

TORRENT ENERGY CORP
Form 10QSB/A
November 16, 2004

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

FORM 10-QSB/A

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

For the quarterly Period ended December 31, 2003

OR

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

For the transition Period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-19949

SCARAB SYSTEMS, INC.

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

Colorado

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

84-1153522

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

406-280 Nelson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 2E2

(Address of principal executive offices)

(604) 688-1075

(Issuer's telephone number)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Check whether the registrant filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

As of February 10, 2004, 10,013,319 shares of Common Stock of the Issuer were outstanding. EXCEPT WHERE AND AS OTHERWISE STATED TO THE CONTRARY IN THIS QUARTERLY REPORT, ALL SHARE, PRICES PER SHARE AND EXERCISE PRICES HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO GIVE RETROACTIVE EFFECT TO THE CHANGE IN THE PRICE PER SHARE OF THE COMMON STOCK RESULTING FROM THE ONE-FOR-TEN SHARE CONSOLIDATION OF THE COMMON STOCK THAT TOOK EFFECT ON JANUARY 20, 2004.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes No

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Part I -- Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by Scarab Systems, Inc. (the "Company") without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been omitted pursuant to such SEC rules and regulations. In the opinion of the Company the accompanying statements contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2003, and its results of operations for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 and its cash flows for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2003 and 2002. The results for these interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the entire year. The accompanying financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto filed as a part of the Company's annual report on Form 10-KSB.

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SCARAB SYSTEMS,
INC.(A development stage
enterprise)Consolidated Balance
Sheets
**(Unaudited and
Prepared by
Management)**

	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2003
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(unaudited)

ASSETS

Current

	\$	-	\$	-
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Cash and cash
equivalents

Total current assets		-		-
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Fixed assets,	1,012	1,305
net of accumulated amortization		
Total assets	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,305

LIABILITIES

Current

	\$ 209,699	\$ 124,306
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		
	92,121	85,921
Promissory notes (Note 6)		
Total current liabilities	301,820	210,227
Promissory notes - non current (Note 6)	7,500	5,000
Total liabilities	309,320	215,227

STOCKHOLDERS'
DEFICIT

Share capital

Authorized:

100,000,000 common
shares
with a
par
value of
\$0.001
per
share

Issued and outstanding:
9,166,299 Common
shares

	9,166	9,166
(March 31, 2003 -9,166,299)		

Additional paid in capital	245,123	245,123
Share subscriptions received	40,500	40,500
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(603,097)	(508,711)
Total stockholders' deficit	(308,308)	(213,922)
Total liabilities and deficiency	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,305

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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SCARAB
SYSTEMS,
INC.

(A
development
stage
enterprise)

Consolidated
Statements of
Operations
(Unaudited
and Prepared
by
Management)

Nine months ended
December 31,
2003 2002

(unaudited) (unaudited)

General and
administrative
expenses

	\$	294	\$	419
Amortization				
		7,146		154,314
Consulting fees				
		1,708		-
Foreign exchange losses				
		8,614		6,555
Interest expense				
		59,413		60,085
Management fees				
		351		28,213
Office expenses				
		13,261		20,181
Professional fees				
		-		26,945
Rent				
		-		13,948
Telephone				
		3,599		2,000
Transfer agent and filing fees				
		-		4,340
Travel expenses				
Operating loss		(94,386)		(317,000)
Net income from discontinued operations (Note 4)		-		159,000

Net loss for the period \$ (94,386) \$ (158,000)

Net loss per share -basic and diluted \$ (0.010) \$ (0.018)

Weighted average number of common shares outstanding 9,166,299 8,802,948

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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SCARAB
SYSTEMS,
INC.

(A
development
stage
enterprise)

Consolidated
Statements of
Cash Flows
**(Unaudited
and Prepared
by
Management)**

	Nine months ended	
	December 31,	
	2003	2002
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)

Cash flows
used in
operating
activities

\$ (94,386) \$ (158,000)

Net
loss for
the
period

Adjustment
to
reconcile
net
loss to

net
cash
used in
operating
activities:

294 419

-
Amortization

1,200 -

-
Foreign
exchange
loss

Changes in
non-cash
working capital
items:

85,392 58,581

-
accounts
payable
and
accrued
liabilities

Net Cash used
in operating
activities (7,500) (99,000)

Cash flows
provided by

financing activities		
	7,500	85,000
Proceeds from issuance of promissory notes		
	-	14,000
Proceeds from issuance of common stock		
Net Cash provided by financing activities	7,500	99,000
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ -	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Unaudited and Prepared by Management)

1. Incorporation and Continuance of Operations

The consolidated financial statements presented are those of Scarab Systems, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary Catalyst Technologies Inc. ("Catalyst"). Collectively, they are referred to herein as "the Company".

