Syncronys International, Inc.

Annual Report

Prepared in accordance with
OTC Pink Basic Disclosure Guidelines
Version 1.0 (Dated January 3, 2013)

December 31, 2012

1) The exact name of the issuer and its predecessor (if any)

Syncronys International, Inc., hereinafter "Issuer", "the Company", or "SNTL".

2) The address of the issuer's principal executive offices

3433 Highway 190 #365
Mandeville, LA 70471
Telephone: (800)-382-7271

3) Security Information

Exact title and class of securities outstanding: Common
CUSIP: 87158J 204
Par or Stated Value: $0.001
Total shares authorized: 150,000,000 as of: December 31, 2012
Total shares outstanding: 67,960,403 as of: December 31, 2012

Holladay Stock Transfer
2939 North 67th Place
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

The transfer agent is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a transfer agent, pursuant to Section 17A(c) of the Exchange Act.

List any restrictions on the transfer of security: None

Describe any trading suspension orders issued by the SEC in the past 12 months: None.

4) Issuance History

During the first six months of 2011, the Company conducted a Rule 506 private placement under Regulation D, offered only to accredited investors. The Company offered a total of 3,333,333 shares of common stock at a price of $0.05 on a best-efforts basis. A total of 1,560,000 shares were sold and issued as restricted with the appropriate legend with $78,000 of proceeds going to the Company.

5) Financial Statements

The financial statements for period ended December 31, 2012 are hereby incorporated by reference and attached as Exhibit 1. These financial statements include balance sheets, statements of income, statements of cash flows, a statement of changes in stockholders' equity, and financial statement notes.

6) Describe the Issuer's Business, Products and Services

A. a description of the issuer's business operations;

Syncronys International Inc. is a company dedicated to solving many of the challenges of life today, through the use of renewable energy. Our offerings encompass a wide range of markets but are focused on delivering power options and clean energy alternatives for a variety of applications and uses.

Our major business is building and distributing portable solar chargers for homes, campers, small businesses, first responders and to aid in recovery operations and support systems in times of natural or manmade disasters. These systems range from 560 watt units that can keep a refrigerator, fan, radio and electric lights going after a power loss, to 2.5kWatt units that can be used by first responders to power flood lights, communications equipment and other critical devices in times of need. These generators are silent, have battery backup and never need fuel, or maintenance. A natural evolution of the small portable solar generators are fixed installation units that may be used for back up, or in most instances are used in conjunction with high intensity LED security lighting for locations where connecting to an electric grid is cost prohibitive or where being green is preferable. These lights often include remote wireless video for added security.

Secondly, we provide unique and individually designed photovoltaic solutions to residential, agricultural and commercial users. We can install complete on and off grid systems that will greatly reduce or eliminate the reliance on commercial electricity. These applications may be normal solar panels in several configurations, they may be solar roof shingles and they may be rolls of solar material used on metal roofing applications or on long fairly narrow panels for unique low silhouette installations. We work with experienced tax specialists to insure that our clients can get the best variety of incentives available from federal, state and local agencies. Additionally of course, our installers are certified in solar and electric installation techniques and applications. The final solar market that we are developing is that of irrigation and water supply, using solar power and pumps designed to function effectively relying on solar power. This is a low cost application for farms, cattle watering, irrigation systems and water for homes, villages or cooperatives. This market is strong both domestically and internationally. We are working with several philanthropic organizations to provide much needed drinking water and irrigation to third world countries and countries experiencing a difficult recovery from disaster.

B. Date and State (or Jurisdiction) of Incorporation:

The Company was organized under the laws of the state of Nevada on April 8, 2004.

C. the issuer's primary and secondary SIC Codes;

The primary SIC Code is 3612 and there is no secondary SIC Code.

D. the issuer's fiscal year end date;

December 31

E. principal products or services, and their markets;

Generators and Lighting

We have defined our product offering. We have initially limited the scope of our offering in order to maximize sales and minimize waste in terms of components and time in integration and assembly. The products that have been defined are competitive and state of the art. They have generated substantial interest and research has indicated that they are saleable. The five basic solar products offered by Syncronys International Inc. include:

1. Solar Portable Generator- Stand Alone in several sizes from 560watts up to 2.5 kW.
2. Solar Lighting - With High Intensity LED Light or High Intensity Light.
3. Solar Generator and Lighting for OEM sales.
4. Stationary or portable solar systems for Security, Traffic Crossing lights and portable buildings.
5. Residential home power, both on the grid and off the grid.

