NIKRON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Quarterly Report Ending March 31, 2012
Information and Disclosure Statement

PART A. General Company Information

Item 1. THE EXACT NAME OF THE ISSUER AND THE ADDRESS OF ITS PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES:

Nikron Technologies, Inc. was originally incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado on November 12, 1987, under the name Cliff Young Restaurants, Inc. On July 15, 1991, the name of the Company was changed to CYR, Inc. On October 16, 2000 the name of the Company was changed to the present Nikron Technologies, Inc. (NKRN).

. Its principal office is at:

Nikron Technologies, Inc.
1629 Southwest Jewell Ave.
Topeka, KS 66604
Telephone: 785-357-1055
Facsimile: 785/357-1105
Email address: info@nikrontech.com
Company Website: www.nikrontech.com

Item 2. SHARES OUTSTANDING:

(i) Reporting Period. The number of shares outstanding for the period ending March 31, 2012, and as of end of the issuer's last two fiscal years.

(ii) Number of Shares Authorized.

(a) As of December 31, 2010 (fiscal year end) Nikron was authorized by the Articles of Incorporation of the Company to issue five hundred million (500,000,000) shares of common stock without par value, and one million (1,000,000) shares of preferred stock without par value.

(b) As of December 31, 2011 (fiscal year end) Nikron was authorized by the Articles of Incorporation of the Company to issue five hundred million (500,000,000) shares of common stock without par value, and one million (1,000,000) shares of preferred stock without par value.

(c) As of March 31, 2012 (most recent fiscal quarter) Nikron was authorized by the Articles of Incorporation of the Company to issue five hundred million (500,000,000) shares of common stock without par value, and one million (1,000,000) shares of preferred stock without par value.

(d) As of May 10, 2012 (present date) Nikron was authorized by the Articles of Incorporation of the Company to issue five hundred million (500,000,000) shares of common stock without par value, and one million (1,000,000) shares of preferred stock without par value.

(iii) Number of Shares Outstanding

(a) As of December 31, 2010 (fiscal year end) there were 19,905,050 shares of common stock outstanding, and no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

(b) As of December 31, 2011 (fiscal year end) there were 419,885,050 shares of common stock outstanding, and no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

(c) As of March 31, 2012 (most recent fiscal quarter) there were 420,283,050 shares of common stock outstanding, and no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

(d) As of May 10, 2012 (present date) there were 420,283,050 shares of common stock outstanding, and no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

(iv) Free Trading Shares

(a) As of December 31, 2010 (fiscal year end) 2,310,410 shares of the outstanding common stock in Nikron were designated as free trading shares.

(b) As of December 31, 2011 (fiscal year end) 73,810,410 shares of the outstanding common stock in Nikron were designated as free trading shares.

(c) As of March 31, 2012 (most recent fiscal quarter) 73,810,410 shares of the outstanding common stock in Nikron were designated as free trading shares.

(d) As of May 10, 2012 (present date) 73,810,410 shares of the outstanding common stock in Nikron were designated as free trading shares.

(v) Number of Beneficial Shareholders

(a) As of December 31, 2010 (fiscal year end) there were 226 beneficial shareholders.

(b) As of December 31, 2011 (fiscal year end) there were 261 beneficial shareholders.

(c) As of March 31, 2012 (most recent fiscal quarter) there were 262 beneficial shareholders.

(d) As of May 10, 2012 (present date) there were 262 beneficial shareholders.

(vi) Number of Shareholders of Record

(a) As of December 31, 2010 (fiscal year end) there were 226 common stock shareholders of record.

(b) As of December 31, 2011 (fiscal year end) there were 261 common stock shareholders of record.
(c) As of March 31, 2012 (most recent fiscal quarter) there were 262 common stock shareholders of record.
(d) As of May 10, 2011 (present date) there were 262 common stock shareholders of record.

