THE MOVIE STUDIO, INC.

(FORMERLY DESTINATION TELEVISION)

QUARTERLY REPORT

April 30, 2015

(Unaudited)

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The Movie Studio, Inc.
(Formerly Destination
Television, Inc.)

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

		April 30, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets Cash		
	$	27,894
Property and equipment, net		-
		-
Acquired amortizable intangible assets		
Total current assets		27,894
Equipment, net		-
Total assets	$	27,894
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Payroll taxes payable	$	-
Loan from VCP, LLC		-
Officer's salary payable		958,847
Total current liabilities		958,847
Loan from VCP, LLC		1,369,363
Total liabilities		2,328,210
Stockholders' deficit		
Preferred stock, $0.001 par value, 5,750,000 authorized, issued or outstanding Common stock, $0.001 par value,		575
Common stock, $.0001 par value; 750,000,000 shares authorized, 325,000,000 and 236,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at April 30, 2015		32,500
Additional paid in capital		
Accumulated deficit		7,203,069
Total stockholders' deficit		(9,536,460)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit		(2,300,316)
	$	27,894

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

The Movie Studio, Inc.
(Formerly Destination
Television, Inc.)
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended April 30, 2015	Six months ended April 30, 2015
Sales	$ 8,704	$ 18,380
Expenses	8,704	18,380
General and Administrative	92,859	167,974
Consulting	18,725	26,849
Total Expenses	111,584	194,823
Net loss per share - basic	(102,880)	(176,443)
	(102,880)	(176,443)
	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and fully diluted	$ (0.00)	$
	237,950,000	280,500,000

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

The Movie Studio, Inc.
(Formerly Destination
Television, Inc.)
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	Six months ended April 30, 2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net loss	$ (176,443)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities	
Depreciation	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Increase in officer's salary payable	56,477
Increase (Decrease) in payroll taxes payable	-
Net cash used by operating activities	(119,966)
Cash flows from investing activities	-
Due to VCP, LLC	(2,100)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	148,600
Retained Earnings	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Net cash provided by financing activities	146,500
Net increase (decrease) in cash	26,534
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS -	
BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,306
END OF PERIOD	$ 27,894

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

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of the Company

The Movie Studio, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in the State of Delaware 1961 under the name Magic Fingers, Inc. The company is a vertically integrated motion picture production company that develops, manufactures and distributes independent motion picture content for worldwide consumption on a multitude of devices.

The Company has operated under various names since incorporation, most recently Destination Television, Inc. from February 2007 to November 2012, when the name was changed to The Movie Studio, Inc.

The Movie Studio, Inc., an integrated motion picture production company, develops, manufactures, and distributes independent motion picture content for worldwide consumption on various devices. The company was formerly known as Destination Television, Inc. and changed its name to The Movie Studio, Inc. in November 2012. The Public Company was initially founded in 1961.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated quarterly financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP) for interim financial information and pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of only normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations, financial position and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of operations for the periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year or any future period. These statements should be read in
conjunction with the Entity's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2013 as filed with the SEC on November 29, 2014 (the 2013 Annual Report).
The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of The Movie Studio, Inc. (Formerly Destination Television, Inc.), a Delaware corporation, and its' wholly owned subsidiary Destination Television, Inc., a Florida corporation. All significant inter- company account balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiary have been eliminated in consolidation.

Long Lived Assets

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 360 Property, Plant, and Equipment, the Company records impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations when indicators of impairment are present and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets' carrying amounts. There were no impairment charges during the quarter ended April 30, 2015 and the year ended October 31, 2014.

Summary of significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
The fair values of the Company's assets and liabilities that qualify as financial instruments under FASB ASC Topic 825, Financial Instruments, approximate their carrying amounts presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition at April 30, 2015 and October 31, 2014.

Revenue Recognition

In accordance with the FASB ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, the Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740 Income Taxes, which requires accounting for deferred income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax asset and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on the enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce the deferred income tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

In accordance with GAAP, the Company is required to determine whether a tax position of the Company is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and may file income tax returns in various U.S. state and local jurisdictions. Generally the
Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations by ma or taxing authorities for years before 2009. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized could result in the Company recording a tax liability that would reduce net assets. This policy also provides guidance on thresholds, measurement, de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition that is intended to provide better financial statement comparability among different entities. It must be applied to all existing tax positions upon initial adoption and the cumulative effect, if any, is to be reported as an adjustment to stockholder's equity as of January 1, 2009. Based on its analysis, the Company has determined that the adoption of this policy did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements upon adoption. However, management's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof.