Scarab Systems Inc. ("Scarab") was incorporated on October 8, 2001 under the laws of the State of Nevada. The Company, a development stage enterprise, was in the business of providing a comprehensive range of services to the e-commerce sector.

On March 25, 2002, iRV, Inc. ("iRV"), a company incorporated in Colorado on August 1, 1999, entered into an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization with Scarab, whereby iRV issued 8,260,000 share of its common stock in exchange for all of the outstanding common stock of Scarab. As part of the definitive agreement and plan of reorganization, iRV transferred all its assets and liabilities to its subsidiaries and then spun off the subsidiaries and iRV became a non-operating shell company without any assets or liabilities. Immediately prior to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, iRV had 1,446,290 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. The acquisition was accounted for as a recapitalization of Scarab because the shareholders of Scarab controlled iRV after the acquisition. Scarab was treated as the acquiring entity for accounting purposes and iRV was the surviving entity for legal purposes. The issued and outstanding common stock of Scarab prior to the completion of acquisition was restated to reflect the 8,260,000 common stock issued by iRV.

Subsequent to the completion of Reorganization, Scarab transferred all its assets and liabilities to iRV and ceased to exist, and on March 24, 2003, iRV's name changed to Scarab Systems Inc. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements are the continuation of Scarab.

On January 20, 2004, as approved by the requisite number of shares at the Special Meeting of Shareholders of the Company on September 24, 2002, a one-for-ten share consolidation of the Company's Stock took effect for shareholders of record. All per share information for all prior periods have been adjusted accordingly.

The consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Management believes the statements include all adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary to present fairly the results of operations for the interim periods.

The Company has not generated any revenue and requires additional funds to maintain its operations. Management's plans in this regard are to raise equity financing as required. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from this uncertainty.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine months ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in the Company's annual report on Form 10-KSB. The preparation of financial statements requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes the statements include all adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary to present fairly the results of operations for the interim periods.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited and Prepared by Management)

3. Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America applicable to a going concern which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The general business strategy of the Company is to review and possibly acquire a technology or resource business or property. The Company has incurred operating losses and requires additional funds to meet its obligations and maintain its operations. Management's plan in this regard is to raise equity financing as required. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from this uncertainty.

4. Reclassification

The Company has reclassified amounts presented in prior period financial statements to properly disclose the operating results of the Company's discontinued operations.

5. Common Stock

No shares of common stock were issued by the Company during the nine months ended December 31, 2003.

6. Promissory Notes

	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2003
Promissory notes due to	\$41,523	\$41,361

r e l a t e d
party

	17,312	16,531
Promissory notes due t o unrel party and unde a t \$0.05 t o \$0.05 p e r share		
Promissory n o t e s ; unrelated party	40,786	33,029
Total	99,621	90,921
L e s s : non-current portion	(7,500)	(5,000)
T o t a l c u r r e n t portion	\$92,121	\$85,921

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited and Prepared by Management)

6. Promissory Notes

(continued)

The above table includes the principal amounts of promissory notes outstanding. Interest payable on the notes is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

On June 10, 2003, the Company issued an unsecured promissory note to an investor for \$7,500 in connection with a debt financing. The note bears interest at the rate of 3% per year and is repayable

on June 10, 2005. Proceeds from the financing were used by the Company for working capital.

As at December 31, 2003, approximately \$17,312 of the promissory notes were due and payable immediately.

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The Company is discussing an extension of the notes with the noteholders but there are no certainties that an extension will be granted.

In addition, \$25,309 of the promissory notes are payable on demand. The Company has not received a demand notice for repayment from any of the noteholders.

7. Related Party Transactions

During the nine month period ended December 31, 2003, the Company paid or accrued consulting fees of \$59,413 to the directors and senior officers of the Company. At December 31, 2003, there was approximately \$108,200 in accrued liabilities that are owing to related parties.