Item 3. INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 2012:

Interim Financial Statements for the period ending March 31, 2012 are separately attached at the end of this Quarterly update, are marked as Exhibit A, and are incorporated herein by reference. The statements include:

1. Balance sheet;
2. Statement of income;
3. Statement of cash flows;
4. Statement of changes in stockholders' equity; and
5. Financial notes

Item 4. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

A. Plan of Operation

The business plan and growth strategy of Nikron is centered on utilization of methodology designed for the enhanced recovery of heavy oil.

For the past several years Nikron has engaged in research and development relative to various approaches for enhanced oil recovery.

The Company has studied various EOR techniques, including thermal recovery, chemical injection, the use of Analyte and Catholyte (electrolyzed water), and chemical separations for tar sand.

Research emphasis has been on methods that are environmentally friendly as well as cost effective.

The Company will focus on enhanced oil recovery technology to extract additional oil from mature onshore U.S. fields. The Company will employ a unique business model which exploits our country's proven reservoirs – assets with marginal production that still contain significant reserves that can be produced through enhanced oil recovery. We believe the technology creates cutting edge new opportunities within the industry.

THE OIL INDUSTRY

The U.S. sits on three per cent of the world's proved oil reserves but accounts for more than a fifth of global consumption. Assertions of U.S. energy independence are nonsense. But it does have spare oil which needs to be explored.

With few exceptions, no large discoveries have been made outside Alaska and the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico for decades. Yet there is a rich resource to be tapped in the form of abandoned wells, which experts estimate could hold 377 billion barrels – more than double the cumulative U.S. production to date.

Professor Kishore Mohanty at the University of Houston estimates that **as much as two-thirds of the oil contained in mainland U.S. reservoirs has been left behind because it has proved too difficult or expensive to extract**. But technological advances and a sustained run of high oil prices has made it attractive for smaller companies to develop assets dropped and sold by the majors in states such as Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

Crude oil development and production in U.S. oil reservoirs can include up to three distinct phases: primary, secondary, and tertiary, or enhanced oil recovery.

During primary recovery, the natural pressure of the reservoir, or gravity, drives oil into the wellbore, and then is combined with artificial lift techniques (such as pumps), which bring the oil to the surface. **But only about 10 percent of a reservoir's original oil in place is typically produced during primary recovery.**

Secondary recovery techniques extend the field's productive life generally by injecting water or gas to displace oil and drive it to a production wellbore, **resulting in the recovery of 20 to 40 percent of the original oil in place**.

With much of the easy-to-produce oil already recovered from U.S. oil fields; producers have attempted several tertiary, or enhanced oil recovery (EOR) **techniques that offer prospects for ultimately producing 30 to 60 percent, or more, of the reservoir's original oil in place**. Three major categories of EOR have been found to be commercially successful to varying degrees:

- Thermal recovery, which involves the introduction of heat, such as the injection of steam to lower the viscosity, or thin, the heavy viscous oil, will improve its ability to flow through the reservoir. Thermal techniques account for over 50 percent of U.S. EOR production, primarily in California.
- Gas injection, which uses gases such as natural gas, nitrogen, or carbon dioxide that expand in a reservoir to push additional oil to a production wellbore, or other gases that dissolve in the oil to lower its viscosity and improves its flow rate. Gas injection accounts for nearly 50 percent of EOR production in the United States.
- Chemical injection, which can involve the use of long-chained molecules called polymer to increase the effectiveness of waterfloods, or the use of detergent-like surfactants to help lower the surface tension that often prevents oil droplets from moving through a reservoir. Chemical techniques account for less than one percent of U.S. EOR production.

There are other development stage technologies, but none has produced significant promise to date. These include in situ combustion and electricity, microwave heating, and attempted tar sand mining and separation.

Oil is held within porous rocks rather than in convenient pools. Traditional flushing with water leaves much of the oil behind, stuck to fractured rocks. The technology to improve extraction rates has been around since the 1960s. Heavier oils can be dislodged through heating, while gases such as carbon dioxide can be used to flush out oil more effectively than water. And chemical polymers can help seal rock fissures and allow oil to be pumped.

HEAVY OIL RESERVES AND PRODUCTION

The operations of the Company, as more fully explained herein, center on the recovery of heavy oil.

