GLOBOTEK HOLDINGS, INC.

Quarterly Report
March 31, 2015

ITEM 1 NAME OF ISSUER AND ITS PREDECESSORS (if any):

Incorporated in Nevada as
Caribbean Villa Catering Corporation – 3/9/2007 to 7/8/2008
Globotek Holdings, Inc. – 7/8/2008 to present

ITEM 2 ADDRESS OF THE ISSUER'S PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES:

2658 Del Mar Heights Road, Suite 404
Del Mar, CA 92014
Local: 905-829-5000
www.globotekholdingsinc.com

ITEM 3 SECURITY INFORMATION:

As of March 31, 2015:

Trading symbol: GBTO
Common stock –500,000,000 shares authorized, par value $.001 and 224,105,025 shares issued and outstanding

Preferred Stock - 25,000 shares authorized and 0 issued and outstanding

Cusip number: 37959L 106

Transfer Agent

Empire Stock Transfer Inc.
1859 Whitney Mesa Dr. Henderson, NV 89014
702-818-5898
www.empirestock.com

This transfer Agent is registered under the Exchange Act

ITEM 4 ISSUANCE HISTORY

During the year ended December 31, 2014 the Company issued 23,000,000.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015 the company issued 200,000,000 shares.

ITEM 5 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GLOBOTEK HOLDINGS, INC.
Financial Statements
March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014

GLOBOTEK HOLDINGS, INC.

BALANCE SHEETS

March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets:		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ -	$ -
Prepaid Expenses	2,100	2,100
Total Current Assets	**2,100**	**2,100**
Other Assets:		
Mining Leases	250,000	-
Total Other Assets	**250,000**	**-**
Total Assets	**$ 252,100**	**$ 2,100**
Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 6,295	$ 6,295
Due to related parties	9,888	9,888
Total Current Liabilities	**16,183**	**16,183**
Total Liabilities	**$ 16,183**	**$ 16,183**
Stockholder's Deficit:		
Common Stock par value $0.001 authorized 500,000,000 shares, 224,105,025 shares and 24,105,025 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	$ 224,105	$ 24,105
Additional Paid in Capital	802,484	752,484
Accumulated Deficit	(790,672)	(790,672)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	**235,917**	**(14,083)**
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	**$ 252,100**	**$ 2,100**

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

GLOBOTEK HOLDINGS, INC.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Revenues	$ -	$ -
Costs of Services	-	-
Gross Margin	-	-
Operating Expenses:		
General and Administration	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	-	-
Operating Income (Loss)	-	-
Net Income (Loss) Before Taxes		
Income Tax	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	$ -	**$** -
Gain (Loss) per Share, Basic & Diluted	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	23,837,191	64,091,441

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

GLOBOTEK HOLDINGS, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES:		
Net Income (Loss) for the Period	$ -	$ -
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Increase (Decrease) in Due to related parties	-	-
Net Cash (Used) in Operating Activities	-	-
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITES:	-	-
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash	-	-
Cash at Beginning of Period	-	-
Cash at End of Period	$ -	$ -
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ -	$ -
Franchise and Income Taxes	-	-
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Shares issued for acquisition of mining leases	$ 250,000	$ -

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

GLOBOTEK HOLDINGS, INC.

BALANCE SHEETS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2014 and Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balance at December 31, 2012	**64,091,441**	**$ 64,091**	**$ 672,498**	**$ (738,754)**	**$ (2,165)**
Net income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2013	-	-	-	(2,270)	(2,270)
Balance at December 31, 2013	**64,091,441**	**64,091**	**672,498**	**(741,024)**	**(4,435)**
Reverse stock split	(62,986,416)	(62,986)	62,986		-
Share issued for services	23,000,000	23,000	17,000		**40,000**
Net income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2014				**(49,648)**	(49,648)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**24,105,025**	**24,105**	**752,484**	**(790,672)**	**(14,083)**
Share issued for acquisition of mining leases	200,000,000	200,000	50,000	-	250,000
Net income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2015				-	-
Balance at March 31, 2015	**224,105,025**	**224,105**	**802,484**	**(790,672)**	**235,917**

