ENTERTAINMENT AND ARTS RESEARCH, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Entertainment and Arts Research, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the state of Nevada on March 19, 1999 as a real estate rental corporation under the name Property Investors Ventures, Inc. On November 24, 2008 the company effectuated a reverse merger and changed its name to Entertainment and Arts Research, Inc. The Company created, develops and publishes apps, video games, web content and interactive entertainment..

NOTE 2 -SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 StatesofAmericarequiresmanagementtomakeestimatesandassumptionsthataffectthereportedamountsof assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reportedamountsofrevenuesandexpensesduringthereportingperiod.Actualresultscoulddifferfrom those estimates.

Managementfurtheracknowledgesthatitissolely responsibleforadoptingsoundaccounting practices,establishing andmaintainingasystem ofinternal accountingcontrolandpreventingand detectingfraud.TheCompany'ssystem ofinternalaccountingcontrolisdesignedtoassure,among otheritems,that1)recordedtransactionsare valid; 2) validtransactionsarerecorded;and3)transactionsarerecordedintheproper periodinatimelymannertoproduce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for therespectiveperiodsbeingpresented

(A) Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include estimated useful lives and potential impairment of property and equipment, estimate of fair value of share based payments and derivative instruments and recorded debt discount, valuation of deferred tax assets and valuation of in-kind contribution of services and interest.

(B) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid temporary cash investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had no cash equivalents.

(C) Loss Per Share

In accordance with the accounting guidance now codified as FASB ASC Topic 260, "Earnings per Share" basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock, common stock equivalents and potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period.

The computation of basic and diluted loss per share at March 31, 2015 excludes the common stock equivalents of the following potentially dilutive securities because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive:

	March 31, 2015
Fully Diluted Shares	120,053,222
Total	120,053,222

(D) Business Segments

The Company operates in one segment and therefore segment information is not presented.

(E) 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. The Company specifically derives income from the following:

1. App and game design development, contract for services
2. Clients pay a fee for a feature app or downloading apps
3. Consulting services for consulting on designs
4. In the future clients will pay for products and services that help build brand identity

In 2015 $1,250 was derived from APPS which was the total revenue. In the first quarter of 2014 $11,570 was total revenue of which $10,950 was from APPS and $620 in consulting fees.

(F) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company applies the accounting guidance under Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") ASC 820-10, *"Fair Value Measurements"*, as well as certain related FASB staff positions. This guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received from m selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact business and considers assumptions that marketplace participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions, and risk of nonperformance.

The guidance also establishes a fair value hierarchy for measurements of fair value as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 - unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments consist of accounts payable, accrued expenses, notes payable, notes payable - related party, loan payable - related party, convertible notes payable, convertible notes payable - related party and deferred rent payable. The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments approximates their fair value as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company accounts for its derivative liabilities, at fair value, on a recurring basis under level 3 (see Note 8).

(G) Embedded Conversion Features

The Company evaluates embedded conversion features within convertible debt under ASC 815 "Derivatives and Hedging" to determine whether the embedded conversion feature(s) should be bifurcated from the host instrument and accounted for as a derivative at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings. If the conversion feature does not require derivative treatment under ASC 815, the instrument is evaluated under ASC 470-20 "Debt with Conversion and Other Options" for consideration of any beneficial conversion features.

(H) Derivative Financial Instruments

Fair value accounting requires bifurcation of embedded derivative instruments such as conversion features in convertible debt or equity instruments, and measurement of their fair value for accounting purposes. In determining the appropriate fair value, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. In assessing the convertible debt instruments, management determines if the convertible debt host instrument is conventional convertible debt and further if there is a beneficial conversion feature requiring measurement. If the instrument is not considered conventional convertible debt, the Company will continue its evaluation process of these instruments as derivative financial instruments.

