VANCORD CAPITAL INC.

(FORMERLY LYYNKS INC.)

Report to Stockholders

November 28, 2014

Table of Contents

I. Our Business.

General

Vancord Capital Inc. (formerly Lyynks Inc.), a Delaware corporation ("we", "us" or "the Company"), is an entertainment software technology company that has developed media and entertainment related distribution applications for the online distribution of any content, including audio and video content. Lyynks is a global internet content broadcast platform that can facilitate for its customers the online distribution of music, television, movies, graphics, interactive advertising and social media.

Our business is subject to several significant risks, any of which could materially adversely affect our business, our operating results, our financial condition and the actual outcome of matters as to which we make forward-looking statements. (See "Risk Factors".)

History

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on August 23, 2002 under the name Medusa Style Corporation for the purpose of an internet distribution business. Effective February 21, 2014, the Company was reincorporated in Delaware through the merger into Lyynks Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary, and on November 25, 2014 we changed our name to Vancord Capital Inc. in light of the determination of our Board, effective December 1, 2014, to transfer all of the Company's business and assets to a wholly-owned subsidiary which would change its name to Lyynks Inc. The shares of the subsidiary would be distributed pro-rata in a distribution to our stockholders and will not be traded publicly.

Reorganization of the Company's Business

The Company incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary under the laws of the State of Delaware on April 21, 2014, under the name Lyynks Technologies Inc. ("Technologies"), for the purpose of the acquisition by Technologies of the assets of the Company through a reorganization (the "Reorganization"), pursuant to a Reorganization Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2014 ("Agreement"). The assets of the Company's business are for the online distribution of audio and video content (the "Business"). The Closing under the Agreement is December 1, 2014 (or such later date as is agreed by the parties). Under the Agreement, we will transfer to Technologies all of the assets of our Business in exchange for 82,021,538 authorized but previously unissued shares of our Common Stock (the "Stock") of Technologies and the assumption by Technologies of all of the liabilities of the Company. In connection with said Reorganization, we will distribute pro-rata to our stockholders the stock of Technologies which we acquire in the reorganization. In anticipation of the Reorganization, the Company, on November 25, 2014, changed its name to Vancord Capital Inc., and on November 26, 2014, Technologies changed its name to Lyynks Inc. Following the Reorganization, the shares of Technologies distributed to the Company's stockholders will be "restricted securities" as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act and will not be publicly traded.

Following the closing of the Reorganization discussed above, the discussion below of our business, the risks associated therewith and the financial statements of the Company included in this stockholder report will all be applicable to the business to be conducted by Technologies. As the transferee of the Business, Technologies will continue our business operations and operate our business pursuant to the Reorganization, after the closing. Our current management team and Board of Directors will be substantially the same as the management team and Board of Directors of Technologies following the Reorganization, and the stockholdings of the stockholders of Technologies will be identical to those of our stockholders prior to the Reorganization. Our Board has determined to proceed with the Reorganization so that the Business can be operated as a private business to facilitate raising capital for the Business more effectively and efficiently. We also believe that the effectiveness of our equity-based compensation programs will be increased by tying the value of the equity compensation awarded to employees, officers and directors more directly to the performance of the business for which these individuals provide services.

<u>Business</u>

We have developed software products for the online distribution of audio and video content. We intend to capitalize on the worldwide growth of digital media. We are focusing exclusively on the internet delivery of entertainment, like music and interactive content. One of the areas on which we are concentrating initially is the music business. We believe that our demographic for music content will be attractive to marketers and advertisers seeking interactive marketing opportunities. We intend to earn interactive marketing revenues through a variety of traditional ad units and targeted permission-based E-mail marketing, paid search marketing and affiliate marketing.

We are in public beta, and users in the whole world are able to sign up for an account. Our systems are fully operational for purchases of music by users worldwide, through Paypal or the standard credit cards. Our website can be accessed through our website with the Windows, Apple and Google desktop operating systems and through our app which is available for the Apple IOS 8 operating system at present.

We direct and manage our product development and maintenance internally, including website development with content customer and user interfaces, and maintenance and hosting functions. We believe our programs and applications will enhance the user's experience with internet content. We plan to provide a service that end users can use to deliver their content with potentially a global reach. Additionally end users can use our social network integration to share content links to promote content or content providers.

