was admitted to the Canadian Bar as a Barrister & Solicitor in December 1987 and was a partner in the law firm of Woo & Fok, a Canadian law firm with its head office in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. In 1991, Mr. Fok was qualified to practice as a Solicitor of England & Wales, a Solicitor of Hong Kong and a Barrister & Solicitor of Australian Capital Territory. Mr. Fok practices law in Hong Kong and is a partner with Wong & Fok. Mr. Fok's major areas of practice include conveyancing or real property law, corporations and business law, commercial transactions and international trade with a special emphasis in China trade matters.

J. STEWART JACKSON IV has been a director since January 10, 2000. From 1962 until its merger with Republic Industries in 1996, Mr. Jackson served in various management capacities, including president, of Denver Burglar Alarm Co., Inc., a business founded by his family. In addition, in the mid-1960's, Mr. Jackson founded Denver Burglar Alarm Products, a separate company which invented, patented, manufactured, distributed and installed contained ionization smoke detectors and which was later sold to a conglomerate manufacturer. After the merger of Denver Burglar Alarm Co., Inc., Mr. Jackson founded Jackson Burglar Alarm Co., Inc., of which he is currently president. Mr. Jackson served on the advisory board of directors for Underwriter's Laboratories for burglar and fire alarm systems for 25 years and has been an officer in the Central Station Protection Association, which, along with the National Burglar Alarm Association, was formed by his family in the late 1940's. Mr. Jackson graduated from the University of Colorado in 1962 with a degree in Business Management and Engineering.

GEORGE O'LEARY has been a director since January 1997. From November 1994 to the present time, Mr. O'Leary has been President of Pacific Rim Products, Newport Beach, California, a trading company that provides offshore sourcing alternatives to U.S. based electronics companies. For eight years prior to 1994, Mr. O'Leary was President, CEO and a director of Micro General Corporation, Santa Ana, California, a manufacturer and distributor of mechanical and electronic scale products. For eight years prior to that, Mr. O'Leary was Vice President and General Manager of Lanier Business Products, Atlanta, Georgia, a manufacturer and distributor of office products. Mr. O'Leary has a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts.

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HENRY F. SCHLUETER has been a director since October 2001, and has been our Assistant Secretary since October 6, 1988. Since 1992, Mr. Schlueter has been the Managing Director of Schlueter & Associates, P.C., a law firm, practicing in the areas of securities, mergers and acquisitions, finance and corporate law. Mr. Schlueter has served as our United States corporate and securities counsel since 1988. From 1989 to 1991, prior to establishing Schlueter & Associates, P.C., Mr. Schlueter was a partner in the Denver, Colorado office of Kutak Rock (formerly Kutak, Rock & Campbell), and from 1984 to 1989, he was a partner in the Denver office of Nelson & Harding. Mr. Schlueter is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Colorado Society of CPA's, the Colorado and Denver Bar Associations and the Wyoming State Bar.

There are no family relationships between any of our directors and executive officers.

No arrangement or understanding exists between any such director or officer and any other persons pursuant to which any director or executive officer was elected as a director or executive officer. Our directors are elected annually and serve until their successors take office or until their death, resignation

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or removal. The executive officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

### DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

#### Common Stock

We are authorized to issue 23,333,334 shares of common stock, \$0.003 par value per share.

Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each whole share on all matters to be voted upon by shareholders, including the election of directors. Holders of common stock do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. All shares of common stock are equal to each other with respect to liquidation and dividend rights. Holders of common stock are entitled to receive dividends if and when declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor under British Virgin Islands law. In the event of the liquidation of the company, all assets available for distribution to the holders of the common stock are distributable among them according to their respective holdings. Holders of common stock have no preemptive rights to purchase any additional, unissued shares of common stock. All of the outstanding shares of common stock of the company are, and those to be issued pursuant to this offering will be, fully paid and non-assessable.