Most Company Products share some of the same basic components. For example, many of the mounting and electrical components are shared. The stationary lights utilize smaller solar panels and smaller control and power containment modules. The generators without lights have no lights attached.

Portable generators with lights, have an array of LED or High Intensity lights with multiple heads depending on the application. The portable generators on a trailer will have an extension pole with a LED light array with the size of the array varying due to application. The containment modules and trailer, extension pole and mounting poles are purchased pre- manufactured. All of the units have the ability to support IpV6 for remote sensor communication and control

Resource Requirements

The company has researched outsourcing for the initial assembly and integration of Solar Powered Generators. We have found two companies with excess capacity, a familiarity with sheet metal working including welding and fabrication, wiring and installing batteries and miscellaneous custom devices. This will be a low cost way to start production without having to invest in a building and incur the overhead of hiring personal and purchasing equipment and tools. One company is situated in the Tucson, Arizona and the second company is ideally located in the Midwest in close proximity to our primary source of Solar Panel components. Fortunately we do not have to develop new technology outside of the actual product that has to be assembled. We are able to use commercial off the shelf components. Initially this will include the solar panels purchased to our specification. We have considered moving in the direction of purchasing the robotics and manufacturing our own panels, potentially reducing cost and possibly improving panel performance. However with a strong alliance with a well-respected manufacturer this may not be the most profitable decision for the company. The unique feature we offer is the way the panels are assembled into final product; this is what is trademarked, and what allows us to be more competitive. Additionally working with a state of the art battery controller with which we expect to have an exclusive arrangement, will provide additional unique and measureable benefits.

Manufacturing Process and Costs

The manufacturing process for the product line is explained in detail in the attached Exhibits. The times for assembling the generator on a trailer and the security lights will vary slightly, but not substantially. The times listed are a good benchmark for initial production. Production times will drop with experience, process development, and familiarity.

Costs for a typical assembly are also explained in detail in the Exhibits. These costs are the result of low quantity purchases and will be reduced by as much as 25% with volume acquisition arrangements.

This process assumes all components are on hand and in stock. Additionally bulk quantity purchases reduce individual component costs. There are several of the processes which can be automated in the future when production levels warrant the investment in robotics, automatic painting systems etc.

Solar Water Systems

The company has done extensive research to find the best US manufacturers of solar powered submersible and non-submersible water pumps. It is important to utilize only solar designed pumps, as the flow of electricity varies using direct solar power and standard electric pumps can over heat and be damaged very quickly. The market that we see as most attractive is the residential, small agricultural and small business as well as medium irrigation applications. These same solutions lend themselves to providing water to homes, businesses and communities in third world countries where water is pumped by hand or is carried by bucket or trailer. All of the manufactures that Syncronys is dealing with manufacture their products in the United States. The pumps come with specially designed invertors and controllers and we provide integration and installation with solar panels or wind turbines. This market is growing due to the desire to have water available off the grid, and in many cases where previously windmills or hand pumps were used, the conversion to solar and or wind turbine is very easy and with a relatively low cost and a high return on investment.

Solar Chargers

Syncronys International has done extensive research to find a high quality and diversified line of personal solar chargers. These chargers are used to provide power for cell phones, mp3 players, digital cameras and other portable electronic devices. The products that the company is importing are high quality, state of the art and timely. Offerings include the iPhone and iPad lines and the popular iPod Touch. These products are not only a solar charger they contain a lithium battery that can be charged from a regular outlet as well, and double the battery life available to the consumer for their products. For many of the products including the iPhone iPad and iPod they also serve as a very attractive protective case.

These products are being marketed through select retail outlets and will be advertised on the Internet and on select cable channel sale programs. The benefit of selling these product will be to further get the name Syncronys International into the market place, and will associate that name with high quality solar solutions at all levels. These products should also attract consumers to the Syncronys International web site, where they can learn about other products and investment opportunities.