Comprehensive Income

The Company complies with FASB ASC Topic 220, Comprehensive Income, which establishes rules for the reporting and display of comprehensive income (loss) and its components. FASB ASC Topic 220 requires the Company's change in foreign currency translation adjustments to be included in other comprehensive loss, and is reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company complies with FASB ASC Topic 718 Compensation Stock Compensation, which establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. FASB ASC Topic 718 focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share- based payment transactions. FASB ASC Topic 718 requires an entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award (usually the vesting period). No compensation costs are recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service. The grant-date fair value of employee share options and similar instruments will be estimated using option-pricing models adjusted for the unique characteristics of those instruments (unless observable market prices for the same or similar instruments are available). If an equity award is modified after the grant date, incremental compensation cost will be recognized in an amount equal to the excess of the fair value of the modified award over the fair value of the original award immediately before the modification. No employee stock options or stock awards vested during 2015 or 2014 under FASB ASC 718.

Nonemployee awards

The fair value of equity instruments issued to a nonemployee is measured by using the stock price and other measurement assumptions as of the date of either: (i) a commitment for performance by the nonemployee has been reached; or (ii) the counterparty's performance is complete. Expenses related to nonemployee awards are generally recognized in the same period as the Company incurs the related liability for goods and services received. The Company recorded stock compensation of approximately $-0- and $-0- during the six months ended April 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, related to consulting services.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 105-10, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles Overall (ASC 105-10), which was formerly known as SFAS 168. ASC 105-10 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the Codification) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. The Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards and all other non-grandfathered, non- SEC accounting literature not included in the Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs). The FASB will not consider ASUs as authoritative in their own right. ASUs will serve only to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the basis of conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. References made to FASB guidance throughout this document have been updated for the Codification.

ASU 2011-04. In May 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-14, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820). This Update will improve the comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The amendments in this Update result in common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs and they explain how to measure fair value and they do not require additional fair value measurements and are not intended to establish valuation standards or affect valuation practices outside of financial reporting. The amendments in this Update apply to all reporting entities that are required or permitted to measure or disclose the fair value of an asset, a liability, or an instrument classified in a reporting entity's shareholders' equity in the financial statements.

The amendments in this update are to be applied prospectively. For public entities, the amendments are effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early application by public entities is not permitted. The adoption of ASU 2011-04 is not expected to have any material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ASC 480, In March of 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update, Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity; primarily originated from FAS 150 and related interpretations. This subtopic establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. The guidance applies to freestanding financial instruments, thus reinforcing the importance of this determination.

The Company has reviewed all other recently issued, but not yet adopted, accounting standards in order to determine their effects, if any, on its results of operation, financial position or cash flows. Based on that review, the Company believes that none of these pronouncements will have a significant effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Loss Per Common Share

The Company complies with the accounting and disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 260, Earnings Per Share. Basic loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per common share incorporates the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents on an average basis during the period.

Going Concern

The accompany financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume that The Movie Studio, Inc. will continue in operation for at least one year and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Several conditions cast doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has an accumulated deficit of approximately $9.54 million as of April 30, 2015, has limited cash available for payment of operating expenses, no source of revenue, and requires additional financing in order to finance its business activities as a going concern. The Company's future capital requirements will depend on numerous factors, including but not limited to continued progress in the pursuit of business opportunities. The Company is actively pursuing alternative financing and has discussions with various third parties, although no firm commitments have been obtained. In the interim, the principal shareholder has committed to meeting any operating expenses incurred by the Company. The Company believes that actions it is presently taking to revise its operating and financial requirements provide it with the opportunity to continue as a going concern.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern. While we believe that the actions already taken or planned, will mitigate the adverse conditions and events which raise doubt about the validity of going concern assumption used in preparing these financial statements, there can be no assurance that these actions will be successful.
If the Company were unable to continue as a going concern, then substantial adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of the reported liabilities.

Acquired Amortizable Intangible Assets

As of October 31, 2006, the Company invested $3,280 in establishing trademarks associated with its Bar TV concept. The Company amortizes the costs of these intangibles over their estimated useful lives unless such lives are deemed indefinite. Amortizable intangible assets are also tested for impairment based on undiscounted cash flows and, if impaired, written down to fair value based on either discounted cash flows or appraised values. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested for impairment, at least annually, and written down to fair value as required.
Expected annual amortization expense related to amortizable intangible assets is as follows:

As of October 31, 2014	280
Thereafter	0
Total expected annual amortization expense	0

Income Taxes

The Company has approximately $9.54 million in net operating loss carryovers available to reduce future income taxes. These carryovers expire at various dates through the year 2031. The Company has adopted FASB ASC Topic 740 which provides for the recognition of a deferred tax asset based upon the value the loss carry-forwards will have to reduce future income taxes and management's estimate of the probability of the realization of these tax benefits. The Company's management determined that it was more likely than not that the Company's net operating loss carry-forwards would not be utilized; therefore, a valuation allowance against the related deferred tax asset has been established.

