OTC Pink Basic Disclosure Guidelines

1) Name of the issuer and its predecessors (if any)

In answering this item, please also provide any names used by predecessor entities in the past five years and the dates of the name changes.

Enable IPC Corporation

2) Address of the issuer's principal executive offices

Company Headquarters
Address 1: 4005 Felland Road
Address 2: Suite 107
Address 3: Madison, WI 53718
Phone: 661 347 0607
Email: info@enableipc.com
Website(s): www.enableipc.com

IR Contact
Address 1: Yes International
Address 2: 3419 Virginia Beach Blvd #252
Address 3: Virginia Beach, VA 23452
Phone: 757 306 6090
Email: ir@enableipc.com
Website(s): www.yesinternational.com

3) Security Information

Trading Symbol: EIPC
Exact title and class of securities outstanding: Common Stock
CUSIP: 29247W101
Par or Stated Value: 0.001
Total shares authorized: 250,000,000 as of: 06/30/2013
Total shares outstanding: 223,976,139 as of: 06/30/2013

Transfer Agent
Name: Interwest Strock Transfer Co
Address 1: 1981 Murray Holladay Road, Suite 100
Address 2: Salt Lake City, UT 84117
Address 3: _____
Phone: 801 272 9294
Is the Transfer Agent registered under the Exchange Act?* Yes: ☒ No: ☐

*To be included in the OTC Pink Current Information tier, the transfer agent must be registered under the Exchange Act.

List any restrictions on the transfer of security:

None

Describe any trading suspension orders issued by the SEC in the past 12 months.

None

4) Issuance History

List below any events, in chronological order, that resulted in changes in total shares outstanding by the issuer in the past two fiscal years and any interim period. The list shall include all offerings of securities, whether private or public, and all shares or any other securities or options to acquire such securities issued for services, describing (1) the securities, (2) the persons or entities to whom such securities were issued and (3) the services provided by such persons or entities. The list shall indicate:

A. The nature of each offering (e.g., Securities Act Rule 504, intrastate, etc.);

Since April 1, 2011 (i.e., the past two fiscal years and the interim period between April 1 – June 30, 2013), the company has made no public offerings.

In several private offerings, the Company issued shares in reliance on Section 4(2) of the Securities Act without general solicitation or advertising. The recipients were sophisticated investors with access to all relevant information necessary to evaluate the investment, and who represented to the Company that the shares were being acquired for investment purposes:

Between January and December 2011, the Company offered and issued an aggregate of 55,908,332 shares, 30,985,605 of which were issued to 8 investors for proceeds of $240,954; 9,422,727 of which were issued to one investor to satisfy an outstanding loan of $115,646; 8,000,000 of which were issued to one investor for prepaid services performed between 2011 and 2012 valued at $24,000; 5,000,000 of which were issued to SolRayo, Inc., the Company's subsidiary as an investment to acquire additional ownership in the company, and was valued at $100,000; and 2,500,000 of which were issued to one investor for services valued at $7,500.

This private offering was made at a small discount to the then-market price (as quoted on OTC Markets) owing to the restrictions on the resale of the shares. The average selling price was $0.009 per share while the market price averaged $0.014 during the period.

Between January and December 2012, the Company offered and issued an aggregate of 43,041,000 shares, 27,225,000 of which were issued to 3 investors for proceeds of $150,000; 13,400,000 of which were issued to 3 investors for services valued at $190,000; and 2,416,000 of which were issued to 2 investors for prepaid services performed between 2012 and 2013 and were valued at $30,200.

This private offering was made at a small discount to the then-market price (as quoted on OTC Markets) owing to the restrictions on the resale of the shares. The average selling price was $0.009 per share while the market price averaged $0.014 during the period.

All the shares issued that evidence the shares contained a legend (1) stating that the shares had not been registered under the Securities Act and (2) setting forth or referring to the restrictions on transferability and sale of the shares under the Securities Act.

B. Any jurisdictions where the offering was registered or qualified;

Refer to A above

C. The number of shares offered;

Refer to A above

D. The number of shares sold;

Refer to A above

E. The price at which the shares were offered, and the amount actually paid to the issuer;

Refer to A above

F. The trading status of the shares; and

Refer to A above

G. Whether the certificates or other documents that evidence the shares contain a legend (1) stating that the shares have not been registered under the Securities Act and (2) setting forth or referring to the restrictions on transferability and sale of the shares under the Securities Act.