It is interesting to note that stripper wells (those producing less than 10 barrels per day, with an average production of two barrels) account for four to five percent of daily oil consumption in the U.S. and 28-30% of the production in the U.S.

Heavy oil has more than double the reserves of conventional oil, according to Schlumberger (SLB). Most of the current and historical oil production has come from conventional reservoirs, which contain oil that is sufficiently viscous to be pumped utilizing well pressure and non-specialized pumps. Heavy oil is more viscous (thicker, like molasses) than conventional oil so is much more difficult to extract from the ground. Currently, the volume of heavy oil production is only a fraction of the production from conventional oil. However, going forward, it is almost certain that the world's dependence on heavy oil production will increase due to the massive reserve base of heavy oil and projected increased demand from Asia and developing countries.

THE THERMAL PROCESS

Heavy oil is recovered by introducing heat into the reservoir through thermally controlled processes. Steam flooding and in situ combustion or air injection are the most frequently used thermal recovery methods. Steam flooding is used extensively in the heavy oil reservoirs in California. Steam flooding is conducted by injecting steam into reservoirs that are relatively shallow, permeable, and thick, and contain moderately viscous oil. The dominant mechanism in thermal recovery by steam is the reduction in the viscosity of the oil, allowing flow to the well bore. Steam flooding production in the U. S. averages nearly 500,000 BOPD.

Low-permeability heavy oil resources offer potential for adding to U.S. reserves. Diatomite formations in California alone contain 12-80 billion barrels of original-oil-in-place that could be tapped with a successful thermal recovery - primarily steam injection - scheme.

THE COMPANY APPROACH

The Company is refining a steam generation unit for enhanced oil recovery, patterned after a machine which was originally designed, engineered and fabricated in the 1980's.

The original steam generators were successfully proven in the recovery of heavy oil.

However, at the time the tests were conducted, the price of oil was not high enough to be commercially feasible to utilize the system at that moment.

With the surge in oil prices, time has been spent the past years reengineering, redesigning and enhancing this innovative process. In point of fact, three machines were developed in the '80s, with each being better than the last.

In simplified terms, the technology is a steam generation system which could be described thusly:

> The unit is an ultra high efficiency generator capable of producing both saturated and superheated steam at nearly any ratio. The low production cost system features turn-down ranging from 25 to 400 pounds per hour and can produce steam at pressures in excess of 750 PSIG. System fuel includes but is not limited to on-site natural gas, piped natural gas, liquid propane, Syngas, etc. An intelligent on-board controller maintains exceptionally stabile control and is capable of logging over 10 process variable, internet communication and remote operation including startup and shutdown. An advanced well suitability algorithm constantly monitors conditions to minimize operating waste. The system utilizes locally available fuels to minimize operating costs and is capable of consuming a variety of fuels.

COMPETITION

In the present market, Syncrude/Suncor is using a hot water process in Canada. There is competition (with the largest concentration in California) from numerous steam injection methods – but they have achieved lesser results.

There is no commercial competition in the U.S. at this temperature and compactness.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

The competitive advantages afforded by this system are staggering:

- No exploration risk: The Company's portfolio will be comprised of mature fields with proven reserves - production growth is not dependent on exploration drilling and the high degree of speculation in making new oil discoveries.
- No international or offshore risk: The Company's onshore U.S. operations are not subject to geopolitical uncertainties, dependence on foreign sources and other issues related to overseas operations. There is no safer place to own reserves than onshore U.S.
- Compactness and fabrication costs: The steam generator fits on a trailer and is relatively inexpensive to produce.
- Mature oil fields, No drilling costs: The Company's focus on marginally producing small- to mid-sized legacy oil assets faces minimal competition so far. Legacy fields have good production records and data that support the acquisition process and subsequent development.
- Superior technology: Current steam extraction cannot achieve the maximum temperatures of the Nikron generators.
- No polluting surfactants and no residual toxic solvents: no green-house gases generated.