A summary of the deferred tax asset presented on the accompanying balance sheets is as follows:

	April 30, 2015	October 31, 2014
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carry	$4,173,625	$ 3,997,182
Deferred tax asset	4,173,625	3,997,182
Less: Valuation allowance	(4,173,625)	(3,997,182)
Net deferred tax asset	$ 0	$ 0

	April 30, 2015	October 31, 2014
Statutory federal income tax expense	(34)%	(34)%
State and local income tax	(5)	(5)
-	-	
Other temporary differences	39	39
Valuation allowance	- %	- %

Commitments and Facilities

As of November 1st 2014, the Movie Studio, Inc. moved its production facility without executing a lease agreement or rent agreement to a new 17,000 square foot studio in Hollywood Florida with administrative office space, food court, and 5,000 square foot sound, green screen stage, stage 2 edit suites and two audio suites and voice over booth. Its new business address is 2040 Sherman Street Hollywood, Florida 33020. The rent for this new studio has been $1,300 per month for the first three months November, December and January, and is expected to be reduced to $1,000 per month thereafter.

Employment Agreements

Gordon Scott Venters is employed as the Company's president and chief executive officer pursuant to an employment agreement since inception November 1, 2004. The employment agreement, which has been extended to date provides for an annual salary of $133,000 with annual increases of a minimum of 5% per year; and participation in incentive or bonus plans at the discretion of the board of directors. The agreement additionally provides for certain confidentiality and non- competition provisions and a minimum payment of 18 months in the event of a change of control or termination without cause, or if the employee terminates for good reason

For the quarter ended April 30, 2015, Mr. Venter’s salary accrued an additional $49,875 less drawings of $26,413 for a net accrual of $23,462.

As of April 30, 2015 and October 31, 2014, the Company owed Mr. Venters $958,847 (unpaid wages of $888,365; advances of $70,482) and $902,370 (unpaid wages of $831,888; advances of $70,482), respectively, for unpaid wages and advances he made to the Company. He has agreed to convert the $831,888 due him for unpaid wages, under terms of his employment agreement, and the $70,482 due him for advances he has made to the Company in exchange for the issuance to him of 25 million shares of the Company’s common shares, which will have one to one voting rights. This conversion transaction will be completed within the next twelve months.

The balance due Mr. Venters at April 30, 2015 and October 31, 2014 for unpaid wages was approximately $958,847 and $902,370, respectively.

Payroll Taxes Payable

There have been no payroll taxes incurred for the quarter ended April 30, 2015.

Stockholders Deficiency

Common Stock

Stock Issued for Cash

During period ended April 30, 2015, the Company issued to accredited investors approximately 81,200,000 shares of common stock for $83,900, all of which were issued at various prices between $0.0001 and $0.0005 per share.

None of the above shares have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and therefore, may not be transferred in the absence of an exemption from registration under such laws and will be considered restricted securities as that term is defined in Rule 144 adopted under the Securities Act, and may be sold only in compliance with the resale provisions set forth therein.

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014, the Company issued approximately 65,450,000 shares of stock at various prices between $0.0001 and $0.005 per share.

Stock Issued for Services

During periods ended April 30, 2015, the Company issued no shares of common stock for services.

Preferred Stock

Series B Preferred Stock

The Series B Preferred Stock is identical in all aspects to the Common Stock, including the right to receive dividends, except that each share of Series B Preferred Stock has voting rights equivalent to four times the number of shares of Common Stock into which it could be converted. As of April 30, 2015, there were 5,750,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock outstanding and on October 31, 2014 there were 5,750,000 shares outstanding. Each share of Series B Preferred Stock is convertible into one share of common stock.

Common Stock Options

No options or warrants were outstanding at April 30, 2015 and October 31, 2014.

Legal Proceedings

On December 13, 2012, Peter Langone filed a civil suit against the Company, wherein he claimed certain ownership of equipment and services rendered on behalf of the Company, when he was an occupant at the offices of the Company. The Company disputed his claim and settled with Mr. Langone in 2013. The final case is expected to be released on January 9, 2015.

