# Notes to Annual Report For The Year Ended August 31, 2015

The attached financial statements include results for continuing operations which the current management believes fairly presents the statement of financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and changes in shareholder's deficit for the reported period.

Current management also recognizes that the company has issued convertible securities needed to raise working capital. These securities include rights to convert the securities to common stock. These features create a derivative liability which we estimated using the Black Scholes valuation model.

Additional notes To Unaudited Financial Statements

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

Preparation of the Company's financial statements, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, requires the use of management's estimates and assumptions that affect the financial statements and related notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company provides short term loans to customers using their vehicle title as collateral. The Company's revenue is generated from interest charged on these loans.

Liabilities Subordinated To The Claims of General Creditors

At August 31, 2015 the Company had no liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors.

Earnings Per Share

The Company has adopted SFAS, No. 128, Earnings per Share. Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share would reflect the per share amount that would result if dilutive common stock equivalents were converted to common stock, as prescribed by SFAS No. 128. The company has convertible notes and preferred stock which, if converted, would be anti-dilutive since the company operates at a loss.

Note 2. Commitments and Contingencies

None

Note 3. Shareholders' Equity

The Company has not adopted a stock option plan for officers or employees.

Note 4. Derivative Instruments

The Company enters into financing arrangements that consist of freestanding derivative instruments or are hybrid instruments that contain embedded derivative features. The Company accounts for these arrangements in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification topic 815, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities ("ASC 815") as well as related interpretation of this standard. In accordance with this standard, derivative instruments are recognized as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and are measured at fair values with gains or losses recognized in earnings. Embedded derivatives that are not clearly and closely related to the host contract are bifurcated and are recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as either a gain or a loss in earnings. The Company determines the fair value of derivative instruments and hybrid instruments based on available market data using appropriate valuation models, considering all of the rights and obligations of each instrument.

We estimate fair values of derivative financial instruments using various techniques (and combinations thereof) that are considered consistent with the objective measuring fair values. In selecting the appropriate techni8que, we consider, among other factors, the nature of the instrument, the market risks that it embodies and the expected means of settlement. For less complex derivative instruments, such as freestanding warrants, we generally use the Black-Scholes model, adjusted for the effect of dilution, because it embodies all of the requisite assumptions (including trading volatility, estimated terms, dilution and risk fee rates) necessary to fair value these instruments. Estimating fair values of derivative financial instruments requires the development of significant and subjective estimates that may, and are likely to, change over the duration of the instrument with related changes in internal and external market factors. In addition, option-based techniques (such as Black-Scholes model) are highly volatile and sensitive to changes in the trading market price of our common stock. Since derivative financial instruments are initially and subsequently carried at fair values, our income (expense) going forward will reflect the volatility in these estimates and assumption changes. Under the terms of the new accounting standard, increases in the trading price of the company's common stock and increases in fair value during a given financial quarter result in the application of non-cash derivative expense. Conversely, decreases in the trading price of the Company's common stock and decreases in trading fair value during a given financial quarter result in the application of non-cash derivative income.