Opportunities

The greatest opportunity presented to the company and to the renewable energy market in general is the high price of fossil fuel. Oil is near $100.00 per barrel and the cost of Ethanol is also expensive and the diverting of grains to fuel from food will cause other problems in our economy. Additionally, the government is rescinding the tax credit incentives to produce ethanol in the near future. In the past, there was not a clear cut return on investment to make a change to renewable energy sources rather than conventional power sources to maintain a home or small business. Large businesses and manufacturing facilities were even harder to rationalize. As production of renewable energy products increases and prices for components and solutions fall, the escalating prices of fossil fuels have made the return on investment much more attractive.

Another opportunity, specifically for the company's portable solar powered generators is the ease of use, quietness of operation and reliability. Additionally they burn no fuel have no moving parts and are clean. The opportunity to sell a larger number of these both in the United States and internationally is due to the fact that the demand for electricity is outpacing the ability to create and deliver electricity to the end user in a reliable manner. Throughout much of the world there are rolling blackouts or brownouts on a regularly scheduled basis. We have experienced these on the West Coast in this country and will be seeing more of them as the demands for electricity increase. A major factor in the increased demand is the advancement of the internet and peer to peer computer communication. The large sever farms as they are called can often use more electricity per day than a small city. As computer networks continue to proliferate and grow in size, this demand is causing major problems in many areas of our country.

A final consideration, in the aftermath of natural and manmade disasters is that often gasoline or diesel is not and will not be immediately available. This makes fuel driven generators ineffective when their initial supply of fuel cannot be replenished.

Opportunities: Renewable Energy Products
The primary opportunity for the Company is to provide an alternative to fossil fuel generators. For example, a major problem facing DOD, State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, DHS and FEMA first responders is setting up command and control facilities in a hostile environment. Whether it is because of war, terrorists or natural disaster we will need to have computers, air conditioning and communication electric power. Today that is provided by gasoline or diesel generators. The government is mandating the reduction of the use of fossil fuel.

- The portable solar generator is a viable alternative today and into the future.
- Low initial investment, virtually no maintenance and no fuel and oil required for operation.
- Totally quiet in forward command and control locations where stealth is an advantage.

Rural or remote locations will require power to operate security lights, railroad crossings, street lights and traffic lights. These locations are subject to power failures and outages, creating a dangerous potential situation for drivers, pedestrians and law enforcement.

Solar powered security lights, crossing lights and traffic lights are not dependent on the local grid for power. They will function if the local power goes out, freeing up police and fire departments and public safety officers for more important duties. Solar systems can also be integrated with sensors and with cell phones to alert security if there is any tampering with the devices. For extended periods of operation the products will also include battery backup that is continuously charged by the solar energy source. In some instances battery backup may also be charged utilizing wind energy.

Market Summary
The market for alternative power sources is one that has been growing steadily since inception. The market has grown slowly but consistently for over 20 years. Applications have been generally limited to small free standing panels used in maintaining batteries used in boats, cars and airplanes or larger units used to power houses or large grids to provide power to the electric grid in some early adaptor areas. Solar power has most generally been linked to environmental conservatives and until recently has not really reached main stream applications in this country. The return on investment was simply not there to warrant utilization of Solar to provide 100% of the power to a home unless there were unique requirements due to location or personal preference. Wind turbines have been utilized to power

pumps, machinery and some grid and industrial and residential or farm applications in rural America. Additionally large turbine farms have been implemented to augment fossil fuel in many Grids across the United States.

The rising cost of fossil fuel, and the uncertainty in continued distribution and availability of gas and oil from the Middle East, South America and other sources out of our control has spurred an increased interest in Solar Power. Additionally, many Federal, state and local government agencies are facing EPA sanctions including the loss of Federal Highway Funds because of excessive Ozone days due to pollution from fossil fuels. March 9,2010, USA Today had a front page feature article said that it is a mandate by the Department of Defense to reduce the amount of fossil fuel used by 2% per year. The government is also looking at a number of new laws to mandate the reduction in the carbon footprint. Many coal or fossil fuel powered electric plants are facing very large cost for cleaning up their emissions or having to close down.