8. Subsequent event

Subsequent to the nine months ended December 31, 2003, accrued debt of \$55,130, including \$34,281 owing to a related party, was forgiven.

On February 2, 2004, the Company announced it was undertaking a private placement of 1,200,000 common shares at \$0.10 per share for gross proceeds of \$120,000. There are no assurances that this financing will be completed.

In addition, on February 2, 2004, a related party promissory note in the amount of \$40,000, along with accrued interest of \$11,000, was converted into 510,000 common shares with an effective exercise price of \$0.10 per share.

Subsequent to the nine months ended December 31, 2003, the Company issued 96,000 common shares for share subscriptions received in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003. The Company has also issued 241,020 common shares for services rendered in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operations

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information in this discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including statements regarding the Company's capital needs, business strategy and expectations. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by

terminology such as "may", "will", "should", "expect", "plan", "intend", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "predict", "potential" or "continue", the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. Actual events or results may differ materially. In evaluating these statements, you should consider various factors, including the risks discussed below, and, from time to time, in other reports the Company files with the SEC, including the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended March 31, 2003. These factors may cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement. The Company disclaims any obligation to publicly update these statements, or disclose any difference between its actual results and those reflected in these statements. The information constitutes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Overview

Our business was to provide services to the e-commerce industry. Historically, these services have been comprised of marketing, e-commerce development and the sale and distribution of transaction processing and payment services, including rechargeable stored value payment and money transfer systems that can be used for both electronic commerce and point of sale purchases. In fiscal year 2003, the Company ceased all operations.

The Company has been in the development stage since its inception. It has had no significant operating revenue to date, has accumulated losses of \$603,097 and will require additional working capital to sustain its minimal operations. These circumstances raise substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company intends to continue to identify and review opportunities in the technology and resources sectors. The Company is currently reviewing various financing alternatives, including the possibility of an additional private equity offering. There can be no assurance, however, that such opportunities or financings will be available to the Company or, if it is, that it will be available on terms acceptable to the Company. If the Company is unable to obtain the financing necessary to support its operations, its may be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company currently has no facilities and no employees.

Results of Operations

The results of operations include the results of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Catalyst. During the year ended March 31, 2003, Catalyst became inactive due to the curtailing of substantially all of its operations and, thereafter, all administration operations of the Company were performed in the parent company.

For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2002

Operating Expenses From Continued Operations

. Operating expenses consisted of consulting fees, management fees, professional fees and other general corporate expenses. Operating expenses were \$94,386 for the nine months ended December 31, 2003, compared with \$317,000 for the nine months ended December 31, 2002. This decrease in operating expenses reflects the curtailing of substantially all of the Company's operating activities during the current fiscal period. Consulting fees were \$7,146 for the nine months ended December 31, 2003, compared with \$154,314 for the nine months ended December 31, 2002 when the Company was actively engaging financial consultants to raise equity for the

Company's operations. Professional fees were \$13,261 for the nine months ended December 31, 2003, compared with \$20,181 for the nine months ended December 31, 2002. The professional fees related to the costs associated with the Company's last audited statements and periodic reporting obligations. General office expenses, including rent,

telephone were nil for the nine months ended December 31, 2003, compared with \$26,945 and \$13,948, respectively, for the nine months ended December 31, 2002 when the Company was operating. Management fees were \$59,413 for the nine months ended December 31, 2003, compared with \$60,085 for such fees for the nine months ended December 31, 2002. The Company recorded amortization expenses of \$294 for the nine months ended December 31, 2003, compared with \$419 for the nine months ended December 31, 2002. Interest costs were \$8,614 for the nine months ended December 31, 2003 compared with \$6,555 for the nine months ended December 31, 2002.

Net Income From Discontinued Operations.

The Company ceased all of its business during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003 and, as a result, combined all operating revenues and expenses related to the previous business under discontinued operations. The Company recorded no net income from discontinued operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2003, compared with a net income of \$159,000 for the nine months ended December 31, 2002.

Net Loss for the Period.

The Company recorded a net loss of \$94,386 for the nine months ended December 31, 2003, compared with a net loss of \$158,000 for the nine months ended December 31, 2002.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's cash on hand was nil as at December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2003. The Company's working capital deficit was \$301,820 as at December 31, 2003, compared to a working capital deficit of \$210,227 as at March 31, 2003.

The Company has funded its business to date from sales of its common stock and promissory notes from shareholders and related parties. The Company will require additional financing in order to complete our stated plan of operations for the next twelve months.