Refer to A above

With respect to private offerings of securities, the list shall also indicate the identity of the persons who purchased securities in such private offering; *provided*, *however*, that in the event that any such person is an entity, the list shall also indicate (a) the identity of each natural person beneficially owning, directly or indirectly, more than ten percent (10%) of any class of equity securities of such entity and (b) to the extent not otherwise disclosed, the identity of each natural person who controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, the purchase of such securities for such entity.

5) Financial Statements

Provide the financial statements described below for the most recent fiscal year end or quarter end to maintain qualification for the OTC Pink Current Information tier. For the initial disclosure statement (qualifying for Current Information for the first time) please provide reports for the two previous fiscal years and any interim periods.

A. Balance sheet;
B. Statement of income;
C. Statement of cash flows;
D. Financial notes; and
E. Audit letter, if audited

The financial statements requested pursuant to this item shall be prepared in accordance with US GAAP by persons with sufficient financial skills.

You may either (i) attach/append the financial statements to this disclosure statement or (ii) post such financial statements through the OTC Disclosure & News Service as a separate report using the appropriate report name for the applicable period end. ("Annual Report," "Quarterly Report" or "Interim Report").

If you choose to publish the financial reports separately as described in part (ii) above, you must state in the accompanying disclosure statement that such financial statements are incorporated by reference. You may reference the document(s) containing the required financial statements by indicating the document name, period end date, and the date that it was posted to otciq.com in the field below.

Financial statements for the period ending June 30, 2013 were posted to OTC Markets on August 14, 2013 as an "Interim Financial Report" and are incorporated herein by reference.

Information contained in a Financial Report is considered current until the due date for the subsequent Financial Report. To remain in the OTC Pink Current Information tier, a company must post its Annual Report within 90 days from its fiscal year-end date and Quarterly Reports within 45 days of its fiscal quarter-end date.

6) Describe the Issuer's Business, Products and Services

Describe the issuer's business so a potential investor can clearly understand the company. In answering this item, please include the following:

A. a description of the issuer's business operations;

Notice: This report contains forward-looking statements including statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions or future strategies that are signified by the words “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “believes” or similar language. These forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors. All forward-looking statements included in this annual report are based on information available to us on the date hereof and speak only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

The “IPC” in Enable IPC Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the “Company” or “Enable IPC”) stands for “Intellectual Property Commercialization” – as such, our business model is to acquire, develop and sell technologies for commercial use. The Company has worked, and/or is currently working, on the following technologies:

- Alumina anodized nanopore templates, for use in creating nanostructures and filtering
- Nanostructures for possible use in microbatteries on microscopically thin film
- Nanoparticles for possible use in enhancing battery cathode performance, particularly under high heat conditions
- Potentiostats for measuring and controlling voltages
- RFID tags for use in an RFID system, primarily in tracking assets
- Other technologies, to be announced at a later date

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our annual report, and with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this quarterly report.

We were originally incorporated in March 2005 to develop and commercialize novel nanostructures for use in rechargeable batteries for low power applications. A patent application covering this technology was assigned to us in March 2005 by Dr. Sung H. Choi.

In November 2008, we entered into an Exclusive License Agreement with the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (the licensing arm of the University of Wisconsin) which allowed us to eventually commercialize and sell a nanoparticle-based technology that improves the performance of certain ultracapacitor electrodes.

In October 2008 we acquired a controlling interest in SolRayo, a Wisconsin-based company that was founded and operated by one of the inventors of the nanoparticle technology.

Also in October 2008, SolRayo was awarded a $250,000 grant from the State of Wisconsin’s Energy Independence Fund for the purpose of developing and commercializing the Company’s nanoparticle technology for use in an ultracapacitor that could possibly be used for renewable energy storage. As part of this, the Company developed and built a potentiostat system, which measures the voltages and performance of energy devices (e.g., batteries, capacitors, fuel cells, solar cells, etc.).