- No pipelines or injection wells needed to deliver the steam: the superheated steam is delivered down the well bore through our proprietary casing within the existing production casing.
- No insulated pipelines needed to keep produced oil warm: oil is delivered and remains at an extremely high temperature.
- No separation techniques needed: the oil contains no water, solvents or sand.

SUMMARY

There are different ways to explore for oil and gas. Very large oil companies usually explore in areas of high risk and where high capital expenditures are necessary, but expect a very high return as well. Our participation philosophy is much more conservative. We believe that we can participate conservatively and with much more caution and still create substantial returns for a long period of time. Using the methodology discussed, most of the risks associated with oil are eliminated: there are no drilling costs and no speculation about whether oil is present. We will know it's there – our sole mission becomes to enhance recovery.

Management believes Nikron is a uniquely positioned company. It meets fundamentals and for the reasons discussed herein, has the opportunity to capture a market in a fresh, flexible way.

Schlemberger has said: "There are several methods of heavy oil extraction currently, but, as the heavy oil industry is still in its beginning stages, there is not a de facto "standard" of heavy oil extraction for the industry - one that is low cost and efficient, that can be applied across most heavy oil deposits. **The question that is most relevant for investors is: when will there be a dominant, technology for the development of heavy oil reserves? And secondly, if so, which firm will capture this technology?**"

We believe the Nikron technology answers that question and affords a way for Nikron to create its own success story. Some of the most successful companies are those which have selected and identified a niche within a large market or specific field, and then become the leader in that particular arena. The Company believes it is uniquely positioned to become a preeminent operator in its industry.

A. <u>Plan of Operation</u>

1. Company operations, as previously indicated, are focused and center on the recovery of heavy oil. Heavy oil has more than double the reserves of conventional oil, according to <u>Schlumberger</u> (SLB). Most of the current historical oil production has come from conventional reservoirs, which contain oil that is sufficiently viscous to be pumped utilizing well pressure and non-specialized pumps. Heavy oil is more viscous (thicker, like molasses) than conventional oil so is more difficult to extract from the ground. Currently, the volume of heavy oil production is only a fraction of the production from conventional oil. However, going forward, it is almost certain that the world's

dependence on heavy oil production will increase due to the massive reserve base of heavy oil and projected increased demand from Asia and developing countries.

This trend toward heavy oil recovery is easily demonstrable. Recently, oil refineries have switched 30% of production from light crude to heavy oils because, among other factors, of greater profit margins.

The size and the enormous potential of heavy oil is illustrated by the following:

- U.S. heavy oil reserves approach 100 billion+ barrels of original oil in-place (OOIP)
- Reserves are concentrated in 248 large reservoirs, holding 80 billion barrels of OOIP
- Numerous states, such as California, Alaska, Wyoming, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kansas, Utah, Oklahoma and Texas contain significant volumes

Heavy oil is most often found in reservoirs that are relatively shallow, and which contain thick moderately viscous oil. It is interesting to note that stripper wells (those producing less than 10 barrels per day, with an average production of two barrels) account for four to five percent of daily oil consumption in the U.S. and 28-30% of the production in the U.S.

For the past several years the Company has studied and examined various production methods relative to the production of heavy oil. Thermal recovery techniques emerged as the clear "method of choice." Consequently, the Company has worked to refine a second generation unit for enhanced oil recovery which was originally designed, engineered and fabricated in the 1980's. The original prototype was successfully proven, but because of existing oil prices it was not then commercially feasible. Company engineers, using the original system as a model, are finalizing enhancement and perfecting a superheated steam generator which maintains high electrical efficiency.

By utilizing this approach, heavy oil may be recovered by introducing heat into the reservoir through thermally controlled processes. Oil is not found in convenient pools, but rather is held in porous rocks. After primary recovery, and after traditional flushing (secondary recovery), approximately 60% or more of the original oil is still in place stuck to fractured rocks.