Our cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended December 31, 2003 in the amount of \$7,500 was funded from the issuance of a promissory note. During the comparative period, the cash used in operating activities of \$99,000 and was funded by the issuance of common stock for gross proceeds of \$14,000 and funded by the issuance of \$85,000 in promissory notes.

Other than the foregoing, Management knows of no trends, demands or uncertainties that are reasonably likely to have an impact on the Company's liquidity or capital resources other than the matured promissory notes and demand promissory notes.

Plan of Operations

We believe that it is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders that we actively seek acquisition candidates. We believe the Company can offer owners of potential merger or acquisition candidates the opportunity to acquire a controlling ownership interest in a public company at substantially less cost than is required to conduct an initial public offering. The target company will, however, incur significant post-merger or acquisition registration costs in the event target company shareholders wish to offer a portion of their shares for subsequent sale. Further, while target company shareholders will receive "restricted securities" in any merger or acquisition transaction, those restricted securities will represent, if a trading market develops for our common stock, ownership in a "publicly-traded" as opposed to a "privately-held" company. We also believe target company shareholders may benefit in obtaining a greater ownership percentage in the Company remaining after a merger or acquisition than may be the case in the event a target company offered its shares directly for sale to the public. Nevertheless, our officers and directors have not conducted market research and are not aware of statistical data which would support the perceived

benefits of a merger or acquisition transaction for target company shareholders.

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We expect to concentrate primarily on the identification and evaluation of prospective merger or acquisition "target" entities including private companies, partnerships or sole proprietorships. We do not intend to act as a general or limited partner in connection with partnerships we may merge with or acquire. We have not identified any particular area of interest within which it will concentrate its efforts.

We plan to seek to merge with or acquire a target company with either assets or earnings, or both, and that preliminary evaluations undertaken by us will assist in identifying possible target companies. We have not established a specific level of earnings or assets below which it would not consider a merger or acquisition with a target company. Moreover, we may identify a target company, which is generating losses, which it will seek to acquire or merge with it. The merger with or acquisition of a target company which is generating losses or which has negative shareholders' equity may have a material adverse affect on the price of our common stock.

It should be noted, however, that our independent accountants audit report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003 contains a qualification and explanatory language that due to our recurring losses from operations and net capital deficiency, substantial doubts exist about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Plan of Acquisition

We plan to follow a systematic approach to identify our most suitable acquisition candidates. In the past, our officers and directors have not used consultants in an effort to identify potential target companies, although it is possible that such consultants may be used in the future. To date, there have been no discussions with and there exists no agreements or understandings with any particular consultant to provide such services for us. If a finder or consultant is engaged, of which there can be no assurance, we will make an effort to limit the scope and duration of the services to be performed by such consultant so as to minimize any costs associated with such services

As a reporting Company under Section 13 of the Exchange Act, we will be required to prepare and file an annual report on Form 10-KSB containing audited financial statements certified by an independent public accountant. In addition, we will be required to file Quarterly Reports on 10-QSB for the first, second and third interim periods which include unaudited financial statements for the quarter and year to date. In addition to the Quarterly and Annual Reports, extraordinary events outside of the ordinary course of business must be reported on Form 8-K, such as a change of control, a material acquisition or disposition of assets, changes in accountants and the like. Under certain circumstances, an acquisition of significant assets or a significant subsidiary will require the preparation of additional audited financial statements for the acquired business as well as *pro forma* financial information. Our officers, directors and ten-percent shareholders will also be subject to the beneficial ownership reporting requirements and short swing trading restrictions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. All of the foregoing reporting requirements, and the associated costs of complying with such requirements, could limit the pool of potential acquisition or merger candidates.

While we will make every effort to fully comply with its reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, should such obligations be suspended for any reason in the future, we intend to continue to voluntarily file periodic reports.