The new total market for practical alternative power sources is as yet not clearly defined. However, initially Syncronys International Inc. is addressing several well defined submarkets because of unique capabilities and new solar products. These markets are the replacement of conventional diesel and gasoline powered generators with portable solar generators and lighting systems. The users are construction companies, law enforcement agencies on a local, state and national level, Department of Defense for all branches of the Military, DHS for all first responders, and all border patrol activates. The market includes private and public sector applications where power is required, but the maintenance and noise of a generator is not desired or tolerated. This also encompasses utilities, upscale campers and RV users, businesses, homeowners etc. The market is bounded only by the imagination. In many of these applications our small profile wind turbine may be utilized in a stand-alone or hybrid combination. Additional segments of the market include portable and fixed small solar generator/panel utilization for street lights, traffic signals, railroad crossings and other requirements from federal, state and local governments and departments of transportation. The market for both solar and wind turbine applications includes other segments such as farms, remote homes and businesses in areas that are affected by power loss or power fluctuations on a regular basis.

Sales Strategy

The solutions will be sold through a mixed channel approach. Value Added Resellers, direct and indirect sales will work with the Syncronys International Inc. engineering support team to provide "COTS" Commercial Off the Shelf" solutions as well as custom solutions where required and justified. Additionally OEM and White Label arrangements may be available. The company also sees a great market in utilizing distribution to retail outlets. The main gasoline competitor's products are sold through a number of home improvement and hardware stores. Additionally many generators are sold through engine repair shops that also sell select items retail. Historically most generators sold have been imported from Japan, but in the last two years, Chinese imports have had a significant increase in sales. In 2002, the most recent numbers available from the CPC quoted Frost and Sullivan as pointing out that there are three firms that dominate the market. Briggs and Stratton (27%), Coleman (18%) and Honda (13%), these manufactures also make their own motors. These three firms accounted for approximately 60% of the market at that time.

A second primary market will be equipment rental companies. Today they rent electric generators that require ongoing maintenance, oil changes, lubrication, battery maintenance and secure storage because of the fuel left in the tanks. The benefit to the retailer is the lower cost of maintenance, and no problem with fuel storage, oil changes, and toxic waste and fumes.

The client will be able to have a totally environmentally safe source of power, which is quiet. For use at weddings, parties, fund raisers, churches and other outings where generators are utilized to operate sound equipment, portable air conditioning, lighting and power for other electronic and electric devices the client will be very happy.

Reduced cost of operation and increased return on investment. A typical competitive generator will be perhaps 20% less to purchase. However with gasoline at $3.00 per gallon utilizing 16 gallons every ten hours of operation will add $48.00 for every day of operation. Add two quarts of oil for every 40 hours of operation and the cost becomes an additional $300 per month to operate on an ongoing basis. Plus the costs of oil, lubrication, spark plugs and the time and cost of tune ups and general maintenance add on to ongoing expenses.

Marketing Strategy

We have developed preliminary promotional material, and advertising plans. We are working with a boutique advertising and public relations company to develop a key message and to work up promotional pieces that are relevant and inexpensive. Fortunately, a large portion of our promotion is able to be done via the web. We are in the process of building a very informative and interactive web site that will allow people to assess their requirements, and partially build and price a system, much like the automobile dealers utilize. Additional promotion will increase when we have secured additional financing or increased sales through direct sales efforts.

Additionally we have entered into agreements with two web sites that sell disaster recovery and prevention products. The solar generators are a natural complement to products that provide backup food, blankets and water purification tablets and systems.

Both Internet and Cable advertising and sales promotions will be utilized to introduce and sell the personal solar products that Syncronys is offering. After initial orders, Syncronys will be able to private label the most successful products, adding to national name recognition.

Competition

The greatest competition is from fossil fuel generators. These can be gasoline, natural gas or diesel and are slightly less than the solar solution at purchase. However, they are noisy, they smell bad, the storage of fuel can be dangerous, the transporting of fuel is dangerous, special containers are required, and the average generator will consume approximately $48.00 in gasoline per day at $3.00 per gallon. This does not take into account the cost of containers, and transporting the gasoline on a regular basis. Additionally there is a cost of maintenance including oil that is consumed and for regularly scheduled oil changes, spark plugs, and normal wear and tear on a motor. The cost of operating a diesel generator is less, but the cost of purchasing a diesel generator is higher than a gasoline model.