Looking forward, we plan to pursue targeted opportunities for partnerships, joint ventures and other forms of investment with industry partners.

Intellectual Property

We are proceeding with the registration in the U.S. and in certain international jurisdictions of the trademark "Lyyn ks" for our website and related applications. We believe that we presently have, or are capable of acquiring, ownership and control of the intellectual property rights that are necessary to conduct our operations.

Regulation

We will be subject to various federal, state and local laws that govern the conduct of our proposed business, including state and local advertising, consumer protection, credit protection, licensing, and other labor and employment regulations. Online video content, games and mobile services traffic is projected to increase substantially over the next three to four years according to an industry forecast, and the Company expects regulation of that online traffic will increase.

Network neutrality is the principle that internet users should be in control of what content they view and what applications they use on the internet. The internet has operated according to this neutrality principle since its earliest days. The Federal Communications Commission on May 15, 2014 voted 3-2 to open for public debate and issued "net neutrality" rules which are meant to prevent Internet providers from knowingly slowing data, but would allow content providers to pay for a guaranteed fast lane of service.

Under the new proposal, there is a potential for broadband providers charging consumers for how much data they consume, and phone and cable companies will be allowed to sell to internet companies faster data delivery for additional fees. Any additional fees imposed on consumers based on Web usage or network fast-track delivery options for additional fees could adversely impact our proposed business.

Competition

The internet content distribution industry is extremely competitive and is dominated by several large companies with worldwide name brand recognition and substantial financial resources. In attempting to attract content customers to our proposed applications and products, we will be competing with online providers of audio and video entertainment, such as Netflix, Amazon, Blockbuster, Google, YouTube and Apple's iTunes, home systems providing digital delivery of movies, web-based video channels, cable and satellite television providers, movie theaters, live theater, sporting events, and other similar businesses that compete for the general public's entertainment dollar, as well as large software developers. In the market of internet delivery of music content, we will be competing with companies such as Spotify, TuneCore, CD Baby and ReverbNation. There can be no assurance that our technology will succeed in the marketplace in face of this competition, where technologies are rapidly changing and advancing, or that other companies will not develop technologies superior to ours. New technologies may emerge that render our technology obsolete. Many of the companies with which we will be competing have worldwide name recognition and substantially greater capital resources for program and application development and for marketing and advertising than we do.

Further, many consumers maintain simultaneous relationships with multiple in-home entertainment video providers and can easily shift spending from one provider to another. For example, consumers may subscribe to cable, rent a DVD from Redbox or Blockbuster, buy a DVD from Wal-Mart or Amazon, download a movie from Apple iTunes, watch a television show on Hulu.com, and subscribe to Netflix, or some combination thereof, all in the same month. New competitors may be able to launch new businesses at a relatively low cost. internet delivery of content represents only one of many existing and potential new technologies for viewing entertainment video.

Employees

The Company currently has 12 employees. The Company has engaged the services of independent consultants to assist with management, software programming and development. We plan to engage full-time employees in this area as our business develops.

Executive Offices

We lease the space for our principal office in Burbank, California under a sublease expiring December 31, 2014, at a monthly rental of $10,000. We anticipate that our current office space will accommodate our operations for the foreseeable future.

Legal Proceedings

Stride & Associates. We are a defendant in a suit filed September 2, 2009 by Stride & Associates, Inc. in the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles Superior Court-North Central District, for the amount of $19,500, plus interest, for services allegedly rendered by the plaintiff to the Company in connection with personnel placement. The plaintiff has filed a judgment in the amount of $21,620 against us in this litigation, and the Company has accrued the full amount. We intend to settle this matter.

Risk Factors

Risks related to our lack of liquidity

WE HAVE NO REVENUES AND HAVE INCURRED AND EXPECT TO CONTINUE TO INCUR SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES. WE WILL NOT BE SUCCESSFUL UNLESS WE REVERSE THIS TREND.