First, we intend to concentrate on identifying any number of preliminary prospects which may be brought to the attention of management through present associations, personal contacts of our affiliates, or by virtue of very limited advertising campaigns we may conduct. As is customary in the industry, we may pay a fee to a non-affiliate for locating a merger or acquisition candidate. If any such fee is paid, it will be approved by our Board of Directors and will be in accordance with industry standards. After preliminary candidates are identified, we will then apply certain broad criteria to the prospects. Essentially, this will entail a determination by us as to whether or not the prospects are

in an industry which appears promising and whether or not the prospects themselves have potential within their own industries. During this initial screening process, we will ask and receive answers to questions framed to provide appropriate threshold information, depending upon the nature of the prospects' businesses. Such evaluation is not expected to be an in-depth analysis of the target company's operations although it will encompass a look at most, if not all, of the same areas to be examined once one or more target companies are selected for an in-depth review. For example, at this stage, we may look at a prospect's

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unaudited balance sheet. Once a prospect is selected for an in-depth review, we will review the prospect's audited financial statements. Nevertheless, this evaluation is anticipated to provide a broad overview of the business of the target company and should allow a large percentage of preliminary prospects to be eliminated from further consideration.

Assuming we are able to complete the preliminary evaluation process and select a limited number of companies for further study, of which there can be no assurance, it may enter into preliminary negotiations with target company management in order to obtain detailed financial and operational information. Following our receipt of such information, we will conduct an in-depth analysis of five major areas of concern with respect to the target company as follows:

1. *Managerial and Financial Stability.* We will review audited financial statements of the target company, to the extent available, and will also research the background of each director and member of management of the target company in order to discern whether the stability of the company is such that further negotiations are warranted.
2. *Industry Status.* We will research the potential of the target company's industry. The concern here is whether the industry is in a growth, stagnant or declining stage.
3. *Production of Product.* If the target company is a manufacturer, we will review whether it has the necessary resources or access to the necessary resources and supplies to produce a quality product in a timely manner.
4. *Acceptance and Potential of Product.* We will review the acceptance of the target company's product in the market place and assess the competition. We will also review whether or not the product is realistic: is there potential for the product to be workable and to fulfill its intended purpose.
5. *Development of Target Company.* We will review the target company's stage of development (examples: start-up stage, established company, etc.).

The foregoing is an outline of the areas of concern which most often arise and merit careful scrutiny by management. Because of the possible varieties of target companies, which may come to our attention, additional factors will most likely be considered in any given analysis. Also, the procedures used in such a review are expected to vary depending upon the target company being analyzed. We may select a target company for further negotiations even though the target may not receive a favorable evaluation as to some of the five areas of concern.

We expect to enter into further negotiations with target company management following successful conclusion of financial and evaluation studies. Negotiations with target company management will be expected to focus on the percentage of the Company that target company shareholders would acquire in exchange for their shares in the target company. Depending upon, among other things, the target company's assets and liabilities, our shareholders will in all likelihood hold a lesser percentage ownership interest in the Company following any merger or acquisition. Assets of a merger or acquisition candidate would be valued at historical cost for transactional purposes. The percentage ownership may be subject to significant reduction in the event we acquire a target company with substantial assets. Any merger or acquisition we effect can be expected to have a significant dilutive effect on the percentage of shares

held by our then shareholders.

The final stage of any merger or acquisition to be effected by us will require us to retain the services of our counsel and a qualified accounting firm in order to properly effect the merger or acquisition. We may be expected to incur significant legal fees and accounting costs during the final stages of a merger or acquisition. Also, if the merger or acquisition is successfully completed, we anticipate that certain costs will be incurred for public relations, such as the dissemination of information to the public, to the shareholders and to the financial community. If we are unable to complete the merger or acquisition for any reason, our capital may be substantially depleted if legal fees and accounting costs have been incurred. We intend to retain legal and accounting services only on an as-needed basis in the latter stages of a proposed merger or acquisition.

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We anticipate that it may be necessary to raise additional funds within the next 12 months to meet expenditures required for operations. There are no current plans or commitments in this regard, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to raise the funds necessary to continue its limited operations.

It is possible that acquisition targets are seeking a business combination with us as part of their efforts to raise additional capital. We do not intend to raise capital, either through the public or private sale of equity or debt securities to enable us to provide bridge capital to any potential acquisition candidate. Nor do we intend to borrow any funds or use any proceeds of any equity or debt offering to make payments to any of our management, promoters, or their respective affiliates or associates.