Once determined, derivative liabilities are adjusted to reflect fair value at each reporting period end, with any increase or decrease in the fair value being recorded in results of operations as an adjustment to fair value of derivatives. In addition, the fair value of freestanding derivative instruments such as warrants, are also valued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

(I) Beneficial Conversion Feature

For conventional convertible debt where the rate of conversion is below market value, the Company records a "beneficial conversion feature" ("BCF") and related debt discount.

When the Company records a BCF, the relative fair value of the BCF is recorded as a debt discount against the face amount of the respective debt instrument (offset to additional paid in capital) and amortized to interest expense over the life of the debt.

(J) Debt Issue Costs and Debt Discount

The Company may record debt issue costs and/or debt discounts in connection with raising funds through the issuance of debt. These costs may be paid in the form of cash, or equity (such as warrants). These costs are amortized to interest expense over the life of the debt. If a conversion of the underlying debt occurs, a proportionate share of the unamortized amounts is immediately expensed.

(K) Stock-Based Compensation - Non Employees

Equity Instruments Issued to Parties Other Than Employees for Acquiring Goods or Services

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to parties other than employees for acquiring goods or services under guidance of Sub-topic 505-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Sub-topic 505-50").

Pursuant to ASC Section 505-50-30, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date used to determine the fair value of the equity instrument issued is the earlier of the date on which the performance is complete or the date on which it is probable that

performance will occur. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the use of share prices established in the Company's most recent private placement memorandum ("PPM"), or weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.

The fair value of share options and similar instruments is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The ranges of assumptions for inputs are as follows:

- Expected term of share options and similar instruments: Pursuant to Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(i) of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification the expected term of share options and similar instruments represents the period of time the options and similar instruments are expected to be outstanding taking into consideration of the contractual term of the instruments and holder's expected exercise behavior into the fair value (or calculated value) of the instruments. The Company uses historical data to estimate holder's expected exercise behavior. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the contractual term of the share options and similar instruments is used as the expected term of share options and similar instruments as the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.

- Expected volatility of the entity's shares and the method used to estimate it. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(ii) a thinly-traded or nonpublic entity that uses the calculated value method shall disclose the reasons why it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the expected volatility of its share price, the appropriate industry sector index that it has selected, the reasons for selecting that particular index, and how it has calculated historical volatility using that index. The Company uses the average historical volatility of the comparable companies over the expected contractual life of the share options or similar instruments as its expected volatility. If shares of a company are thinly traded the use of weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as the volatility calculation using daily observations for such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.
- Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends. An entity that uses a method that employs different dividend rates during the contractual term shall disclose the range of expected dividends used and the weighted-average expected dividends. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.
- Risk-free rate(s). An entity that uses a method that employs different risk-free rates shall disclose the range of risk-free rates used. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-25-7, if fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (no specific performance is required by the grantee to retain those equity instruments), then, because of the elimination of any obligation on the part of the counterparty to earn the equity instruments, a measurement date has been reached. A grantor shall recognize the equity instruments when they are issued (in most cases, when the agreement is entered into). Whether the corresponding cost is an immediate expense or a prepaid asset (or whether the debit should be characterized as contra-equity under the requirements of paragraph 505-50-45-1) depends on the specific facts and circumstances. Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-45-1, a grantor may conclude that an asset (other than a note or a receivable) has been received in return for fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (and no specific performance is required by the grantee in order to retain those equity instruments). Such an asset shall not be displayed as contra-equity by the grantor of the equity instruments. The transferability (or lack thereof) of the equity instruments shall not affect the balance sheet display of the asset. This guidance is limited to transactions in which equity instruments are transferred to other than employees in exchange for goods or services. Section 505-50-30 provides

guidance on the determination of the measurement date for transactions that are within the scope of this Subtopic.