In September 25, 2013, Ali, Sonoma Steward filed a civil suit against the Company and Ventures Capital Partners, LLC, claiming the Company was using her image and likeness on the artwork used in connection the marketing and advertising of the motion picture Exposure. The Company provided the Plaintiff's counsel with a binding Letter of Intent (LOI) Agreement, which became binding upon completion of the production for the movie Exposure; this LOI granted the Company the rights to use Ali Sonoma Stewarts, Image, Likeness, web, Print, and Media in connection with this movie in perpetuity. The Company anticipates the civil suit will be dismissed on January 21, 2015, on the basis of the release and Lack of Prosecution.

As of April 30, 2015, the Company has not had any other legal proceedings, law suits or litigation as Plaintiff or

Defendant since these previous cases.

Related Party Transactions

Gordon Scott Venters

Effective November 2007, Gordon Scott Venters, entered into a three-year employment agreement with the Company, which is described above in Note 5- Commitments-Employment Agreements. In November 2007, Mr. Venters acquired from the Company 2,000,000 shares of its Series B Preferred Stock as payment of $56,000 of accrued unpaid salary. The shares were valued at $56,000, or $0.028 per share, which represented the approximate value, at the date of issuance, of the common stock into which the Series B Preferred Stock may be converted. Also, in September and October 2008, Mr. Venters, acquired a total 15,000,000 shares of common stock from the Company at an average price of approximately $0.0051 as payment for accrued but unpaid salary of $76,000. The shares of Series B Preferred Stock and the common shares have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and therefore, may not be transferred in the absence of an exemption from registration under such laws and will be considered restricted securities as that term is defined in Rule 144 adopted under the Securities Act, and may be sold only in compliance with the resale provisions set forth therein.

In August 2006 and February 2007, Mr. Venters made non-interest bearing unsecured loans to the Company in the amounts of $25,000 and $5,000, respectively. In April 2007, the Company repaid the $5,000 loan. In addition to the repayment of the $5,000 loan, the Company also issued 500,000 if its $0.0001 par value common stock in exchange for the $25,000 loan and accrued wages. These shares were valued at $0.052 per shares. Additionally, in August 2007, he acquired 1,000,000 shares of common stock, which were valued at $0.04 per share, in exchange for $40,000 of accrued unpaid salary. As of April 30, 201 5 and October 31, 2014, Mr. Venters was owed approximately $ 958,847 and $ 902,370 for accrued wages, respectively.

He has agreed to convert $733,216 due him for unpaid wages, under terms of his employment agreement, and the $70,482 due him for advances he has made to the Company in exchange for the issuance to him of 25 million shares of the Company's common shares, which will have one to one voting rights. This conversion transaction will be completed within the next twelve months.

In August 2006 and February 2007, Mr. Venters made non-interest bearing unsecured loans to the Company in the amounts of $25,000 and $5,000, respectively. In April 2007, the Company repaid the $5,000 loan; in addition to the repayment of the $5,000 loan, the Company also issued 500,000 of its $0.0001 par value common stock in exchange for the $25,000 loan and accrued wages. These shares were valued at $0.052 per share. Additionally, in August 2007, he acquired 1,000,000 shares of common stock, which were valued at $.04 per share, in exchange for $40,000 of accrued unpaid salary. The balance due Mr. Venters for unpaid wages as of April 30, 2015 and October 31, 2014 was $958,847 and $902,370, respectively.

Ventures Capital Partners, LLC

Since April 2011, Ventures Capital Partners, LLC. (VCP) the Company negotiated the purchase of debt in the amount of $1,353,420 from a related party shareholder for equity in VCP, LLC, as follows:

Notes Payable

At March 31, 2011, the Company owed Dr. K. Terry, a related party shareholder, a total of $1,353,420, which represented $436,500 for accrued rent, $705,000 for convertible notes, and $211,920 for accrued interest against the convertible notes. On April 1, 2011, the total amount due Dr. Terry of $1,353,420 was purchased by Ventures Capital Partners, LLC, another related party, which provided Dr. Terry an equity interest in Ventures Capital Partners, LLC