The Company intends to utilize proprietary thermal technology for use in recovering crude oil. Thermal recovery in this instance involves the introduction of steam heat to lower the viscosity,
or thin, the heavy oil so as to improve its ability to flow through the reservoir. At that point, when sufficient steam has been injected into the well, the reduced viscosity results in liberation of the heavy crude oil and facilitates pumping through conventional techniques for subsequent refining.

The Company is confident that it will have a working model in the near future. By enhancement of the previous technology the Company believes it will be successful in creating a cutting edge new opportunity within the industry.

Nikron believes it has developed a logical and well defined marketing strategy which will enable it to quickly establish a profitable business base. The Company will structure varying approaches for different market sectors.

Nikron's priority strategy is to acquire leases on premier heavy oil reserves and to directly own and operate the recovery facilities and sell the extracted crude oil product.

There will be situations where the owner-operator product strategy either will not work or will not work effectively. In such cases, the Company will market an additional line of "business partnership" product offerings, with variations, to prospective clients. Circumstances may dictate the prudence of selling a joint business development relationship rather than developing the reserve as an owner-operator. Alternative approaches could include:

- Third parties owning or leasing reserves and desiring to participate with the Company in the recovery process - with desired customer participation ranging from being in total control to being a silent partner
- License: Cash plus Royalty Fee
- Consulting Service: Implementation & Operation
- Operating Contract
- Limited Partnerships

The oil industry has transitioned into an explosive growth cycle, and the forecast for oil prices is very favorable with most analysts suggesting a continued, growing up-surge in prices.

Management believes Nikron has an opportunity to capture a market niche in a fresh way. The opportunity is magnified by the present state of today's economy and the global oil situation. Development of existing oil resources has become of paramount import.

(i) The Company believes it can satisfy its cash requirements for the next 12 months within the framework of its existing structure. If necessary, it will, of course, endeavor to raise additional capital, but it presently does not foresee this need.

(ii) No further product research or development is forecasted for the next 12 months. There is no expected sale or purchase of significant equipment, and the Company does not own or expect to purchase a plant.

(iv) Employee change will occur as a natural function of increased sales and resulting administrative support.

B. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>

The Company's financial condition has not changed materially in the past two years, and, likewise, stockholders' equity has not recognized much of a variance. Company activity has been concentrated on research and the refinement of the previously discussed steam generator which has been developed. It may be said that attention has been focused on creating a viable plan and foundation for future growth. The Company believes it has created a situation which bodes well for future prospects. It is entering an enormous industry, where a small percentile equates to staggering gains. The Company expects to put its technology in the field in the near future - and believes it will become a preeminent player in the heavy oil industry with its superior methodology.

(i) The Company is not aware of any known trends, events or uncertainties that have or are reasonably likely to have a material impact on the Company's short-term or long-term liquidity;
(ii) The Company has no real internal or external sources of liquidity;
(iii) The Company has no material commitments for capital expenditures;
(iv) The Company is unaware of any known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material impact on the net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations;
(v) Any significant elements of income or loss that do not arise from the Company's continuing operations: None.
(vi) There are no known seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operation.

2. Interim Periods:

There have been no material changes in the financial condition of the Company in interim periods for the past several years. The Company expects its plan of operations, as previously discussed, will result in significant growth strides in the next 12 months.

C. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements that represent a definitive agreement that is unconditionally binding or subject only to customary closing conditions, or, there being no such agreement, when settlement of the transaction occurs.

Item 5. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS:

To the best knowledge of the Company, there are no current, past, pending or threatened legal proceedings or administrative actions either by or against the Company that could have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition, or operations. The Securities and Exchange Commission ordered a suspension of trading of Company stock from February 16, 2012 through March 1, 2012.

Item 6. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES:

The Company has not defaulted in the payment of principal, interest, a sinking or purchase fund installment, or had any other material default. Likewise, it has no arrearages in the payment of dividends.

Item 7. OTHER INFORMATION:

The Company has no current material items to report relative to a current update.

Item 8. EXHIBITS:

Every material contract, not made in the ordinary course of business, that will be performed after the disclosure statement is posted through the OTC Disclosure and News Service or was entered into not more than two years before such posting: There are no such material contracts.