Pursuant to Paragraphs 505-50-25-8 and 505-50-25-9, an entity may grant fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are exercisable by the grantee only after a specified period of time if the terms of the agreement provide for earlier exercisability if the grantee achieves specified performance conditions. Any measured cost of the transaction shall be recognized in the same period(s) and in the same manner as if the entity had paid cash for the goods or services or used cash rebates as a sales discount instead of paying with, or using, the equity instruments. A recognized asset, expense, or sales discount shall not be reversed if a share option and similar instrument that the counterparty has the right to exercise expires unexercised.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-30-S99-1, if the Company receives a right to receive future services in exchange for unvested, forfeitable equity instruments, those equity instruments are treated as unissued for accounting purposes until the future services are received (that is, the instruments are not considered issued until they vest). Consequently, there would be no recognition at the measurement date and no entry should be recorded.

(L) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-10, "Development Stage Entities (Topic 915): Elimination of Certain Financial Reporting Requirements, Including an Amendment to Variable Interest Entities Guidance in Topic 810, Consolidation". The update removes all incremental financial reporting requirements from GAAP for development stage entities, including the removal of Topic 915 from the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. In addition, the update adds an example disclosure in Risks and Uncertainties (Topic 275) to illustrate one way that an entity that has not begun planned principal operations could provide information about the risks and uncertainties related to the company's current activities. Furthermore, the update removes an exception provided to development stage entities in Consolidations (Topic 810) for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity-which may change the consolidation analysis, consolidation decision, and disclosure requirements for a company that has an interest in a company in the development stage. The update is effective for the annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2014, including interim periods therein. Early application with the first annual reporting period or interim period for which the entity's financial statements have not yet been issued (Public business entities) or made available for issuance (other entities). The Company adopted this pronouncement for the three months ended August 31, 2014.

In June 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-12, "Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718); Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period". The amendments in this ASU apply to all reporting entities that grant their employees share-based payments in which the terms of the award provide that a performance target that affects vesting could be achieved after the requisite service period. The amendments require that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. A reporting entity should apply existing guidance in Topic 718 as it relates to awards with performance conditions that affect vesting to account for such awards. For all entities, the amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. Entities may apply the amendments in this ASU either (a) prospectively to all awards granted or modified after the effective date or (b) retrospectively to all awards with performance targets that are outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements and to all new or modified awards thereafter. If retrospective transition is adopted, the cumulative effect of applying this Update as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements should be recognized as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings balance at that date. Additionally, if retrospective transition is adopted, an entity may use hindsight in measuring and recognizing the compensation cost. This updated guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition. We

are currently reviewing the provisions of this ASU to determine if there will be any impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update "ASU" 2014-15 on "Presentation of Financial Statements Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40) – Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern". Currently, there is no guidance in U.S. GAAP about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern or to provide related footnote disclosures. The amendments in this Update provide that guidance. In doing so, the amendments are intended to reduce diversity in the timing and content of footnote disclosures. The amendments require management to assess an entity's ability to continue as a going concern by incorporating and expanding upon certain principles that are currently in U.S. auditing standards. Specifically, the amendments (1) provide a definition of the term substantial doubt, (2) require an evaluation every reporting period including interim periods, (3) provide principles for considering the mitigating effect of management's plans, (4) require certain disclosures when substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans, (5) require an express statement and other disclosures when substantial doubt is not alleviated, and (6) require an assessment for a period of one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). We are currently reviewing the provisions of this ASU to determine if there will be any impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

All other newly issued accounting pronouncements but not yet effective have been deemed either immaterial or not applicable.

NOTE 3 GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company has minimal operations, has negative working capital a stockholders' deficit and limited revenue. This raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company's ability to raise additional capital and implement its business plan. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Management believes that actions presently being taken to obtain additional funding and implement its strategic plans provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4-CANCELLATION OF ACQUISITION

From July 1, 2013 to September 21, 2013 the Company issued 13,200,000 shares of common stock.for the acquisition of Imagination Specialties, Inc plus 3,900,000 shares of preferred a stock .plus cash of $1,500,000 in exchange for all the outstanding shares of Imagination. In September $230,000 was paid into escrow with the balance of $1,270,000 payable six months after closing. The Company was unable to secure adequate funding to complete the transaction and cancelled the above shares and took a loss on the deposit of $230,000.