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

GLOBOTEK HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015 AND DECEMBER 31, 2014
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated as a Nevada corporation on March 9, 2007 under the name Caribbean Villa Catering Corporation for the purpose of providing high-end catering services to private residences, corporate offices and function services providers in the Dominican Republic. On December 31, 2009, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with CJSC Globotek, a closed joint stock company formed pursuant to the laws of the Russian Federation ("Globotek"), and Globotek Acquisition Acquisition Corp., our newly-formed, wholly-owned Nevada subsidiary ("Acquisition Sub"). Upon the closing of the transaction contemplated by the Merger Agreement, Acquisition Sub merged with and into Globotek, and Globotek, as the surviving corporation, became our wholly-owned subsidiary (the "Merger"). Following the Merger, we discontinued our former business and succeeded to the business of Globotek as our sole line of business.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period.

The Company's significant estimates include income taxes provision and valuation allowance of deferred tax assets; the fair value of financial instruments; the carrying value and recoverability of

long-lived assets, including the values assigned to an estimated useful lives of computer equipment; and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Those significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to those estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly reviews its estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such reviews, and if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments measured on a recurring basis

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1	Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of
Level 2	Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
Level 3	Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related

party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

It is not however, practical to determine the fair value of advances from stockholders due to their related party nature.

Carrying value, recoverability and impairment of long-lived assets

The Company has adopted paragraph 360-10-35-17 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which include computer equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company considers the following to be some examples of important indicators that may trigger an impairment review: (i) significant under-performance or losses of assets relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (ii) significant changes in the manner or use of assets or in the Company's overall strategy with respect to the manner or use of the acquired assets or changes in the Company's overall business strategy; (iii) significant negative industry or economic trends; (iv) increased competitive pressures; (v) a significant decline in the Company's stock price for a sustained period of time; and (vi) regulatory changes. The Company evaluates acquired assets for potential impairment indicators at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of such events.

The impairment charges, if any, is included in operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Cash equivalents

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

Related parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the Related parties include a) affiliates of the Company; b) Entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825–10–15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c) trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d) principal owners of the Company; e) management of the Company; f) other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g) Other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time, that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Income Tax Provisions

The Company follows Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

Net income (loss) per common share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income

(loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially outstanding common shares assumes that the Company incorporated as of the beginning of the first period presented.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding for the period ended March 31, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

Cash flows reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05

In June 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05 "*Comprehensive Income" ("ASU 2011-05")*, which was the result of a joint project with the IASB and amends the guidance in ASC 220, *Comprehensive Income*, by eliminating the option to present components of other comprehensive income (OCI) in the statement of stockholders' equity. Instead, the new guidance now gives entities the option to present all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity either as a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or as two separate but consecutive statements. Regardless of whether an entity chooses to present comprehensive income in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements, the amendments require entities to present all reclassification adjustments from OCI to net income on the face of the statement of comprehensive income.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08

In September 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08 "*Intangibles—Goodwill and Other: Testing Goodwill for Impairment" ("ASU 2011-08").* This Update is to simplify how public and nonpublic entities test goodwill for impairment. The amendments permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for

determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. Under the amendments in this Update, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount.

The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10 *"Property, Plant and Equipment: Derecognition of in Substance Real Estate-a Scope Clarification" ("ASU 2011-09").* This Update is to resolve the diversity in practice as to how financial statements have been reflecting circumstances when parent company reporting entities cease to have controlling financial interests in subsidiaries that are in substance real estate, where the situation arises as a result of default on nonrecourse debt of the subsidiaries.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2012 for public entities. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11 *"Balance Sheet: Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities" ("ASU 2011-11").* This Update requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. The objective of this disclosure is to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of IFRS.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12 *"Comprehensive Income: Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05" ("ASU 2011-12").* This Update is a deferral of the effective date pertaining to reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income in ASU 2011-05. FASB is to going to reassess the costs and benefits of those provisions in ASU 2011-05 related to reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. Due to the time required to properly make such a reassessment and to evaluate alternative presentation formats, the FASB decided that it is necessary to reinstate the requirements for the presentation of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income that were in place before the issuance of Update 2011-05.