Under our Memorandum and Articles of Association and the laws of the British Virgin Islands, our Memorandum and Articles of Association may be amended by the board of directors without shareholder approval. This includes amendments increasing or reducing the authorized capital stock of the company and increasing or reducing the par value of our shares. The board of directors may also increase the capital of the company without shareholder approval by transferring a portion of the company's surplus to capital or reduce the company's capital by transferring a portion of the company's capital to surplus. Our ability to amend our Memorandum and Articles of Association without shareholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of the company without any further action by the shareholders, including but not limited to a tender offer to purchase the common stock at a premium over then current market prices.

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Under United States law, majority and controlling shareholders generally have certain fiduciary responsibilities to the minority shareholders. Shareholder action must be taken in good faith and actions by controlling shareholders that are obviously unreasonable may be declared null and void. The British Virgin Islands law protecting the interests of the minority shareholders may not be as protective in all circumstances as the laws protecting minority shareholders in United States jurisdictions. While British Virgin Islands law does permit a shareholder of a British Virgin Islands company to sue its directors derivatively, i.e., in the name of and for the benefit of the company, and to sue the company and its directors for his benefit and the benefit of others similarly situated, the circumstances in which any action may be brought and the procedures and defenses that may be available with respect to any action may result in the rights of shareholders of a British Virgin Islands company being more limited than those rights of shareholders in a United States company.

#### Preferred Stock

Under our Memorandum and Articles of Association, we are authorized to issue up to an aggregate of 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.01 par value, divided into 2,500,000 shares each of class A preferred stock, class B preferred stock, class C preferred stock and class D preferred stock. Shares may

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be issued within each class from time to time by our board of directors in its sole discretion without the approval of the shareholders with such designations, powers, preferences, rights, qualifications, limitations and restrictions as have not been fixed in our Memorandum of Association. As of the date of this prospectus, no shares of preferred stock have been issued.

### Warrants

We have issued 2,174,403 warrants which entitle the holders thereof to purchase 1,087,201 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$17.50 per share. We will not issue fractional shares upon exercise of warrants but, instead, we will pay the warrant holder the current market price of the fractional share, in cash. The warrants are exercisable until 2:00 p.m. (Pacific Time) on December 31, 2003. In the event the warrants are not exercised within such period, all unexercised warrants will expire and be void and of no further force or effect. We may extend the warrant exercise period or lower the exercise price of the warrants in our discretion. The warrants will expire, become void and be of no further force or effect upon conclusion of the applicable exercise period, or any extension thereof. The warrants will be governed by the terms of a warrant agreement between U.S. Stock Transfer, Inc., as warrant agent, and us. In our option, we may redeem the warrants upon 30 days notice, at a redemption price of \$.01 per warrant, if the public trading price for our common stock equals or exceeds 110% of the then-current exercise price of the warrants for 20 trading days within the preceding 30 trading days. The exercise price and the number and kind of common shares to be received upon exercise of the warrants are subject to adjustment on the occurrence of events such as stock splits, stock dividends or recapitalization. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of the warrants will not be entitled to participate in the distribution of our assets. Additionally, holders of the warrants have no voting, pre-emptive, liquidation or other rights of shareholders, and no dividends will be declared on the warrants or the shares underlying the warrants.

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The warrants were issued to you as part of a dividend to our warrant holders and are freely tradable. Prior to this offering, our warrants have been traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. Continuation of low volume trading may adversely affect the liquidity of large holdings and may contribute to high volatility of the price of our warrants. Additionally, we cannot assure you that a public trading market for the warrants will continue.

### Transfer and Warrant Agent

The transfer agent and registrar for the common stock and the warrant agent for the public warrants is U.S. Stock Transfer Corporation, 1745 Gardena Avenue #200, Glendale, California 91204.



Reports to Shareholders

We intend to furnish annual reports to shareholders which include audited financial statements reported on by our independent accountants and quarterly reports for each of our first three quarters which contain unaudited financial statements. We will continue to comply with the periodic reporting requirements imposed on foreign issuers by the Exchange Act. We plan to furnish the same annual and quarterly reports to holders of our public warrants.