There are several new small solar generators on the market today. However, they are expensive, crude in construction and are utilizing panels that are made in China and have a high rate of failure. Additionally these are generally marketed to campers and outdoors people to carry in the back of a truck or SUV.

We have found no substantial direct competition for the Solar Generator with the exception of the present fossil fuel driven portable generators. The pricing of fossil fuel generators of similar capacity is less for the initial purchase is less but adding in cost of fuel, oil, maintenance and logistics in keeping them running, the cost is greater in continued use applications within the first year, and in some cases

within the first six months. Additionally the company is in discussion with the developer and inventor of a new and state of the art battery controller. This device will give the company a competitive advantage by allowing faster charging of batteries, utilizing smaller sources of power and will prolong battery life by reducing heat, which is the biggest cause of battery failure.

7) Describe the Issuer's Facilities

The Company address is 3433 Highway 190, #365, Mandeville, LA 70471, but it does not presently lease or rent office space.

8) Officers, Directors, and Control Persons

A. Names of Officers, Directors, and Control Persons.

Name	Position	Share Ownership
Donald Rex Gay	CEO/Director	25,000,000 (36.8%)
Leonard Capelli	Director	5,000,000 (7.4%)
Curt Dewitz	Control	5,000,000 (7.4%)
Terry M. Lay	Control	3,750,000 (5.5%)
Original Services, Inc.	Control	4,000,000 (5.9%)

B. Legal/Disciplinary History.

1. A conviction in a criminal proceeding or named as a defendant in a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses).

None of the above applies to the Company's officer and Directors.

2. The entry of an order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, by a court of competent jurisdiction that permanently or temporarily enjoined, barred, suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities, or banking activities

None of the above applies to the Company's officer and Directors.

3. A finding or judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or a state securities regulator of a violation of federal or state securities or commodities law, which finding or judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated; or

None of the above applies to the Company's officer and Directors.

4. The entry of an order by a self-regulatory organization that permanently or temporarily barred suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business or securities activities.

None of the above applies to the Company's officer and Directors.

C. Beneficial Shareholders.

	Name	Amount	Percent
Common Stock	Donald Rex Gay	25,000,000	36.8%

9) Third Party Providers

Legal Counsel
The McGeary Law Firm, P.C.
1600 Airport Fwy., Suite 300
Bedford, Texas 76022
(817)-282-5885

Accountant or Auditor
L.L. Bradford
8880 W. Sunset Road, Third Floor
Las Vegas, NV 89148
702-528-1984

Investor Relations Consultant
None

Other Advisor:

None

10) Issuer Certification

I, Donald Rex Gay, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Disclosure Statement of Syncromys International, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this disclosure statement; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

Date: February 19, 2013

_/s/_____
Donald Rex Gay

Exhibit 1

SYNCRONYS INTERNATIONAL INC

(A development stage company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

For the fourth quarter and twelve months ended December 31, 2012

SYNCRONYS INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(A development stage company)

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For the fourth quarter and twelve months ended December 31, 2012

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SYNCRONYS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(A development stage company)

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2012

(U.S. Dollars)

(Unaudited)

	December 31 2012
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash	$ 783
Total Current Assets	783
Fixed Assets	
Furniture and equipment, net of depreciation	-
Total Fixed Assets	-
Total Assets	$ 783
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 5,251
Loan from Shareholder	66,531
Total Current Liabilities	71,782
Total Liabilities	71,782
Stockholders' Equity	
Common stock, $0.001 par value	
Authorized 150,000,000 shares	
Issued 67,960,403 shares	67,961
Additional paid-in capital	722,068
Retained earnings	(133,679)
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(727,349)
Total Stockholders' equity	(70,999)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	783

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

SYNCRONYS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(A development stage company)

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the fourth quarter and twelve months ended December 31, 2012
(U.S. Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	4th qtr ended December 31 2012	12 mos ended December 31 2012
Revenue	$ -	$ -
Expenses		
Bank Service Charges	-	451
Computer and Internet Expenses	328	400
Consultants	-	750
Meals and Entertainment	-	39
Office Expense	-	60
Postage and Delivery	77	621
Professional Fees	4,229	115,121
Supplies	-	126
Travel Expense	-	719
Total Expenses	4,634	118,287
Net Loss	$ (4,634)	$ (118,287)
Net loss per common shares - Basic and Diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	67,960,403	67,960,403