Role of Management in Acquisition Process

The consummation of any acquisition will likely result in a change in control of the Company, pursuant to which the officers, directors and principal shareholders of the acquired company will be issued sufficient numbers of shares of our common stock to exercise voting control immediately following the acquisition. In addition, the transaction may involve the sale by our current principal shareholders of all or a portion of their beneficial ownership of our common stock to the control persons of the acquired company. Such sale would be upon terms privately negotiated between the principals of the acquired company and our principal shareholders. Our shareholders will, in all likelihood, not be provided with information, including financial statements, of a business to be acquired or be afforded an opportunity to approve or consent to any stock buy-out transaction involving our principal shareholders. Moreover, our other shareholders will in all likelihood not be offered an opportunity to sell their shares of our common stock on the same or similar terms and conditions. We have not adopted and do not plan to adopt in the future any policy that would restrict, limit or prohibit management or our principal shareholders from negotiating a buy-out of their stock in connection with an acquisition transaction.

Competition

We will remain an insignificant participant among the firms, which engage in mergers with and acquisitions of privately financed entities. There are many established venture capital and financial concerns that have significantly greater financial and personnel resources and technical expertise than we do. In view of our combined limited financial resources and limited management availability, we will continue to be at a significant competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors. Also, we will be competing with numerous other small, blank check, public companies.

Regulation and Taxation

We could be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940 in the event we obtain and continue to hold a minority interest in a number of entities. Our plan of operation is based upon the us obtaining a controlling

interest in any merger or acquisition target company and, accordingly, we may be required to discontinue any prospective merger or acquisition of any company in which a controlling interest will not be obtained.

We could also be required to register under the Investment Company Act of 1940 in the event it comes within the definition of an Investment Company contained in that Act due to its assets consisting principally of shares held in a number of other companies. We intend to seek at most one or two mergers or acquisitions, which transactions we believe will not result in the Company being deemed an "investment company" since its interests will be in majority or wholly owned subsidiaries which themselves will not be investment companies.

Any securities that we acquire in exchange for our common stock will be "restricted securities" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act"). If we elected to resell such securities, such sale could not proceed unless a registration statement had been declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission or an exemption from registration was available. Section 4(1) of the 1933 Act, which exempts sales of securities not involving a distribution, would in all likelihood be available to permit a private sale if various restrictions pertaining to such a sale are complied

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with. Although our plan of operation does not contemplate resale of securities acquired, in the event such a sale were necessary, we would be required to comply with the provisions of the 1933 Act.

As a condition to any merger or acquisition, it is possible that the target company management may request registration of our common stock to be received by target company shareholders. In such event, we could incur registration costs, and we intend to require the target company to bear most, if not all, of the cost of any such registration. If we do contribute toward the cost of such registration, our maximum contribution will be limited to the extent that we have assets available for such contribution. Alternatively, we may issue "restricted securities" to any prospective target company, which securities may be subsequently registered for sale or sold in accordance with Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933.

We intend to structure a merger or acquisition in such a manner as to minimize federal and state tax consequences to the Company and any target company.

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this report, being December 31, 2003, we have carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our company's disclosure controls and procedures. This evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our president and chief executive officer. Based upon that evaluation, our president and chief executive officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors, which could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date we carried out our evaluation.

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our company's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our president and chief executive officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are not a party to any material legal proceedings and to our knowledge, no such proceedings are threatened or contemplated.

Item 2. Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds

We did not complete any unregistered sales of our common stock during our fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2003.

Item 3. Default upon Senior Notes

A 6% promissory note in the amount of \$10,000, along with accrued interest, became due and payable on December 31, 2003. The Company and the noteholder are currently discussing the possibility of extending the terms of the note but there are no assurances the maturity date of the note will be extended. This note is convertible into common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share.

A 20% promissory note in the approximate amount of \$7,312, along with accrued interest, became due and payable on December 31, 2002. The Company and the noteholder are currently discussing the possibility of extending the terms of the note but there are no assurances the maturity date of the note will be extended. This note is convertible into common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.075 per share.

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

No matters were submitted to our security holders for a vote during the fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2003.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a)	Exhibit	Description
	31.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
	32.1	Officers' Certification

(b)	Date of Current Report	Description
	July 8, 2003	Form 8-K reporting withdrawal of Form 15

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August 1, 2003 Form 8-K reporting that appointee declined directorship.
February 2, 2004 Form 8-K reporting proposed financing and conversion of promissory note

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Signatures

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

TORRENT ENERGY CORPORATION
(formerly, SCARAB SYSTEMS, INC.)

(Registrant)

Date: November 15, 2004 /s/ Mark Gustafson
Mark Gustafson, President, CEO & CFO