In January 2010, SolRayo began offering its potentiostat systems for sale to companies, universities and research labs. We have had limited sales of this item to date and at this point, the technology and know-how is being offered for licensing.

During July 2010 we commenced work on a grant for $149,935 from the National Science Foundation to conduct a proof-of-concept on using certain nanoparticles deposited onto certain lithium-ion battery cathodes to prevent capacity fade in high heat (i.e., 85°F+) applications. The project, awarded under the NSF’s Phase I Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR program), was awarded after a competitive review. According to the NSF, only 10% of the proposers were granted awards.

In August 2010, the Company announced an agreement with a major manufacturer of radio frequency identification (RFID) tags and readers to provide ultracapacitor-based products to improve the range in which the tags can be read. This led to the development of a unique and novel RFID tag product line which was launched in June 2011.

The tags, named the S/Cap RFID Tag® product line, are manufactured by another company utilizing our design, and sold under agreements by existing RFID distributors and integrators. As a result, the Company receives license fees, royalties on sales and shares in the profits.

During January 2012 we entered into an agreement with Chinese/American firm for the exclusive distribution and sale of our S/Cap RFID Tags® in China, Hong Kong and Macau. As a result, we began receiving revenues from work done under this agreement in the form of license fees and sales.

Upon the completion of our Phase I STTR award from the NSF, we submitted a Phase II proposal to fully commercialize the process for $499,998 over a two year period. During March 2012, we were notified that the NSF had awarded us the grant. According to the NSF, only 3% of the original Phase I proposers are awarded Phase II grants.

During April 2012 we began work on the Phase II STTR award from NSF. The work is being overseen by Dr. Walter Zeltner, our Director of Battery R&D and is being conducted at our SolRayo facility in Madison, WI. The work is scheduled to continue through March 2014.

In addition, the Company entered into an agreement with William Frick & Co., granting the RFID systems and sales company the exclusive rights to sell the Company's S/Cap RFID Tag® product line in North, South and Central America.

To date, we have commenced business operations and have realized some income. We have funded our operations through this income, private placements of equity and loans and contributions from our founders. We have incurred a net loss from operations from inception through June 30, 2013, of $4,423,352.

B. Date and State (or Jurisdiction) of Incorporation:

March 17 2005; Delaware

C. the issuer's primary and secondary SIC Codes;

Primary: 6794 (NAICS: 533110)
Secondary: 3675, 3679, 3691, 3692, 5044-21, 8999

D. the issuer's fiscal year end date;

March 31

E. principal products or services, and their markets;

The Company seeks to acquire technologies and license these to established Companies with existing appropriate market paths. The Company is currently receiving revenue from two main sources: an RFID tag design and a technology allowing for improved battery performance. These products are parts of growing, established markets.

RFID Markets

An RFID tag, or radio tag, is a device that can contain digitally encoded information coupled with antennae that allow the transmission and receipt of radio signals. The devices usually have an adhesive on the back and are used primarily for tracking, but also for inventory control, data transmittal, and security, among others.

There are three primary types of RFID tags: passive (i.e., tags which do not contain an additional power source), battery-assisted passive (BAP) tags (i.e., tags which contain a power source that is "turned on" by an outside source) and active tags (i.e., tags which continually emit a signal enhanced by a power source).

Some of these specific uses include:
- Aerospace
- Agriculture
- Animal/pet tracking
- Automotive anti-theft systems
- Baggage tracking
- Building access
- Clothing/footwear

- Healthcare/medical
- Libraries
- Mining
- Oil and gas
- Pallets
- Pharmaceutical
- Race timing
- Retail stores
- Sensors
- Supply chains
- Tollbooths
- Transportation
- and more

This is an industry in which the market size has been estimated by various third parties to be in the billions of dollars and growing. Retailers such as WalMart have recently begun using RFID tags to simplify inventory control and save costs. Despite privacy concerns, the RFID market is growing as the size of the RFID devices shrink. RFID batteries allow the devices to be read from greater distances and allow the devices to be rewritten and modified. The keys to using batteries in RFID tags depend on cost and size – both of which are addressed by our technology.
RFID (radio frequency identification) systems consist of two parts: a reader and a tag. The reader sends a radio wave to the RFID tag. An RFID tag can be as simple as a microchip and an antenna. The tag transmits information back to the reader via radio waves and the reader intercepts and interprets the information.

RFID tags can further be defined as passive, battery assisted passive (BAP), or active. BAP and active tags use a power source to enhance the signal so it can be read from much further away.

- Passive RFID tags are comprised of two components: a chip and a radio antenna. The reader is used to send out a signal that 'wakes up' the chip in the tag. The tag sends back the signal ('backscatters') to the reader, transmitting the information on the chip. Passive chips backscatter 10-15% of the energy they receive and, therefore, can usually be read from only a few feet away.

- Battery-assisted passive (BAP) RFID tags contain an embedded power source – a thin film battery or other energy storage device. When receiving a signal from a reader, the power source enables the tag to backscatter much more of the energy it receives (some claim as much as 90%). BAP tags have been shown to be read from dozens of feet away.

- Active RFID tags utilize a power source (usually a stronger battery than BAP tags), are typically 'always on', and emit the energy from the battery rather than through backscatter. This means essentially that they are always broadcasting a signal and therefore do not reflect back the signal from a reader. They are needed in electromagnetically unfriendly environments and some can be read from readers over 100 feet away.

There have been three major issues with the energy storage components of BAP and active RFID tags: cost, reliability and maintenance. Up until recently, active and BAP technologies added significant bulk and therefore cost to RFID tags. With recent thin film battery technologies bulk is less of an issue, however the thin film batteries can be less reliable and more costly. In addition, detection ranges can drop significantly with the age of the tag and battery, with some dropping from dozens of feet to a range comparable to a passive tag.

There are a wide variety of uses for RFID however, and they make use of all the different RFID characteristics. BAP or Active tags, while more expensive, provide options for tracking large items in large fields like containers in a dockyard, automobiles in a parking lot, or pallets in a warehouse.

In addition, tags are read from differing frequencies. Many BAP tags utilize a different frequency band than that of passive or BAP tags and therefore require different readers.

Our RFID tag utilizes an ultracapacitor and another power source. This allows it to act as a BAPO tag without using an actual battery. It is particularly strong in large asset tracking applications, especially, but not limited to, outdoors and harsh environments (the tag works well under normal indoor lighting conditions as well). This means our main

markets of focus are inventory warehousing, fleet (cars/trucks) tracking, pallet tracking, military tracking, logging, and tracking of containers at docks and ports. These are huge potential markets:

• Inventory Warehousing: In 2008 there were an estimated 15,200 companies engaged in warehousing / storage, 29,400 "local" trucking companies, 40,900 long-distance trucking companies, and 47,600 specialized trucking companies (there may be some overlap in these numbers). Coordination in logistics can be complicated (with just-in-time shipping, etc.), so often these trucking and warehousing companies also offer logistics services with many of them beginning to utilize RFID.

• Fleet Tracking: In 2010 there were 1.6 million rental cars in service in the US from 17,254 companies; there are approximately 17,000 new car dealerships with approximately 37,500 separate franchises. There are also numerous universities, government agencies and private companies managing their own vehicle fleets.

• Pallet Tracking: There were an estimated 441 million new pallets manufactured in 2007 with 1.1 billion in use in the US in 2007.

• Military tracking: The Department of Defense is one of the largest users of RFID in the world, tracking containers and pallets shipped worldwide.

• Logging: Nearly 11.5 billion trees are cut down each year, a log is the basic unit in the supply chain in lumber. Tagging logs allows better inventory management for logging companies.

• Docks / Ports: It is estimated that nearly 45 million containers either enter or exit the country through its 10 largest ports annually.

This is a multi-billion dollar market opportunity for high-end, ruggedized, high-quality asset tracking devices.
The Company has entered into a marketing and distribution agreement with RFID system companies in China, the US and elsewhere, which are actively marketing and selling the tags individually and as part of complete RFID systems.
In terms of competition, there are a wide variety of tag types, performance characteristics, and price ranges available.