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

SYNCRONYS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(A development stage company)

STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the fourth quarter and twelve months ended December 31, 2012

(US Dollars)

(Unaudited)

	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accum. Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance January 1, 2007	53,411	53	193,626	(133,679)	-	60,000
Shares issued for investment	214,164	214	124,786			125,000
Shares issued for services - reorganization	1,070,819	1,071	248,929			250,000
Shares issued for services	53,541	54	12,446			12,500
Shares issued to Equities Ventures Corp	883,425	883	15,617			16,500
Net loss for the period					(322,500)	(322,500)
Balance December 31, 2007	2,275,360	2,275	595,404	(133,679)	(322,500)	141,500
Shares issued for services	1,022,632	1,023	18,077			19,100
Shares issued for investment	29,000,000	29,000	71,000			100,000
Shares returned by Equity Ventures	(883,425)	(883)	(15,617)			(16,500)
Shares returned by Pigeon Corp.	(214,164)	(214)	(124,786)			(125,000)
Net loss for the year					(19,100)	(19,100)
Balance December 31, 2008	31,200,403	31,201	544,078	(133,679)	(341,600)	100,000
Shares issued	25,000,000	25,000				25,000
Net loss for the year					(132,684)	(132,684)
Balance December 31, 2009	56,200,403	56,201	544,078	(133,679)	(474,284)	(7,684)
Shares issued for services	5,812,000	5,812				5,812
Net loss for the year					(25,985)	(25,985)
Balance December 31, 2010	62,012,403	62,013	544,078	(133,679)	(500,269)	(27,857)
Shares issued for services	1,210,000	1,210	76,790			78,000
Net loss for the year					(108,792)	(108,792)
Balance December 31, 2011	63,222,403	63,223	620,868	(133,679)	(609,061)	(58,649)
Shares issued for services	1,950,000	1,950	3,800			5,750
Net loss for the 1st quarter 2012					(7,315)	(7,315)
Balance March 31, 2012	65,172,403	65,173	624,668	(133,679)	(616,376)	(60,214)
Shares issued for services	3,100,000	3,100	89,900			93,000
Net loss for the 2nd quarter 2012					(100,170)	(100,170)
Balance June 30, 2012	68,272,403	68,273	714,568	(133,679)	(716,546)	(67,384)
Shares issued for services	2,000,000	2,000	3,000			5,000
Net loss for the 3rd quarter 2012					(6,169)	(6,169)
Balance September 30, 2012	70,272,403	70,273	717,568	(133,679)	(722,715)	(68,553)
Shares issued	500,000	500	4,500			5,000
Shares cancelled	(2,812,000)	(2,812)				(2,812)
Net loss for the 4th quarter 2012					(4,634)	(4,634)
alance December 31, 2012	67,960,403	67,961	722,068	(133,679)	(727,349)	(70,999)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

SYNCRONYS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(A development stage company)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the fourth quarter and twelve months ended December 31, 2012
(U.S. Dollars)
(Unaudited)

		4th qtr ended December 31 2012		12 mos ended December 31 2012
Cash flow from Operating activities	$	(4,634)	$	(118,287)
Changes in assets and liabilities		1,840		1,188
Cash flows from Investing activities				
Loan from shareholders		1,389		17,270
Cash flows from Financing activities				
Contributions of capital		2,188		100,612
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	$	783	$	783
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period		-		-
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	$	783	$	783

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

NOTE 1 – Business description and significant accounting policies

Organization

Syncronys International, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on April 8, 2004, under the name of AVL Global, Inc. On January 18, 2006, the Company changed its name to China Northwest Biotech Corp. On June 18, 2007, the Company changed its name to LGM Biopharma, Inc. The Company changed its name to Syncronys International, Inc. on November 23, 2007, and considers January 1, 2007 to be the date of commencement of new developments of its principle business plan (date of inception).

The Company has been devoting most of its efforts to raising capital and developing a business plan and, consequently, meets the definition of a Development Stage Enterprise, as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards FASB Topic 915 "Accounting and Reporting for Development Stage Enterprises." Under FASB Topic 915, certain additional financial information is required to be included in the financial statements for the period from inception of the Company to the current balance sheet date.