Any contract to which directors, officers, promoters, voting trustees, security holders named in the disclosure statement, or the Designated Advisor for Disclosure are parties other than contracts involving only the purchase or sale of current assets having a determinable market price, at such market price: There are no such contracts.

1. Any contract upon which the issuer's business is substantially dependent, including but not limited to contracts with principal customers, principal suppliers, and franchise agreements: There are no such contracts.

2. Any contract for the purchase or sale of any property, plant or equipment for consideration exceeding 15% of such assets of the company. There are no such contracts.

3. Any material lease under which a part of the property described in the disclosure statement is held by the company: There are no such leases.

4. Any management contract or any compensatory plan, contract or arrangement, including but not limited to plans relating to options, warrants or rights, pension, retirement or deferred compensation or bonus, incentive or profit sharing (or if not set forth in any formal document, a written description thereof) in which any director or any executive officer of the company participates; and any other management contract or any other compensatory plan, contract, or arrangement n which any other executive officer of the company participates: There are no such contracts, compensatory plans or arrangements.

   Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

1. A complete copy of the current Articles of Incorporation of the Company is on file in the Issuer Information and Disclosure Statement of the Company and is incorporated by reference. If the Articles of Incorporation should ever be amended, a complete copy of the same shall be filed.

A complete copy of the Bylaws of the Company is on file in the Issuer Information and Disclosure Statement of the Company and is incorporated by reference. Should the Bylaws be amended at any time, a complete copy of the same shall be filed.

Item 9. CERTIFICATION:

I, Edward Larson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report Ending March 31, 2012 of Nikron Technologies, 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: May 10, 2012

/s/ Edward Larson

Edward Larson, President

NIKRON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Exhibit A

Financial Statements

As of March 31, 2012

CONTENTS

NIKRON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(UNAUDITED)

BALANCE SHEET

As of March 31, 2012

ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,381
Property and Equipment	36,250
Furniture & Equipment	
Other Assets	
Intellectual Property Valuation	904,246
Branded Internet Names	30,000
Total Assets:	$977,877
LIABILITIES	
Current	
Accounts payable	$0
Long Term	
Long Term Loans	942,018
Total Liabilities:	$942,018
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	
Common stock 500,000,000 authorized shares, no par value, issued and outstanding – 420,283,050	19,905
Paid in Capital	521,988
Retained Earnings (Deficit)	(506,034)
Total shareholders' equity (Deficiency)	35,859
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$977,877

These financial statements and notes thereto present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company and the results of its operations and cash flows for the periods presented, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, consistently applied and hereby certified by Robert M. Gaither, Jr., Secretary and Director for Nikron Technologies, Inc.

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

NIKRON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2012

	For the period January 1, 2012 to March 31, 2012
REVENUES:	
Total revenues	0
EXPENSES:	
Technology Research & Development	0
General & Administrative	9,663
Travel & Entertainment	215
Total expenses	$9,878
Net (loss) before provision income taxes	($9.878)
Net (loss)	($9,878)
Basic and Diluted Earnings per shares	0
Weighted Average Number of Common shares	420,283,050

These financial statements and notes thereto present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company and the results of its operations and cash flows for the periods presented, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, consistently applied and hereby certified by Robert M. Gaither, Jr., Secretary and Director for Nikron Technologies, Inc.

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

NIKRON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2012

	For the period January 1, 2012 to March 31, 2012
Net Income (Loss)	($9,878)
Adjustments to income	0
Change in Notes Payable	$15,000
Cash Provided for from Operations	5,122
Investing Activities	(0)
Financing Activities	0
Net Cash (Used) Provided in Operating Activities	5,122
Beginning Cash or Equivalent	2,259
Ending Cash or Equivalent	$7,381
Supplemental Information	
Taxes	0
Interest	0

These financial statements and notes thereto present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company and the results of its operations and cash flows for the periods presented, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, consistently applied and hereby certified by Robert M. Gaither, Jr., Secretary and Director for Nikron Technologies, Inc.

