REDIJET, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
March 31, 2013

NOTE A Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Company Background

Redijet, Inc. was formed as a corporation under the laws of the State of Colorado on April 27, 1993 under the name Communications Systems International ("CSI"). On September 14, 1995, our predecessor, CSI, merged with Redden Dynamics, Inc. (“RDI”), a Delaware Corporation, which cancelled all of its shares and contributed 100% of its asset to CSI. As a result of the Merger, RDI ceased to exist and CSI became the surviving corporation. On May 25, 2007, we changed our name from Communications Systems International, Inc. to Redijet, Inc.

The Company operates aircraft for business travelers. It also offers personalized catering services on clients' flights. The Company was founded by jet travelers and is committed to providing services to customers to tailor their specific needs. The Company offers several levels of service:

- Jet Club – In Jet Club, individuals receive a percentage ownership in the aircraft in exchange for a retainer that includes monthly maintenance fees, and management fees. The member of the Jet Club pays hourly use fees.

- Charter Sales – We estimate our clients will charter our jets 100 hours per month, per jet, and our profits will be adjusted by the operating costs of the plane.

The Company also offers personalized catering on all flights. The unparalleled experience will define Redijet as the preferred choice for membership and luxury corporate or chartered travel.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles. The following summarizes the more significant of such policies:

Principles of Consolidation

The financial statements include the accounts of the Company. The Company has no subsidiaries and so no consolidation is necessary.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand or on deposit in banks and all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less. The Company had a cash balance of $299 as of March 31, 2013.

Income Taxes

The Company applies the provision of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes.” This statement requires an asset and liability approach for financial accounting and reporting of income taxes, and the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and tax basis of the Company’s assets and liabilities at enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such amounts are realized or settled.

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U. S. 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) number 104, "Revenue Recognition." SAB 104 clarifies application of U. S. generally accepted accounting principles to revenue transactions.

Fees are generally received at the time services are performed. There were no unfinished services in progress as of March 31, 2013. Any deposits received prior to the commencement of services are recorded as deferred revenues. As of March 31, 2013, deferred revenues were $0.

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities – Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (“SFAS 159”). SFAS 159 allows entities the option to measure eligible financial instruments at fair value as of specified dates. Such election, which may be applied on an instrument by instrument basis, is typically irrevocable once elected. The Company elected not to measure any additional financial assets or liabilities at fair value at the time SFAS 159 was adopted on January 1, 2010. As a result, implementation of SFAS 159 had no impact on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements. In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations (“SFAS 141R”) and SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51(“SFAS 160”). SFAS No. 141R requires an acquirer to measure the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at their fair values on the acquisition date, with goodwill being the excess value over the net identifiable assets acquired. SFAS No. 160 clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. The calculation of earnings per share will continue to be based on income amounts attributable to the parent. SFAS No. 141R and SFAS No. 160 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is prohibited. The Company has not yet determined the effect on its consolidated financial statements, if any, upon adoption of SFAS No. 141R or SFAS No. 160.

In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161, “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133” (“FAS 161”), which requires enhanced disclosures about a company’s derivative and hedging activities. The Company currently is evaluating the impact of the adoption of the enhanced disclosures required by FAS 161 which is effective for the Company at the beginning of its fiscal year 2011.

In May 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 162, “The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“FAS 162”). The new standard is intended to improve financial reporting by identifying a consistent framework, or hierarchy, for selecting accounting principles to be used in preparing financial statements that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for nongovernmental entities in the United States. FAS 162 is effective 60 days following SEC approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing amendments to AU Section 411, “The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.” The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, of adopting FAS 162, on its Consolidated Financial Statements

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 163, Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60 (“SFAS 163”). SFAS 163 clarifies how Statement 60 applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts, including the recognition and measurement of premium revenue and claim liabilities. This Statement also requires expanded disclosures about financial guarantee insurance contracts. SFAS 163 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect that the adoption of SFAS 163 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Fixed Assets

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided using the double-declining balance method over the useful lives of the related assets. See Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Basic and Diluted Income (Loss) Per Share Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share has been calculated by dividing the net income (loss) for the year by the basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding assuming that the capital structure in place subsequent to the reverse merger had occurred as of the beginning of the first period presented. There are no dilutive investments outstanding as of the balance sheet date.

Advertising Costs

All advertising costs are expensed when incurred. The advertising expense for the year ending March 31, 2013 was 0.

NOTE B Accounting for Income Taxes

For the quarter ended on March 31, 2013, the Company recognizes total $0 deferred tax assets in connection with the operating loss of $11,398. As of March 31, 2013, total deferred tax assets were $0.

NOTE C- GOING CONCERN

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. As of March 31, 2013, the Company had an accumulated deficit of ($185,680), raising substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

Management's plan to address the Company's ability to continue as a going concern includes: obtaining additional funding from the sale of the Company's securities and establishing revenues. Although management believes that it will be able to obtain the necessary funding to allow the Company to remain a going concern through the methods discussed above, there can be no assurances that such methods will prove successful. Should we be unsuccessful, the Company may need to discontinue its operations.

NOTE D Related Party Transactions

The Company has not had any related party transactions for the period ending March 31, 2013.

NOTE E – ISSUANCE HISTORY

On April 6, 2008, the Company issued a convertible promissory note (the "Note") in the principal amount of $100,000 to Qwoter, Inc. ("Qwoter") with a one-year term and the Note is convertible into shares of Common Stock at a conversion price of $.001 per share. Under the Note, the Company shall pay to Qwoter $8,333 as principal and $2,803 as interest on a monthly basis until April 01, 2009. As of June 15, 2009, the Company failed to pay off the Note. On January 19, 2012, Qwoter assigned all of its right, title and interests in and to the Note to Jeffrey Miller. On January 30, 2012, Jeffrey Miller then assigned all of his right, title and interests in and to the Note to the BHI Group ("BHI").

On January 31, 2013, the Company issued 13,000,000 shares of Common Stock to Jeffrey Miller for his compensation as a Chief Executive Officer and principal officer of the Company.

On April 10, 2013, the Company issued to Jeffrey Miller 100,000,000 shares of Common Stock in exchange of his service as a principal officer of the Company.