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Upon completion of this offering, we will have 6,776,360 (including 180,726 shares that are disputed and may be repurchased) shares of common stock outstanding if all of the dividend warrants are exercised. Of these, approximately 3,525,783 shares of common stock, other than shares held by our affiliates, will be freely transferable and tradeable without restriction under the Securities Act. This includes 987,201 of the 1,087,201 shares to be issued upon exercise of the warrants. The remaining 3,250,577 shares of common stock are restricted securities. These shares may only be sold in the public United States market under an effective registration statement or in accordance with Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act.

In general, under Rule 144 as currently in effect, a person (or persons whose shares are required to be aggregated) who has beneficially owned his or her shares for at least one year, including our affiliates, would be entitled to sell within any three-month period a number of shares equal to the greater of 1% of the then outstanding shares of our common stock (approximately 67,970 shares immediately after this offering if all of the warrants are exercised) or the average weekly trading volume of our common stock during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of the required notice of the sale. Sales under Rule 144 also are subject to certain manner of sale restrictions, notice requirements and the availability of current public information about us. Under Rule 144(k), a person who is not deemed to have been an affiliate of ours at any time during the 90 days preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least two years, is entitled to sell the shares without regard to the requirements described above. Sales of substantial numbers of shares of common stock pursuant to a registration statement, Rule 144 or otherwise, whether in the United States or abroad, could adversely affect the market price of the common stock.

We also have reserved 1,044,500 shares of common stock for issuance upon exercise of certain outstanding options and 468,782 shares for issuance upon exercise of stock options which may be granted in the future under our stock option plans. If the holders of the options exercise the options, the shares of common stock to be issued will constitute restricted securities, subject to Rule 144.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Share Capital

Our authorized capital is \$170,000 consisting of 23,333,334 shares of common stock, \$0.003 par value per share, and 10,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, divided into 2,500,000 shares each of class A preferred stock, class B preferred stock, class C preferred stock and class D

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preferred stock. Information with respect to the number of shares of common stock outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the last three fiscal years, is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended March 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, as incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

At May 31, 2003, there were 5,689,159 (including 180,726 shares that are disputed and may be repurchased) shares of our common stock outstanding, all of which were fully paid. At May 31, 2003, we had outstanding 2,174,403 warrants to purchase common stock which are publicly traded and are exercisable to purchase 1,087,201 shares of common stock at \$17.50 per share. The warrants originally were exercisable any time prior to 2:00 p.m. (Pacific Time) on December 31, 2001. In October 2001, our board of directors extended the expiration date until December 31, 2002, and in July 2002, extended the expiration date until December 31, 2003. In addition, at May 31, 2003, we had outstanding 1,044,500 options to purchase common stock as follows:

Number of Options -----	Exercise Price per Share -----	Expiration Date ----
228,000	\$8.00	January 6, 2010
20,000	\$8.125	January 12, 2010
30,000	\$7.875	January 9, 2011
196,000	\$3.65	April 9, 2011
30,000	\$2.55	October 14, 2011
168,000	\$2.50	March 6, 2012
372,500	\$1.61	April 1, 2013

### Memorandum and Articles of Association.

We are registered in the British Virgin Islands and have been assigned company number 9032 in the register of companies. Our registered agent is HWR Services Limited and is at Craigmuir Chambers, P.O. Box 71, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. The object or purpose of the Company is to engage in any act or activity that is not prohibited under British Virgin Islands law as set forth in Paragraph 4 of our Memorandum of Association. As an International Business Company, we are prohibited from doing business with persons resident in the British Virgin Islands, owning real estate in the British Virgin Islands, acting as a bank or insurance company, or conducting trust or company management business since we are not licensed to do so. We do not believe that these restrictions materially affect our operations.

Paragraph 57(c) of our Amended Articles of Association (the "Articles") provides that a director may be counted as one of a quorum in respect of any contract or arrangement in which the director is materially interested; however, if the agreement or transaction cannot be approved by a resolution of directors without counting the vote or consent of any interested director, the agreement or transaction may only be validated by approval or ratification by a resolution of the members. Paragraph 53 of the Articles allows the directors to vote compensation to themselves in respect of services rendered to the Company. Paragraph 66 of the Articles provides that the directors may by resolution exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertakings and property or any part thereof, to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whenever money is borrowed or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of ours or of any third party. Such borrowing powers can be altered by an amendment to the Articles. There is no provision in the Articles for the mandatory retirement of directors. Directors are not required to own shares of the Company in order to serve as directors.