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

STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

January 1 through March 31, 2012

(UNAUDITED)

	Number of Shares	Capital Stock	Additional Paid In Capital	Profit (Loss)	Shareholder Equity (Deficiency)
Balance, January 1, 2009	**19,905,050**	**19,905**	**175,000**	**(30,405)`**	**164,500**
Net Loss				**(136,500)**	**(136,500**
Balance December 31, 2009	**19,905,050**	**19,905**	**175,0000**	**(166,905)**	**28,000**
Net Loss				**(148,600)**	**(148,600)**
Balance, December 31, 2010	**19,905,050**	**19,905**	**175,000**	**(315,505)**	**(120,600)**
Net Loss				**(49,668)**	**(49,668)**
Balance, December 31, 2012	**19,905,050**	**19,905**	**175,000**	**(365,173)**	**(170,268)**
Net Loss				**(91,535)**	**(91,535)**
Shares issued for cash	**---**		**127,500**		**127,500**
Balance, June 30, 2012	**30,015,000**	**19,905**	**302,500**	**(456,708)**	**(134,303)**
Net Loss				**(2,922)**	**(2,922)**
Shares issued for cash	**365,543,050**		**178,488**		**178,488**
Balance, September 30, 2012	**395,558,050**	**19,905**	**480,988**	**(459,630)**	**41,263**
Net Loss				**(36,526)**	**(36,526)**
Shares Issued for Cash	**24,300,000**		**41,000**		**41,000**
Balance, December 31, 2012	**419,858,050**	**19,905**	**521,988**	**(496,156)**	**45,737**
Net Loss				**(9,878)**	**(9,878)**
Share issued	**425,000**				
Balance, March 31, 2012	**420,283,050**	**19,905**	**521,988**	**(506,034)**	**35,859**

These financial statements and notes thereto present fairly, in all material respects,
the financial position of the company and the results of its operations and cash flows for the periods presented, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted
in the United States, consistently applied and hereby certified by
Robert M. Gaither, Jr., Secretary and Director for Nikron Technologies, Inc.

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

NIKRON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Organization and Business

NIKRON TECHNOLOGIES, INC. was originally incorporated under the laws of the state of Colorado on November 12, 1981 as Cliff Young Restaurants, Inc. On July 15, 1991, the name of the Company was changed to CYR, Inc. On October 16, 2000, the name of the Company was changed to the present NIKRON TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (NKRN) to more accurately reflect current business activities.

Note 2 - Summary Of Significant Accounting Practices

The relevant accounting policies and procedures are listed below.

Accounting Basis

The statements were prepared following generally accepted accounting principles of the United States of
America consistently applied.

Certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted. The financial statements reflect adjustments (consisting only normal recurring adjustments), which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the periods presented. The results from operations for the interim periods are not indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year or any future period. Certain prior period amounts may have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

Management Certification

The financial statements herein are certified by the officers of the Company to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, consistently applied.

Unit of Measurement

The United States currency is being used as the unit of measurement in these financial statements.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of many financial instruments has been determined by the Company, using available market information and valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required in estimating fair value. Accordingly, the estimates may not be indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange.

Earnings per Share

The basic earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the Company's net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares during the year. The diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding is the basic weighted number of shares adjusted as of the first of the year for any potentially dilutive debt or equity. The Company has no options, warrants or similar securities issued or pending.

Dividends

The Company has not yet adopted any policy regarding payment of dividends. No dividends have been paid during the periods shown.

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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Concentration of Credit Risk

SFAS No. 105, "Disclosure of Information about Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Financial Instruments with Concentration of Credit Risk," requires disclosure of any significant off-balance sheet risk and credit risk concentration. The Company does not have significant off-balance sheet risk or credit concentration.

Related Party Transactions and Balances

There have been no related party transactions during the period.

Accounts Receivable

The trade accounts receivable and allowances for bad debt are shown below.