NOTE 5 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Free office space

The Company has been provided office space by its Chief Executive Officer at no cost. The management determined that such cost is nominal and did not recognize the rent expense in its financial statements.

Related Party Payable

At March 31, 2015 the Company is indebted to an officer of the Company for $30,000 without interest payable on demand.

Consulting Services

Included in the general and administrative costs for 2015 was $0 and in 2014 it was $1,400 paid to the officers consulting firm for services.

Share issuance
In the fourth quarter of 2013 15,000,000 shares of preferred d shares were issued for services to its officers.

NOTE 6-NOTE PAYABLE

At March 31, 2015 the Company is obligated to an unrelated third party for $16,000 without interest payable on demand.

NOTE 7- INTANGIBLEASSET-LICENSE TECHNOLOGY AND NOTES PAYABLE

The Company in November 2012 acquired technology related to the "Daily App Dream" for a total price of $62,000, payable over 12 months @ $3,500 per month plus a one time payment of $6,500 and $13,500 worth of the Company's stock. The Company has evaluated the asset of $62,000 for future cash flows and determined that there should not be any impairment on this asset.

NOTE 8-STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Issuance of common stock

In 2013 the Company issued 18,304,500 shares. Of this amount 13,200,000 was issued for the acquisition at market resulting in a cost of $2,772,000, 5,050,500 were issued for services resulting in a value at market of $1,850,926, 54,000 was issued for technology originally owed from 2012.

On June 4, 2014 the Company issued 462,500 shares for services valued at market which resulted in an expense of $92,500.

In August of 2014 the Company issued 816,400 shares for debt retirement of $57,600. The Company incurred a financing cost of $105,680 for the difference between the market price of the stock and the price incurred to satisfy the debt. This financing cost is shown under other expense in the statement of operations.

In August 2014 the Company cancelled 3,000,000 shares of stock.

In the final quarter of 2014 the Company cancelled the 13,200,000 shares for the acquisition.

In the first quarter of 2015 455,230 shares were issued for marketing services value at market at $0.20 per share.

Common Stock B

The Company has 50,000,000 authorized shares of Common Stock B, convertible on a 1 to 1 basis with Common Stock. At December 31, 2014 5,200,000 shares are issued and outstanding of which the CEO retains 2,700,000 shares.

Preferred Stock

The Company has authorized 25,000,000 shares each of preferred stock A, B, and D with a par value of .00001. At December 31, 2014, 6,963,010 shares of preferred A were outstanding, 2,237,900 of B, and 15,000,000 of D. All classes of preferred are convertible on a 1 to 1 basis to common.

During 2014 the Company cancelled 3,900,000 shares of preferred a related to the cancellation of the acquisition agreement and issued 220,000 shares of stock, 100,000 for services valued at par and 120,000 shares for debt reduction of $18,209.

NOTE 9 – INCOME TAX

Deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

Net deferred tax assets consist of the following components as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Deferred Tax Assets – Non-current:		
NOL Carryover	$ 837,319	$722,204
Payroll Accrual	= -	-
Less valuation allowance	(837,319)	(722,204)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	$ -	$ -

The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate to pretax income from continuing operations for the period ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 due to the following:

	2014	2013
Book Income	$(509,312)	$(1,951,415)
Meals and Entertainment	-	-
Stock for Services	198,191	1,863,091
Accrued Payroll	-	-
Valuation allowance	311,121	88,324
	$ -	$ -

At December 31, 2014, the Company had net operating loss carry forwards of approximately $2,263,024 that may be offset against future taxable income from the year 2014 to 2034. No tax benefit has been reported in the December 31, 2014 financial statements since the potential tax benefit is offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount.

Due to the change in ownership provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, net operating loss carry forwards for Federal Income tax reporting purposes are subject to annual limitations. Should a change in ownership occur, net operating loss carry forwards may be limited as to use in future years.

NOTE 7– 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.