There are barcode companies, labeling companies, and RFID only-companies competing. Key factors distinguishing tags from one another are:
• Active or Passive
• Operating Frequency
• Read Range
• Encasement (allowing rugged operation)
• Memory
• Dimensions
• Pricing
• Warranty

There are tags available at seemingly every combination of the above. The key comparative characteristics for the Enable IPC tag are its durability, reusability and especially long-life at a competitive cost. Our competitors include OmniID, PowerID and others. Still, we are told by our resellers that our tag competes well with these in terms of price, read range, much better durability and life.

Nanoparticles for Lithium Ion Batteries

We received two grants and supplemental funding from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to commercialize a technology that improves the cycle life of certain lithium ion batteries.

Lithium-Ion (Li-Ion) batteries have become immensely popular since their launch by Sony Corporation in 1990. They are preferred over other battery chemistries such as lead acid, nickel cadmium (NiCad), and nickel metal hydride (NiMH), as they are lightweight with no memory effect, require less maintenance, exhibit low self-discharge, and are compact. These characteristics have helped fuel the explosion of portable consumer electronic devices such as laptops, cell phones, and mp3 players. As consumers demand more and more functions in smaller packages the Li-Ion battery industry continues to grow and was valued at approximately $8.4 billion in 2010 (according to a third market research report).

The primary cathode material used in Li-Ion batteries is lithium cobalt oxide (LiCoO2), which is popular because of its high energy density (i.e., the amount of energy stored) by both weight and volume. However, this material has some safety concerns (as evidenced by the recent overheating issues experienced in the 787 Dreamliner), suffers from "capacity fade" (a decrease in the energy content of the battery, especially after repeated charging and discharging; this is seen by the consumer when a battery can no longer power a laptop on an entire cross country flight or when a cell phone battery drains more quickly than it used to) and is expensive. In fact, due to the high materials costs, in the world of rechargeable batteries Li-Ion still cost 40% more than NiCad, according to one report.

Other Li-Ion chemistries (such as lithium manganese oxide [LiMn2O4], a safer and less expensive material) are attractive to manufacturers. In fact, in terms of material costs, in 2009 the LiCoO2 cathode element cost an average of $35.52/kg, while LiMn2O4 was a fraction of that, at only $2.33/kg. In addition, LiMn2O4 is also safer than LiCoO2. Thermal stability studies have shown LiMn2O4 to have superior stability and safety over LiCoO2.

However, while LiMn2O4 is less expensive and safer than LiCoO2, it suffers from capacity fade at a much higher rate than LiCoO2. High heat especially exacerbates this problem. The importance of this issue is further demonstrated in the reticence of manufacturers to use LiMn2O4; in a white paper, General Electronics Battery Co., Ltd., stated: "The chemistry of lithium manganese oxide LiMn2O4 is not a good option . . . because of its poor cycle life, especially at elevated temperature." Researcher S.C. Park, et al, stated: "In order to use LiMn2O4 as a cathode material of lithium-secondary battery for an electric vehicle (EV), its rate capability should be improved." And another researcher, M. Schwartz, summed up the main reason LiMn2O4 is not widely used as a cathode, despite greater safety and lower cost: "LiMn2O4 that has been investigated extensively over the years has been plagued by severe capacity fade, particularly at elevated temperatures."

If the properties of commercial LiMn2O4 can be improved to economically deter capacity fade, the market is likely to embrace the improvements offered by LiMn2O4 in terms of Li-Ion battery safety, performance and, especially, cost.

This is what we are doing under the NSF grant. Adding specialized nanoparticles to LiMn2O4 has been shown to deter capacity fade and improve the cycle life of the cathode aterial.

Again, our core competency is in licensing and research and development. Transitioning to a battery manufacturer, whether focusing on consumer electronics or larger industrial segments, would be immensely expensive. For that reason we have opted to license the technology to battery manufacturers. Regarding initial targets, we are currently working on the technology with two large industrial companies (one Fortune 75 company and one Global 75 company). With the success of these initial implementations we plan to branch out into other applications, focusing initially on North America and the industrial market segment. Eventually we also plan to target consumer electronics battery manufacturers. One thing that licensing allows is the ability to sell the technology to the entire market, even the high volume manufacturers in China. To reach additional customers we will use already established contacts within industry, as well as provide white papers and introductions to the technology and its availability in industry conferences and shows.