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations

THIS FILING CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. THE WORDS "ANTICIPATED," "BELIEVE," "EXPECT," "PLAN," "INTEND," "SEEK," "ESTIMATE," "PROJECT," "WILL," "COULD," "MAY," AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS ARE INTENDED TO IDENTIFY FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. THESE STATEMENTS INCLUDE, AMONG OTHERS, INFORMATION REGARDING FUTURE OPERATIONS, FUTURE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, AND FUTURE NET CASH FLOW. SUCH STATEMENTS REFLECT THE COMPANY'S CURRENT VIEWS WITH RESPECT TO FUTURE EVENTS AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND INVOLVE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, GENERAL ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS, CHANGES IN FOREIGN, POLITIAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, REGULATORY INITIATIVES AND COMPLIANCE WITH GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS, THE ABILITY TO ACHIEVE FURTHER MARKET PENETRATION AND ADDITIONAL CUSTOMERS, AND VARIOUS OTHER MATTERS, MANY OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE COMPANY'S CONTROL. SHOULD ONE OR MORE OF THESE RISKS OR UNCERTAINTIES OCCUR, OR SHOULD UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS PROVE TO BE INCORRECT, ACTUAL RESULTS MAY VARY MATERIALLY AND ADVERSELY FROM THOSE ANTICIPATED, BELIEVED, ESTIMATED, OR OTHERWISE INDICATED. CONSEQUENTLY, ALL OF THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS MADE IN THIS FILING ARE QUALIFIED BY THESE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND THERE CAN BE NO ASSURANCE OF THE ACTUAL RESULTS OR DEVELOPMENTS.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and plan of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere herein. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements including information about possible or assumed results of our financial conditions, operations, plans, objectives and performance that involve risk, uncertainties and assumptions. The actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. For example, when we indicate that we expect to increase our product sales and potentially establish additional license relationships, these are forward-looking statements. The words expect, anticipate, estimate or similar expressions are also used to indicate forward-looking statements.

Plan of Operation

Due to the proliferation of new mobile media platforms in society, The Movie Studio intends to enter into the personalized content & media space utilized by consumers via Laptops, Tablets, Smartphone's and new out-of-home devices as they are developed.

The Movie Studio intends to grow by acquisition from the acquisition of film libraries and tie manufacturing of independent movie content that fits the marketplace void including indie movies with relevant movie stars and indie soundtracks with substantial fan bases that can reach their demographic on-line and sell digital downloads direct to consumers with a minimum barrier to entry and minimum capital expenditures compared to traditional marketing forms of content delivery.

In addition to traditional marketing platforms that we intend to sell and leverage as well, The Movie Studio intends to become a content aggregator for the personal user where The Movie Studio "everywhere you go" is synonymous with the personal playlist of unique and indie content relevant to their interests applicable for DOOH (Digital-Out-Of-Home) consumption.

The Movie Studio is implementing its new proven vertically integrated revenue model of a whereby locations and product placement pay a fee for placement in the movie and can monetize their point of sale (POS). In addition the Company provides locations "Digital Plates," green-screen application for use in movies, commercials, for the location, web-applications and print that can significantly monetize the location while 360 degree media "Branding" the location and can be applied for the location in a variety of ways:

a).Product Placement pays a fee for placement into the movie and "branding in the film(s)" as well as "On Premise Promotional Giveaways" (PPG). In addition Product Placement receives "Digital Plates" that receive the same benefits as referenced above for Locations.

b). The Movie Studio has established significant motion picture distribution arrangements for worldwide distribution at the American Film Market as of Nov 2011 to provide investors an exit strategy on both movie partnership investment units as well as The Movie Studio shareholders. As of May 1st 2012 we have entered into an Exclusive Worldwide Distribution Agreement with Cinema Arts Entertainment that exceeds the production cost(s) of our first feature film for global distribution at the end of 2012.

The Movie Studio, Inc. change its name in 2014 and stock symbol to OTC: **MVES** from Destination Television, Inc. OTC: **DSTV** to The Movie Studio, Inc. a Delaware Corporation to centrically focus and build its core brand." The Movie Studio brings substantial production expertise, movie production equipment and industry contacts that can monetize their asset(s) via major Hollywood movie stars at scale or veteran producers and crew at an agreed $1/10^{th}$ of Hollywood Industry standard. The Movie Studio intends to manufacture short feature content on "vignettes/trailers" for viral distribution on onto the internet as a "You Tube" series looking to generate a "Buzz" for the Companies movie content and magnet major distribution interest for the Company and Brand.

The Movie Studio, Inc. with its growth by acquisition strategy and blended with new movies, create a "Bundle" strategy that can establish cash flow while new movies can provide accelerated revenues for shareholder equity and residual value.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of April 30, 2015 the Company had net assets of $29,994 as against total liabilities of $2,330,310. The Company has an accumulated deficit of approximately $9.54 million as of April 30, 2015, has limited cash available for payment of operating expenses, no source of revenue, and requires additional financing in order to finance its business activities on ongoing basis. The Company's future capital requirements will depend on numerous factors, including but not limited to continued progress in the pursuit of business opportunities. The Company is actively pursuing alternative financing and has discussions with various third parties, although no firm commitments have been obtained. In the interim, the principal shareholder has committed to meeting any operating expenses incurred by the Company. The Company believes that actions it is presently being taking to revise its operating and financial requirements in order to provide itself with the opportunity to continue as a going concern.