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Our authorized share capital is \$170,000 divided into 23,333,334 shares of common stock, \$0.003 par value, and 10,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value. Holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote for each whole share on all matters to be voted upon by shareholders, including the election of directors. Holders of our common stock do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. All of our shares of common stock are equal to each other with respect to liquidation and dividend rights. Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends if and when declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available under British Virgin Islands law. In the event of our liquidation, all assets available for distribution to the holders of our common stock are distributable among them according to their respective holdings. Holders of our common stock have no preemptive rights to purchase any additional unissued common stock.

Paragraph 7 of the Memorandum of Association provides that without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any existing shares, any share may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special rights or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise as the directors may from time to time determine.

Paragraph 10 of the Memorandum of Association provides that if at any time the authorized share capital is divided into different classes or series of shares, the rights attached to any class or series may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the issued shares of any other class or series of shares which may be affected by such variation.

Paragraph 105 of the Articles of Association provide that our Memorandum and Articles of Association may be amended by a resolution of members or a resolution of directors. Thus, our board of directors without shareholder approval may amend our Memorandum and Articles of Association. This includes amendments to increase or reduce our authorized capital stock. Our ability to amend our Memorandum and Articles of Association without shareholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of the Company, including a tender offer to purchase our common stock at a premium over the then current market price.

Provisions in respect of the holding of general meetings and extraordinary general meetings are set out in Paragraphs 68 through 77 of the Articles and under the International Business Companies Act. The directors may convene meetings of the members at such times and in such manner and places as the directors consider necessary or desirable, and they shall convene such a meeting upon the written request of members holding more than 30% of the votes of our outstanding voting shares.

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British Virgin Islands law and our Memorandum and Articles of Association impose no limitations on the right of nonresident or foreign owners to hold or vote our securities. There are no provisions in the Memorandum and Articles of Association governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

A copy of our Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended, has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form F-2 (SEC File No. 333-32524).

Material contracts.

The following summarizes each material contract, other than contracts

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entered into in the ordinary course of business, to which Bonso or any subsidiary of Bonso is a party, for the two years immediately preceding the filing of this report:

We signed a Banking Facility Letter, dated May 21, 2003 between Bonso and Hang Seng Bank Limited for a HKD 49,000,000 letter of credit, trust receipt facility, export D/P bills, export trade loan and overdraft facility.

We signed a Banking Facility Letter, dated May 8, 2003 between Korona, Bonso and and Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Bank for a EURO 1,900,000 line of credit.

We signed a Banking Facility Letter, dated April 25, 2003 between Bonso and DBS Kwong on Bank Limited for a HKD 11,500,000 overdraft, letter of credit, trust receipt, export invoice financing and negotiation under documentary credit. This letter amended a previous agreement dated May 16, 2002.

We signed a Banking Facility Letter, dated April 8, 2003 between Bonso and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited for a HKD 20,000,000 overdraft facility, import/export facility, trust receipt facility and a D/A bill facility.

We signed a credit facility letter on April 8, 2003 and amended the letter of April 22, 2003 with Standard Chartered Bank for a HKD 53,000,000 trade finance facilities agreement. This letter amended previous agreements with Standard Chartered Bank on May 17, 2002, May 11, 2001 and March 5, 2001.

We signed a Banking Facility Letter, dated April 8, 2003 between Bonso and the Hong Kong and Natexis Banques Populaires Hong Kong Branch for a US \$ 2,000,000 Export Credit Insurance Corporation discount invoices, negotiation of export letter of credit discrepancies, and export bills.

We entered into an employment agreement with Anthony So our President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer effective April 1, 2003.

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We entered into an employment agreement with Cathy Kit Teng Pang our Director of Finance effective April 1, 2003.

We entered into an employment agreement with Kim Wah Chung our Director of Research and Development effective April 1, 2003.

We signed a credit facility letter on March 31, 2003 with Bank of America (Asia) Ltd. for a HKD 13,000,000 overdraft and import and export line of credit.

We entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement dated July 22, 2002, between Bonso Electronics International Inc., Modus Enterprise International Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bonso), and a third party relating to the acquisition of 51% of Gram Precision.

We entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with Augusta Technologie AG relating to the acquisition of KORONA Haushaltswaren GmbH & Co. dated April 25, 2001.

Exchange controls.

There are no exchange control restrictions on payments of dividends on our common stock or on the conduct of our operations either in Hong Kong, where our principal executive offices are located, or the British Virgin Islands, where we

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are incorporated. Other jurisdictions in which we conduct operations may have various exchange controls. Taxation and repatriation of profits regarding our China operations are regulated by Chinese laws and regulations. To date, these controls have not had and are not expected to have a material impact on our financial results. There are no material British Virgin Islands laws that impose foreign exchange controls on us or that affect the payment of dividends, interest or other payments to holders of our securities who are not residents of the British Virgin Islands. British Virgin Islands law and our Memorandum and Articles of Association impose no limitations on the right of nonresident or foreign owners to hold or vote our securities.

### Taxation.

Under current British Virgin Islands law, we are not subject to tax on our income. Most of our subsidiaries' profits accrue in Hong Kong, Canada and Germany where the corporate tax rates are currently 16%, 38% and 26.375%, respectively. However, as Korona is a partnership, it is only subject to 14.17% of the local statutory rate in Germany. There is no tax payable in Hong Kong on offshore profit or on dividends paid to Bonso Electronics Limited by its subsidiaries or to us by Bonso Electronics Limited. Therefore, our overall effective tax rate may be lower than that of most United States corporations; however, this advantage could be materially and adversely affected by changes in the tax laws of the British Virgin Islands, Germany, Hong Kong or China.

Our subsidiary Bonso Electronics (Shenzhen) Company Limited was fully exempt from state income tax in the PRC for the first two years starting from the first profit making year followed by a 50% reduction over the ensuing three years. The first profit-making year of Bonso Electronics (Shenzhen) Company Limited was deemed to be the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998. Therefore, we have been subject to income tax at the rate of 7.5% in the PRC from January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2002. Effective January 1, 2003, we became subject to tax at the full rate of 15%.

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No reciprocal tax treaty regarding withholding exists between the United States and the British Virgin Islands. Under current British Virgin Islands law, dividends, interest or royalties paid by us to individuals are not subject to tax as long as the recipient is not a resident of the British Virgin Islands. If we were to pay a dividend, we would not be liable to withhold any tax, but shareholders would receive gross dividends, if any, irrespective of their residential or national status.

Dividends, if any, paid to any United States resident or citizen shareholder are treated as dividend income for United States federal income tax purposes. Such dividends are not eligible for the 70% dividends-received deduction allowed to United States corporations on dividends from a domestic corporation under Section 243 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Internal Revenue Code"). Various Internal Revenue Code provisions impose special taxes in certain circumstances on non-United States corporations and their shareholders. You are urged to consult your tax advisor with regard to such possibilities and your own tax situation.

In addition to United States federal income taxation, shareholders may be subject to state and local taxes upon their receipt of dividends.

### LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the common stock registered hereunder will be passed upon by Harney, Westwood & Riegels, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, who have also advised us on all matters of BVI law disclosed in this prospectus. The validity

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of the warrants and the common stock underlying the warrants have been passed upon by Schlueter & Associates, P.C. of Denver, Colorado.

### EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements incorporated in this Prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2003 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent accountants, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

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BONSO ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.

1,087,201 Shares of Common Stock  
Issuable on Exercise of Common Stock Purchase Warrants  
and  
655,726 Shares of Common Stock Offered by Selling Shareholders

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No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this prospectus in connection with the offering made hereby. If given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by Bonso. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the securities offered by this prospectus to which it relates, or an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy to any person in any jurisdiction where such offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy would be unlawful. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor sale hereunder shall,

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under any circumstances, create an implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the company since the date hereof. Bonso has undertaken to file post-effective amendments to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part if material changes or events occur during any period in which offers or sales are being made.