Principles of Consolidation

Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries representing ownership of at least 20% but less than 50% is accounted for under the equity method. Non-marketable investments in which the Company has less than 20% ownership and in which it does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over the investee is initially recorded at cost and periodically reviewed for impairment. As of December 31, 2012, the Company did not have non-marketable investments.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances in non-interest bearing accounts and money-market accounts. The Company place its temporary cash investments with quality financial institutions. At times, such investments may be in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance limit. The Company does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents. For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less is considered to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents were $783 as of December 31, 2012.

Credit Risks

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash deposits. Accounts at each institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to $250,000. At December 31, 2012, the Company did not have balances in excess of FDIC insured limits.

Revenue recognition

The Company will recognize revenue in accordance with ASC subtopic 605-10 (formerly SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 and 13A, "Revenue Recognition") net of expected cancellations and allowances. The Company has not generated any revenues from operations as of December 31, 2012.

Advertising costs

The Company expenses all costs of advertising as incurred. There were $-0- in advertising and promotion costs as of December 31, 2012.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value estimates discussed herein is based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of December 31, 2012. The respective carrying value of certain on-balance-sheet financial instruments approximated their fair values. These financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and notes payable. Fair values were assumed to approximate carrying values because they is short term in nature and their carrying amounts approximate fair values or they is payable on demand.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets and intangibles periodically to determine potential impairment by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived assets with the estimated future cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets, including cash flows from disposition. Should the sum of the expected future cash flows be less than the carrying value, the Company would recognize an impairment loss. An impairment loss would be measured by comparing the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the long-lived assets and intangibles. The Company recognized no impairment losses during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Loss per share

Loss per share is provided in accordance with ASC Topic 260 “Earnings per Share” (as amended). The Company presents basic earnings per share (“EPS”) and diluted EPS on the face of consolidated statements of operations. Basic EPS is computed by dividing reported earnings by the weighted average shares outstanding. Diluted EPS is computed by adding to the weighted average shares the dilutive effect if stock options and warrants were exercised into common stock. Basic loss per share is computed by dividing losses available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Basic earnings per common share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares, plus all stock options and warrants convertible into common stock. There are no stock options or warrants issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2012.

Share-based compensation

The Company has adopted FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718-10, "Compensation- Stock Compensation" ("ASC 718-10") which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all stock-based payment awards made to employees and directors. Under the fair value recognition provisions of ASC 718-10, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the value of the award and is recognized as expense over the vesting period.

Determining the fair value of stock-based awards at the grant date requires considerable judgment, including estimating the expected future volatility of our stock price, estimating the expected length of term of granted options and selecting the appropriate risk-free rate.

Dividends

The Company has not yet adopted any policy regarding payment of dividends.

Income Taxes

The Company follows ASC subtopic 740-10 (formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes") for recording the provision for income taxes. ASC 740-10 requires the use of the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities is computed based upon the difference between the financial statement and income tax basis of assets and liabilities using the enacted marginal tax rate applicable when the related asset or liability is expected to be realized or settled. Deferred income tax expenses or benefits is based on the changes in the asset or liability each period. If available evidence suggests that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance is required to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Future changes in such valuation allowance is included in the provision for deferred income taxes in the period of change.

Deferred income taxes may arise from temporary differences resulting from income and expense items reported for financial accounting and tax purposes in different periods. Deferred taxes is classified as current or non-current, depending on the classification of assets and liabilities to which they relate. Deferred taxes arising from temporary differences that is not related to an asset or liability is classified as current or non-current depending on the periods in which the temporary differences is expected to reverse.

New Accounting Standards Adopted During the Year Ended December 31, 2011

During January 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-01 (ASU 2011-01) Receivables (Topic 310): Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in Update No. 2010-20. ASU 2011-01 temporarily delays the effective date of the disclosures about troubled debt restructurings. The effective date of the new disclosures about troubled debt restructurings for public entities and the guidance for determining what constitutes a troubled debt restructuring will then be coordinated. Currently, the guidance is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2011. The Company does not expect the provisions of ASU 2011-01 to have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Other pronouncements issued by the FASB or other authoritative accounting standards groups with future effective dates is not applicable or is not expected to be significant to its financial statements.