All other requirements in Update 2011-05 are not affected by this Update, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. Public entities should apply these requirements for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit at March 31, 2015 of $790,672. These factors among others raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

While the Company is attempting to commence operations and generate revenues, the Company's cash position may not be significant enough to support the Company's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement its business plan and generate revenues provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to generate revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to further implement its business plan and generate revenues.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4 – STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Shares authorized

On July 1, 2014, the Board of Directors authorized an increase in the Company's shares of common stock to 500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value $0.001. On July 1, 2014, the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment with the Nevada Secretary of State to increase its authorized capital to 500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value $0.001, (the "Increase in Authorized"). The Increase in Authorized was effective with the Nevada Secretary of State on August 12, 2014.

The Company is authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of $0.001 per share.

Common Stock Reverse Split

On July 1, 2014 the Company's Board of Directors determined that it was in the best interest of the Company to implement a 1-for-58 reverse split of the Company's Common Stock. The 1-for-58 reverse split was effective on August 12, 2014.

Common Stock Issued

During the quarter ended September 30, 2014, the Company issued 23,000,000 shares of common stock for consulting services.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company issued 200,000,000 shares of common stock for acquisition of mining leases.

NOTE 5 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that there were no reportable subsequent events to be disclosed.

ITEM 6 DESCRIBE THE ISSUER'S BUSINESS, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Description of the issuer's business operations:

Globotek Holdings produces and supplies sustainable and conflict free Colombian Class 1 emeralds.

It has a top emerald research and IT team to support high tech environmentally responsible mining practices to extract high yield production from its properties.

The company currently holds, via option, various emerald producing and reserve rich properties with low cap ex and production costs.

It has a strategic orientation as an emerald-mining company to becoming an integrated emerald marketing/speciality product(s) organization.

Globotek Holdings' Emerald subsidiary is based in Bogota, Colombia, and is operating its sites in the world's finest emerald state – Muzo.

On February 27, 2015, the Company accepted the resignations of Joseph Arco as the Registrant's chief executive officer, chief financial officer, secretary and chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Arcaro's resignations did not arise from any disagreement on any matter relating to the Company's operations, policies or practices, nor regarding the general direction of the Company. Effective as of the same date the Registrant elected and appointed Michael Anthony Paul as chief executive officer, chief financial officer, secretary and chairman of the board of directors of the Company.

Date and State (or Jurisdiction) of Incorporation: March 9, 2007 – Nevada

The issuer's primary and secondary SIC Codes: 3533
The issuer's fiscal year end date: 12/31

ITEM 7 DESCRIBE THE ISSUER'S FACILITIES

The corporate headquarters at located at 2658 Del Mar Heights Road, Suite 404Del Mar, CA 92014

ITEM 8 OFFICER, DIRECTORS AND CONTROL PERSONS

Full Name: Michael Anthony Paul
Title: Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer / Secretary / Chairman of the Board of Directors
Business Address: 2658 Del Mar Heights Road, Suite 404Del Mar, CA 92014
Compensation: 0 shares of common stock
Ownership: 0 shares of common stock
Biography - Michael Paul C.E.T. is a Civil Engineering and Business Administrative Studies graduate with over 30 years experience as a management executive in land development, and oil & gas leases in the Illinois Basin.
More recently he has been working with a number of public companies in the technology and resource sectors.

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.

The following table sets forth, as of May 15, 2015, information about the beneficial ownership of our capital stock with respect to each person known by GLOBOTEK HOLDINGS, INC. to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding capital stock, each director and officer, and all directors and officers as a group.

Name and Address	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Class	Percentage of Class[(1)]
Michael Anthony Paul Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Chairman of the Board of Directors	0	Common	0%
Total	0	Common	0%

1) The above percentages are based on 224,105,025 shares of common stock outstanding as of May15, 2015.

ITEM 9 THIRD PARTY PROVIDERS:

1. Counsel
   Bret Whipple
   1100 S. 10TH ST.
   Las Vegas, NV 89104
   PH. 702-731-0000

2. Accountant or Auditor

   Financials prepared by Management

3. Investor Relations Consultant

   None

4. Any other advisor(s) that assisted, advised, prepared or provided information with respect to this disclosure statement - the information shall include the telephone number and email address of each advisor.

   None

ITEM 10 ISSUER CERTIFICATION

I, Michael Anthony Paul, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report of GLOBOTEK HOLDINGS, INC.;

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.

Date: May 15, 2015

/s/ Michael Anthony Paul
Michael Anthony Paul
Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer)