Quarterly Report

June 30, 2016

OTC: GDGI

Greenway Design Group, Inc. is not a Shell Company and has never been classified as a shell Company.

All information in this information and disclosure Statement has been compiled to fulfill the disclosure requirements of rule 15c2-11 (a) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The enumerated captions contained herein correspond to the sequential format set forth in the rule.

No Dealer, salesmen or any other person has been authorized to give any information, or to make any representations, not contained herein in connection with the issuer. Such information or representations, if made, must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the issuer, and

Delivery of this information file does not any time imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date first written above.

GREENWAY DESIGN GROUP, INC.

(A Delaware Corporation)

(OTC: GDGI)

Quarterly June 30, 2016

Item 1. Name of the Issuer and its predecessors (if any).

On September 8, 2009, Voice Networkx, Inc. acquired all of the outstanding membership interests of Greenway Design Group, LLC, a Texas limited liability company

On February 11, 2010, the Company's Board of Directors and the holders of a majority of the Company's outstanding voting rights approved a 1 for 675 stock split. The Board and the stockholders also approved the amendment of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to change the name of the Company to Greenway Design Group Inc. Later and on February 23, 2010, the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware accepted the filing of the Company's Certificate of Amending to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation wherein the Company amended its Certificate of Incorporation to change its name to Greenway Design Group, Inc.

Item 2. Address of the Issuer's principal executive offices.

Greenway Design Group, Inc.
1418 N Scottsdale Rd #315
Scottsdale, AZ 85257
TEL: **602-235-0575**

Item 3. Security Information.

Trading Symbol: GDGI

Exact Title and Class of Securities Outstanding: Common Stock

Exact Title and Class of Securities Outstanding: Preferred Stock

CUSIP: 39677T106

Par or Stated Value: $.00001 Common

Par or Stated Value: $.00001 Preferred

Total Shares Authorized: 3,000,000,000 Common

Total Shares Outstanding: 1,149,942,380 *(as of the date of this report)* Total Shares Authorized: 5,000,000

Preferred Total Shares Outstanding: 1,500,000 (*as of the date of this Annual report*)

Transfer Agent: Action Stock Transfer
2469 Fort Union Blvd Suite 214, Salt
Lake City, UT 84121
(801) 274-1088

Is the Transfer Agent registered under the Exchange Act? Yes X No ___

List any restrictions on the transfer of Security: None.

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

Item 4. Issuance History.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2016, the Company issued shares of common stock, as follows:

In June 2016, the Company issued, in a private transactions exempt from registration pursuant to Rule 144(b)(i), a total of 110,000,000 shares of common stock, in connection with partial conversions of separate convertible promissory notes of the Company. A total of $1,100.00 of the existing debt was canceled by the issuance of such shares, a conversion price of $.00001 per share. These shares were issued free of restrictive legends and such shares are free-trading share

Item 5. Financial Statements.

The unaudited financial statements of the Company described below are attached hereto as Exhibit 1:

Balance Sheets as of June 30,2016
Statements of Operations for the June 30,2016
Statements of Cash Flows for June 30,2016

Item 6. Describe the Issuer’s Business, Products and

Services. Summary

Greenway Design Group (GDG) is an internet company located in Phoenix, AZ. GDGI develops, operates, partners, joint ventures and makes direct investments in web properties, internet platforms, technologies, intellectual properties and information technology including the licensing of its own recently issued Ecommerce Trademark and Daily Deal and Digital Coupon Technology.

GDG draws from all the advantages afforded tech companies located in the "Valley of the Sun" (and beyond) including the growing talent pool and amazing technology community. GDG also intends to pursue one or more ?breakout? internet brands using its own existing assets.

Item 7. Describe the Issuer’s Facilities.

The Company leases a small office space sufficient for its operations.

Item 8. Officers, Directors and Control Persons.

Names of Officers, Directors and Control

Persons

The management team consists of a group of seasoned veterans in their respective areas of responsibility. While additional staff will need to be built out over time, the current team is more than capable of achieving the Company’s current objectives.

Management Team

Name	Age	Monthly Compensation	# of Shares beneficially owned(1)	Position
Thomas Gregory		$	200,000,000	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

(1) The Company has only common and preferred stock issued and outstanding

B. Legal/Disciplinary History

1. None of the parties (listed above) have been subject to a conviction in a criminal proceeding in the past five years or named as a defendant in a pending criminal proceeding.

2. None of the parties named above have been subject to 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.

3. None of the parties above have been subject to a finding or judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the SEC, the CFTC, 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.

4. None of the parties above have been subject to 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.

C. Disclosure of Family Relationships.

There are no "family relationships" among and between the Issuer's directors, officers, or beneficial owners of five percent or more of any class of the Issuer's equity securities.

D. Disclosure of Related Party Transactions.

None.

E. Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

None.

xii. Financial Information for the Issuer's Most Recent Fiscal Period.

A copy of the Issuer's financial statements for June 30, 2016 is attached.

xiii. Similar Financial Information for Such Part of the Two Preceding Fiscal Years as the Issuer or Its Predecessor Has Been in Existence.

Attached.

xiv. Beneficial Owners

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth, as of the date hereof, information regarding beneficial ownership of our capital stock by each person, or group of affiliated persons, known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 10% of any class of the Company's common stock.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares Owned	Percentage Owned (1)
Thomas Gregory 1418 N Scottsdale Rd #315 Scottsdale, AZ 85257	200,000.000	17.00%
Officers and Directors, as a group	200,000,000	17.00%

xv. The name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that advise the issuer on matters relating to the operations, business development and disclosure

1. Investment Banker

The Issuer does not have an investment banker.

2. Promoters

The Issuer does not have any promoters.

3. Counsel

Benjamin L. Bunker, Esq. | The Bunker Law Group, PLLC | benbunker@bunkerlawgroup.com | T (702) 784-5990 |F 888.460.8609 | 3753 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

4. **Accountant or Auditors**

None.

5. **Public Relations Consultants**

None.

6. **Investor Relations Consultant**

None.

7. **Other Advisors**

None.

Item 9. Issuer Certification.

I, Thomas Gregory, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the financial statements for the period ending June 30, 2016 of Greenway Design Group 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.

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: July 19, 2016

Signature: *<u>/s/ Thomas Gregory</u>*
Thomas Gregory
Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director Greenway Design Group, Inc.

EXHIBIT 1

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Greenway Design Group, Inc.
Unaudited Balance Sheets As
of Quarterly June 30, 2016

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	$ 1,250
Accounts receivable	1,800
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	0
Total current assets	3,050
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	
Property and Equipment	11,009
TOTAL	14,059
GOODWILL AND OTHER ASSETS	0
TOTAL ASSETS	**14,059**
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable – trade	852
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	
Total Current Liabilities	852
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	
Long-term debt - third party, net of current portion	
Notes Payable (see note 5)	696,116
Total Liabilities	**$ 696,968**
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	(682,909)
Total Liabilities & Equity (Deficit)	**$ 14,059**

Greenway Design Group, Inc.
Unaudited Statements of Operations
Quarterly June 30, 2016

Net Sales	**$ 1,800**
Cost of Goods Sold	**0**
Gross Profit	**1,800**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	
Total Expense	$6,826
Income (loss) from operations	**(5,026)**
Other Income	**0**
Expense	0
Total other Expense	0
Net income (loss)	**$(5,026)**

Greenway Design Group, Inc.
Unaudited Statements of Cash Flows Quarterly June 30, 2016

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Net (loss) Income	$ (5,026)
Net cash provided by operating activities	(5,026)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Collection of note receivable	
Net cash used in investing activities	0
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	0
Net cash used in financing activities	0
Net Increase (decrease) in cash	(206)
Cash at Beginning of Period	1,456
Cash at End of Period	1,250

GREENWAY DESIGN GROUP, INC.
NOTES TOFINANCIAL
STATEMENTS June 30, 2016

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Greenway Design Group (GDG) is an internet company located in Phoenix, AZ. GDG develops, operates, partners, joint ventures and makes direct investments in web properties, internet platforms, technologies, intellectual properties and information technology including the licensing of its own recently issued Ecommerce Trademark and Daily Deal and Digital Coupon Technology.
GDG draws from all the advantages afforded tech companies located in the "Valley of the Sun" (and beyond) including the growing talent pool and amazing technology community. GDG also intends to pursue one or more breakout internet brands using its own existing assets.

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

Intellectual Property

The Company acquired certain intellectual property from the previous owners of the Company. The intellectual property obtained was by assignment. Under staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 5G, *Transfers of Nonmonetary Assets by Promoters or Shareholders*, the Company recorded the transaction as a note payable. The historical cost of obtaining the property has been capitalized.

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 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 reporting date.
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, 2012 and December 31, 2012.

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 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 period ended September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

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.

The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively and are effective for public entity for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

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 September 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 financial statements.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying 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.

NOTE 4 – INVENTORY

The Company accounts for its inventory at the lower of cost or market rate under the FIFO method of costing. Inventory consists of parts and finished goods related to company's operations.

NOTE 5 - DEBT

At June 30, 2016 the Company had the following debt:

Note Payable: Loflin	15,000
Note Payable: Cole Gaskings & Hill	273,951
Note Payable: Kevin Reed	6,750
Note Payable: Kerry Construction	57,632
Note Payable: Dennis Strangenberg	34,800
Note Payable: Scott Christensen	30,000
Note Payable: Colins Capital, LLC	2,983
Note Payable: Par Point Capital, LLC	275,000
Total:	$696,116

NOTE 6 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None