PARADISE RIDGE HYDROCARBONS, INC.
Financial Statements - Amended
Quarter Ended
December 31, 2014

(FISCAL YEAR END – SEPTEMBER 30)

PARADISE RIDGE HYDROCARBONS, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

	December 31, 2014	September 30, 2014
Assets:		
Current Assets		
Cash	$ 100	$ 850
Prepaid expenses	3,050	4,100
Accounts receivable	8,221	8,221
Total Current Assets	11,371	13,171
Total Assets	**$ 11,371**	**$ 13,171**
Liabilities:		
Note Payable - Long term	67,776	58,326
Total Liabilities	67,776	58,326
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit):		
Common Stock par value $0.00001 authorized 700,000,000		
shares issued: 175,302,139 at Dec 31, 2014 & Sept 30, 2014	1,753	1,753
Preferred stock par value $0.001 authorized 25,000,000 shares		
Issued: 2 shares and -0- shares	-	-
Additional Paid in Capital	6,327,953	6,327,953
Accumulated Deficit	(6,386,111)	(6,374,861)
Total Stockholders' (Deficit)	(56,405)	(45,155)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	**$ 11,371**	**$ 13,171**

The accompanying notes are an intergral part of these unaudit financial statements

PARADISE RIDGE HYDROCARBONS, INC.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,		From inception to December 31,
	2014	2013	2014
Revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cost of Services	-	-	-
Gross Margin	-	-	-
Operating Expenses			
General and Administrative	11,250	9,496	6,386,111
Total Operating Expenses	11,250	9,496	6,386,111
Operating Loss	(11,250)	(9,496)	(6,386,111)
Other Income (Expense):			
Imputed Interest	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss) Before taxes	(11,250)	(9,496)	(6,386,111)
Income Tax			
Net Income (loss) After taxes	(11,250)	(9,496)	(6,386,111)
Shares outstanding	175,302,139	175,302,139	175,302,139
Gain (loss) per share	$ (0)	$ (0)	$ (0)

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PARADISE RIDGE HYDROCARBONS, INC.
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY
(UNAUDITED)

	Common Shares	Common Stcok	Common Stock Subscribed	Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance September 30, 2011	**278,793**	**$ 3**	**$ -**	**$ 5,462,959**	**$ (6,029,431)**	**$ (566,469)**
Stock Subscribed	-	-	(34,927)	-	-	(34,927)
Debt Forgiveness	-	-	-	744,468	-	744,468
Common Shares for services	23,346	-	-	22,276	-	22,276
Shares issued for debt	50,000,000	500	-	49,500	-	50,000
Shares issued for cash	125,000,000	1,250	-	48,750	-	50,000
Net Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(265,348)	(265,348)
Balance for the year ended Sept 30, 2012	**175,302,139**	**$ 1,753**	**$ (34,927)**	**$ 6,327,953**	**$ (6,294,779)**	**$ -**
						-
Adj Stock Subscribed			34,927			34,927
Net loss for the year ended September 30, 2013					(39,486)	(39,486)
Balance for the year ended Sept 30, 2013	**175,302,139**	**1,753**	**-**	**6,327,953**	**(6,334,265)**	**(4,559)**
Net loss for the year ending September 30, 2014					(40,596)	(40,596)
Balance September 30, 2014	**175,302,139**	**1,753**	**-**	**6,327,953**	**(6,374,861)**	**(45,155)**
Net loss for the quarter ending December 31, 2014					(11,250)	**(11,250)**
Balance December 31, 2014	**175,302,139**	**1,753**	**-**	**6,327,953**	**(6,386,111)**	**(56,405)**

The accompanying notes are an intergral part of these unaudited financial statements