	03/31/12
Trade Accounts Receivable	
Allowances	0

Trade Accounts Receivable, net	0

Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation will be computed using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

	03/31/12
Furniture and equipment	$36,250
Accumulated Depreciation	0
Furniture and equipment, net	$36,250

Revenue Recognition

To date the Company has had no significant revenue. When the Company does have revenue it will follow industry standards in reporting same.

Advertising

Advertising is expensed when incurred. There has been no advertising in the previous several years.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is the total of the current taxes payable and the net of the change in the deferred income taxes. Provision is made for the deferred income taxes where differences exist between the period in which transactions affect current taxable income and the period in which they enter into the determination of net income in the financial statements.

Note 3 - Going Concern Assumption

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the Company has accumulated a loss. This raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from this uncertainty.

Note 4— Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock - The Company was organized on November 12, 1987 and has authorized 500,000,000 shares of common stock with no par value and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock without par value.

Note 5—Provision for Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards NO. 109 accounting for Income Taxes. SFAS No. 109 requires the use of an asset and liability approach in accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities and the tax rates in effect when these differences are expected to reverse.

SFAS No. 109 requires the reduction of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. In the Company's opinion, it is uncertain whether they will generate sufficient taxable income in the future to fully utilize the net deferred tax asset. Accordingly, a valuation allowance equal to the deferred tax asset has been recorded. The total deferred tax asset is $75,905 which is calculated by multiplying a 15% estimated tax rate by the items making up the deferred tax account, the Net Operating Loss (NOL) of $506,034.

The provision for income taxes is comprised of the net changes in deferred taxes less the valuation account plus the current taxes payable as shown in the chart below.

Net changes in Deferred Tax Benefit less valuation account	0
Current Taxes Payable	0
Net Provision for Income Taxes	0

The federal NOL is due to expire 20 years from the date of its creation. The chart below shows the year of creation, the amount of each estimated year's NOL and the year of expiration if not utilized.

Year Created	Amount	Year to Expire
Previous Balance	$4,561	2027
2009	$20,475	2028
2010	$22,290	2029
2011	$27,097	2030
2012	$1,481	2031
Total NOL Carry forward	$75,905	

The Company has not filed any federal income returns for several years.

Note 6— Segment Information

Segment information is presented in accordance with SFAS 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. This standard is based on a management approach, which requires segmentation based upon the Company's internal organization and disclosure of revenue based upon internal accounting methods. For the period shown there has been no revenue in which to segment.

Note 7— Operating Leases and other Commitments

The Company has no lease obligations other than its office lease, which is for a one-year period from January to January.

Note 8— The Effect of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Below is a listing of the most recent accounting standards and their effect on the Company.

SFAS 148 - Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure

Amends FASB 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that voluntarily changes to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation.

SFAS 149 - Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

This Statement amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts (collectively referred to as derivatives) and for hedging activities under FASB Statement NO. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.

SFAS 150 - Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity

This Statement requires that such instruments be classified as liabilities in the balance sheet. *SFAS* 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003.

Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46)

Effective January 31, 2003, The Financial Accounting Standards Board requires certain variable interest entities to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary of the entity if the equity investors in the entity do not have the characteristics of a continuing financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The Company has not invested in any such entities, and does not expect to do so in the foreseeable future.
The adoption of these new Statements is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results or operations, or cash flows.

Note 9—Reliance on Officers

The Officers, Advisors and Consultants to the Company have experience in oil recovery operations and general business matters. If they were no longer able or willing to function in that capacity the Company would be negatively affected.

Note 10 – Long-term Debt

The company has long-term notes in the amount of $942,018 due to certain stockholders. Additionally, the Company has received advances from shareholders which are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Note 11 – Notice of Financial Information

Pertaining to the financial data contained herein, information gathered and compiled is accurate and complete in its reporting, however, there may be changes or modifications needed to adjust these financial records to reflect the exact financial data report

Note 12 – Subsequent Event

The Company has acquired 275,000,000 shares of common stock which it intends to cancel in the immediate future, thereby reducing the amount of issued and outstanding common shares by said 275,000,000 shares.