As an illustration of the potential of this market, consider the following: With the entire Li-Ion market valued at approximately $8.424 billion in 2010, the Industry segment makes up approximately $2.4 billion. In unit terms the entire market was estimated at 2.687 billion batteries in 2010, and the Industry segment accounted for 920 million batteries. The costs of the nanoparticle solution (including estimated labor) adds a little less than $10/kg of LiMn2O4 cathode material bringing the total cost to approximately $12/kg, compared with an average cost of over $35/kg for LiCoO2. When calculated on a per cell basis, the nanoparticle solution, added to LiMn2O4 will typically lower the cost per cell by an average of $0.47, including a $0.13 royalty per cell paid to the Company (calculated at 5% of the average cost of the cell in this segment). This suggests that the total market potential in licensing this material for the industry segment for 2010 was approximately $119.6 million annually in royalties on sales, although the actual license royalty will be a subject of negotiation and would fluctuate up or down depending on factors such as exclusivity vs. non-exclusivity, specific applications or geographic fields of use, etc.

Competition in the Li-Ion industry is focused in two areas: consumer electronics, where intense price competition has shifted most manufacturing to Asia, and the high-powered/ industry market located primarily in North America and Europe, where price sensitivity is still high but applications are more specialized and there is more room for differentiation along technical lines. Our licensing approach is geared at converting LiCoO2 manufacturers to LiMn2O4 with our nanoparticulate coating. This means "competitors" could include our potential customers. Our initial

contacts are North American high powered / industry participants but our technology could eventually benefit all in the Li-Ion industry.

The real competition is in other additives and other work being done to accomplish similar goals. There are a number of qualified researchers producing interesting results and the industry is adopting improvements as rapidly as it sees fit. We cannot guarantee that our solution will ultimately pay off, but thus far we have seen nothing to indicate anything but future success.

With the implementation of this technology, LiMn2O4 should become the primary Li-Ion cathode material, reducing costs for manufacturers and providing a Li-Ion battery with low cost, light weight and long stable life. This could eventually lead Li-Ion to dominate the secondary battery market providing even smaller, lighter, safer, more powerful and longer lasting batteries for all aspects of our daily lives.

7) Describe the Issuer's Facilities

The goal of this section is to provide a potential investor with a clear understanding of all assets, properties or facilities owned, used or leased by the issuer.

In responding to this item, please clearly describe the assets, properties or facilities of the issuer, give the location of the principal plants and other property of the issuer and describe the condition of the properties. If the issuer does not have complete ownership or control of the property (for example, if others also own the property or if there is a mortgage on the property), describe the limitations on the ownership.

If the issuer leases any assets, properties or facilities, clearly describe them as above and the terms of their leases.

The Company's assets are consolidated in its facility at 4005 Felland Road, #107, Madison, WI 53718. The assets include approximately $96,602 in equipment, $7,254 in furniture and $6,752 spent in leasehold improvements. After depreciation of $62,590, we valued these assets at approximately $48,018 as of June 30, 2013.

The Company also has significant intangible and other assets, including multiple patents, licenses, trademarks and private strategic investments for which it has paid a total of approximately $1,481,965 since inception. After disposition and appropriate amortization of these assets, we recorded the value, on June 30, 2013, at $1,124,645.

The Company's two-year lease in Valencia, CA expired on May 31 2008. At that point, the Company consolidated operations in its subsidiary's Madison, WI facility described in the following paragraph.

On November 26, 2008, the Company's subsidiary, SolRayo, entered into a lease agreement with St. John's Properties, Inc. ("Landlord") for the leasing of approximately 1,500 square feet of industrial and office space located at 4005 Felland Road, Suite 107, Madison, Wisconsin. The term of the lease was initially for three years beginning March 1, 2009 and rental payments started at $1,500 per month for the first year (ending March 31, 2010), $1,545 per month for the second year (ending March 31, 2011) and $1,574 for the third year (ending March 31, 2012). In addition, the Company was required to pay to the Landlord upon commencement of the lease a security deposit of $1,500. There is no material relationship between us and the Landlord. During March 2012, the lease was extended for another two years and rental payments remained at $1,574 for the fourth year (ending March 31, 2013), increasing to $1,621 for the fifth year (ending March 31, 2014).