PARADISE RIDGE HYDROCARBONS, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2014	For the three months ended December 31, 2013	From inception to December 31, 2014
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income	(11,250)	(9,496)	(6,386,111)
Adjustments to reconcile Net Income to net cash provided by operations:			
Prepaid expenses	1,050	(1,400)	(3,050)
Accounts receivable	-	-	(8,221)
Accounts Payable & Accr'd Exps	-	8,796	-
Note Payable - Related Party	-	-	-
Net cash provided by Operating Activities	(10,200)	(2,100)	(6,397,382)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Note Payable	9,450	2,100	67,776
Accumulated Deficit	-	-	-
Additional Paid in Capital	-	-	6,327,953
Common Stock	-	-	1,753
Common Stock Subscribed	-	-	-
Net cash provided by Financing Activities	9,450	2,100	6,397,482
Net cash increase for period	(750)	-	100
Cash at beginning of period	850	-	-
Cash at end of period	**100**	**-**	**100**

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NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Paradise Ridge Hydrocarbons, Inc .was formerly Green Bridge Technologies International, Inc. (the "Company") which changed its name on August 20, 2012, was incorporated in the state of Florida. On August 6, 2009, the Company changed its name from Homeland Integrated Security Systems, Inc (HISS), which was incorporated under the laws of the state of Florida on August 10 2004. Prior to HISS the Company was Second Colonial Mining, which was incorporated on February 24, 2003. Effective August 20, 2012 the Company is in the business of recompletion of gas wells.

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

Principle of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include all of the accounts of the Company as of December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2014 and for the periods then ended.

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 and 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 the

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.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses and accrued expenses approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments. The Company's line of credit and notes payable approximate the fair value of such instruments based upon management's best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at September 30, 2014 and 2013.

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; and d. 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 quarterly period ending December 31, 2014 and the years ending September 30, 2014 and 2013.

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.

Subsequent events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit at the quarter ending December 31, 2014 of $6,386,111 and its liabilities exceeded its assets. 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 consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4-NOTE PAYABLE

The Company entered into a note agreement on September 15, 2011 for $75,000 with interest at 15% due July 31, 2012. In September 2012 the company issued 50,000,000 shares of stock to satisfy this debt.
Terms indicate repayment on demand. Further calculations of imputed interest have not been done for the year ending September 30, 2014 due to a reclassification of the principal amount.
Also at December 31, 2014 funds were advanced to the Company totaling $67,776 to fund operations.

NOTE 5 – REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

The Company effected a 10,000 to 1 reverse stock split in August of 2012. The financials have been presented to reflect this reverse split for all periods presented.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Note Payable
The Company has been advanced funds for expenses by it sole officer and director referred to in note 4.

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

NOTE 9 – STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Shares authorized

The Company is authorized to issue 700,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of $0.00001 per share, and 25,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of $0.001 per share.

Series X Convertible Preferred Stock

Series X Convertible Preferred Stock consists of 2 shares valued at par. Each share is convertible, and only issued to officers and directors and at the option of the holder thereof, at any time after twelve (12) months from the date of issuance, into common shares equal to 30% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the corporation.

Common Stock Issued

In the twelve months ended September 30, 2011 the Company issued 188,687 common shares. Of the shares issued in the period, 42,448 shares were from the conversion of 2,099,076 shares of preferred stock series A and 145,939 from the conversion of 3,500,000 shares of preferred stock series E.
The preferred shares were cancelled and redeemed in March of 2012.
For the year ended September 30, 2012 the Company issued 23,346 shares of common stock for services and 2 shares of preferred which resulted in an expense of $22,276.

Also during the year the Company issued 50,000,000 shares of stock for debt of $75,000 with the accrued interest of $6,100 forgiven. The Company also issued 125,000,000 shares of stock for a total amount to be received of $50,000. At December 31, 2012 the Company had received $15,073 and recognized an amount to be received in the equity section of its balance sheet of $34,927. Subsequently this amount has been reclassified as a receivable due to payments being made and the fact that the amount is eminently collectible. For the years ending September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 there were no issuances of common stock. At December 31, 2014 there were 175,309,139 shares of the Company's common stock are issued and outstanding.

NOTE 10 – 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.