Previous year financial information has been presented to conform to current year financial statement presentation.

Year-end

The Company has adopted December 31 as its fiscal year end.

NOTE 2 – Going concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. Its ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon attaining profitable operations based on the development of distributions platforms through which its products that can be sold. The Company intends to use borrowings and security sales to mitigate the effects of its cash position, however, no assurance can be given that debt or equity financing, if required, will be available. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

NOTE 3 – Fair value

Its financial instruments consist principally of notes payable and lines of credit. Notes payable and lines of credit is financial liabilities with carrying values that approximate fair value. Management determines the fair value of notes payable and lines of credit based on the effective yields of similar obligations and believe all of the financial instruments' recorded values approximate fair market value because of their nature and respective durations.

The Company comply with the provisions of ASC 820, *"Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures"* ("ASC 820"). ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements required under other accounting pronouncements. ASC 820-10-35, *"Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures - Subsequent Measurement"* ("ASC 820-10-35"), clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. ASC 820-10-35 also requires that a fair value measurement reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on the best information available. Assumptions include the risks inherent in a particular valuation technique (such as a pricing model) and/or the risks inherent in the inputs to the model. The Company also follows ASC 825 *"Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments"*, to expand required disclosures.

ASC 820-10-35 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820-10-35 is described below:

Level 1. Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity has the ability to access.

Level 2. Valuations based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that is not active, or other inputs that is observable or can be corroborated by observable data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3. Valuations based on inputs that is supported by little or no market activity and that is significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company utilizes the best available information in measuring fair value. The following table summarizes, by level within the fair value hierarchy, the financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2012:

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Liabilities				
Loans from officer	$ -	$ 66,531	$ -	$ 66,531
Total	$ -	$ 66,531	$ -	$ 66,531

NOTE 4 – Income taxes

At December 31, 2012, the Company had approximately $727,000 of federal and state net operating losses. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company reported net losses of $118,287. No provision for income tax expense has been record. In addition no benefit for income taxes has been recorded due to the uncertainty of the realization of any tax assets. The net operating loss carry forwards, if not utilized will begin to expire in 2026.

The components of the Company's deferred tax asset is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2012
Deferred tax assets:	
Net (loss)	$ (118,287)
Stock, options, and warrants issued	4,738
Taxable (loss)	(113,549)
Net operating loss carry forwards	30,792
Total deferred tax asset	144,341
Income tax rate	35%
	50,519
Less: valuation allowance	(50,519)
Net deferred tax asset	$ -0-

For financial reporting purposes, the Company has incurred historical losses. Based on the available objective evidence, including the Company's history of its loss, management believes it is more likely than not that, the net deferred tax assets will not be fully realizable. Accordingly, the Company provided for a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets at December 31, 2012.

A reconciliation between the amounts of income tax benefit determined by applying the applicable U.S. and State statutory income tax rate to pre-tax loss is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Federal and state statutory rate	35%
Change in valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	(35%)
	-0-

NOTE 5 – Stockholder's equity

The Company is authorized to issue up to 150,000,000 shares of $0.001 par value common stock.

Common

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 4,238,000 shares of its $0.001 par value common stock for services valued at $100,938. The fair value of the services received was $100,938 and was recorded as professional fees.

NOTE 6 – Commitments and contingencies

Leases

The Company currently maintains an executive office in Mandeville, Louisiana. The space is approximately 500 square feet in size. The monthly rental for the space is approximately $275 per month on a month-to-month basis.

Rent expense included in general and administrative expenses was $-0- for the year ended December 31, 2012.

NOTE 7 – Related party transactions – Loans from Officer

The sole officer and director of the Company has loaned the Company money in order to pursue its planned business model. The non-interest bearing loans are due on demand. The balance due is $66,531 as of December 31, 2012. No interest has been recorded for the year ended December 31, 2012, as the Company considers these imputed amounts to be nominal to the overall financial statements.

NOTE 8 – Subsequent events

In accordance with ASC 855, management evaluated all activity of the Company through the issue date of the financial statements and concluded that no other subsequent events have occurred that would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.