Under the terms of the lease, we are required to maintain insurance and to indemnify the Landlord for losses incurred that are related to our use or occupancy of the property. With certain exceptions, we are also required to maintain at our cost the property, utility installations used by us, such as the HVAC system, and alterations we make or fixtures we add to the property. In addition, we are required to make pro-rated payments for property taxes and other costs on a semi-annual basis.

As of June 30, 2013, total rent expense since inception approximated $235,877.

8) Officers, Directors, and Control Persons

The goal of this section is to provide an investor with a clear understanding of the identity of all the persons or entities that are involved in managing, controlling or advising the operations, business development and disclosure of the issuer, as well as the identity of any significant shareholders.

A. Names of Officers, Directors, and Control Persons. In responding to this item, please provide the names of each of the issuer's executive officers, directors, general partners and control persons (control persons are beneficial owners of more than five percent (5%) of any class of the issuer's equity securities), as of the date of this information statement.

At June 30, 2013:
Bright Side, LLC, an investor and consultant, beneficially owned 5% of the issued preferred stock
Daniel Finch, a Director, beneficially owned less than 1% of issued common stock.
Abraham Friedman, an investor, beneficially owned 6% of issued common stock
Cathryn S Gawne, a Director, beneficially owned less than 1% of issued common stock
Jin Suk Kim, a Director, beneficially owned 1% of issued common stock
Timothy A Lambirth, a Director, beneficially owned 3% of issued common stock and less than 1% of issued preferred stock
Daniel Teran, a Director, beneficially owned 2% of issued common stock and 3% of issued preferred stock
David Walker, CEO and Chairman, beneficially owned 1% of issued common stock and 90% of issued preferred stock
Reuven & Aviva Zfat, investors, beneficially owned 7% of commn stock

B. Legal/Disciplinary History. Please identify whether any of the foregoing persons have, in the last five years, been the subject of:

1. A conviction in a criminal proceeding or named as a defendant in a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

   None

2. The entry of an order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, by a court of competent jurisdiction that permanently or temporarily enjoined, barred, suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities, or banking activities;

   None

3. A finding or judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or a state securities regulator of a violation of federal or state securities or commodities law, which finding or judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated; or

   None

4.The entry of an order by a self-regulatory organization that permanently or temporarily barred suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business or securities activities.

   None

C. Beneficial Shareholders. Provide a list of the name, address and shareholdings or the percentage of shares owned by all persons beneficially owning more than ten percent (10%) of any class of the issuer's equity securities. If any of the beneficial shareholders are corporate shareholders, provide the name and address of the person(s) owning or controlling such corporate shareholders and the resident agents of the corporate shareholders.

No beneficial shareholder owns more than 10% of the Company's common stock.
David Walker, c/o 26893 Bouquet Canyon Road, C-110, Saugus, CA 91350, the Company's CEO and Chairman, owns 90% of the issued preferred shares which grants him approximately 15% of the voting shares.

9) Third Party Providers

Please provide the name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that advise your company on matters relating to operations, business development and disclosure:

Legal Counsel
Name: Timothy Lambrth
Firm: Marcin & Lambirth
Address 1: 16830 Ventura Blvd., Suite 320
Address 2: Encino, CA 91436
Phone: 661 644 5525
Email: tal@marcin.com

Accountant or Auditor
Name: _____
Firm: _____
Address 1: _____
Address 2: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

Investor Relations Consultant
Name: Rich Kaiser
Firm: Yes International
Address 1: 3419 Virginia Beach Blvd., #252
Address 2: Virginia Beach, VA 23452
Phone: 757 306 6090
Email: ir@enableipc.com

Other Advisor: Any other advisor(s) that assisted, advised, prepared or provided information with respect to this disclosure statement.
Name: _____
Firm: _____
Address 1: _____
Address 2: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

10) Issuer Certification

The issuer shall include certifications by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of the issuer (or any other persons with different titles, but having the same responsibilities).

The certifications shall follow the format below:

I, David A. Walker certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly disclosure statement of Enable IPC Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this disclosure statement; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

August 14, 2013 [Date]

/s/ David A. Walker [Signature]
(Digital Signatures should appear as "/s/ [OFFICER NAME]")

CEO and acting CFO [Title]