Through May 31, 2014, we have not generated any revenues. As a result, we have generated significant operating losses since our formation and expect to incur substantial losses and negative operating cash flows for the foreseeable future. For the year ended August 31, 2013 our net loss was $3,165,586 and as of August 31, 2013 we had we had an accumulated deficit of $19,888,429. We anticipate that our existing cash and cash equivalents will not be sufficient to fund our business needs over the next 12 months and estimate that we will require approximately $2,000,000 in additional capital in that period to finance our software development activities. Although our major shareholders have provided financial support over the past fiscal year, there is no assurance that they will continue to make equity investments in the Company or that, if our shareholders do not continue to make equity investments in the Company, we will be able to negotiate an alternate source of capital.

GOING CONCERN**.**

Primarily as a result of our recurring losses and our lack of liquidity in connection with our fiscal year ended August 31, 2012**,** we received a report from our independent auditors that includes an explanatory paragraph describing the substantial uncertainty as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

Risks related to our business

THIS IS A NEW BUSINESS CATEGORY AND MANAGEMENT HAS NO EXPERIENCE WITH THIS BUSINESS

Management has begun efforts to engage in the business of online distribution of audio and video content. We have no experience in this business category, and we have no way to determine whether it will be successful. To date, we have received no revenues from this business. We will have to obtain significant additional capital to develop our business. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain sufficient capital for this purpose.

WE ARE IN THE EARLY STAGES OF PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND OUR SUCCESS IS UNCERTAIN.

We are a development stage company and are in the early stages of developing our products and services. We have not yet successfully developed any of our products and services to the final completion stage. We may fail to develop any products or services, to implement our business model and strategy successfully or to revise our business model and strategy should industry conditions and competition change. We cannot make any assurances that any of our product candidates, if successfully developed, would generate sufficient revenues to enable us to be profitable. Furthermore, we cannot make any assurances that we will be successful in addressing these risks. If we are not, our business, results of operations and financial condition will be materially adversely affected.

WE HAVE A LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY AND WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOP OUR BUSINESS.

Our limited operating history makes predicting our future operating results difficult. As a software development company with a limited history, we face numerous risks and uncertainties in the competitive markets. In particular, we have not proven that we can:

- develop online audio and video distribution software in a manner that enables us to be profitable and meet strategic partner and customer requirements;
- develop and maintain relationships with key customers and strategic partners that will be necessary to optimize the market value of our products and services;
- raise sufficient capital in the public and/or private markets; or
- respond effectively to competitive pressures.

If we are unable to accomplish these goals, our business is unlikely to succeed. Even if we are able to license certain of our technology to generate revenue we will still be operating at a significant loss during the course of our software development program.

IF WE ARE UNABLE TO ESTABLISH SALES AND MARKETING CAPABILITIES OR ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS WITH THIRD PARTIES TO SELL AND MARKET PRODUCTS AND SERVICES WE DEVELOP, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO GENERATE PRODUCT REVENUE.

We do not currently have an organization for the sales, marketing and distribution of software products and related services. We anticipate that we will seek to enter into strategic alliances, distribution agreements or other arrangements with third parties to market any products or services we develop. If we are unable to enter into such agreements, we would have to build sales, marketing, managerial and other non-technical capabilities and develop, train and or manage a sales force, all of which would cause us to incur substantial additional expenses. If we are unable to establish adequate sales, marketing and distribution capabilities, whether independently or with third parties, we may not be able to generate product revenue and may not become profitable.

OUR SOFTWARE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES ARE SUBJECT TO THE RISK OF FAILURE INHERENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTS OR SERVICES BASED ON NEW AND UNPROVED TECHNOLOGIES.

Because our software is and will be based on new technologies, it is subject to risk of failure. These risks include the possibility that:

- our new approaches will not result in any products or services that gain market acceptance;
- our software will unfavorably interact with other types of commonly used software, thus restricting the circumstances in which it may be used;
- proprietary rights of third parties will preclude us from marketing a new product; or
- third parties will market superior or more cost-effective products or services.

As a result, our activities, either directly or through corporate partners, may not result in any commercially viable products or services.

OUR SOFTWARE PRODUCTS AND RELATED SERVICES MAY BE SUBJECT TO FUTURE PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIMS. SUCH PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIMS COULD RESULT IN EXPENSIVE AND TIME-CONSUMING LITIGATION AND PAYMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGES.

The development, testing, marketing, sale and use of software runs a risk that product liability claims may be asserted against us if it is believed that the use or testing of our products and services have caused adverse technology problems to existing systems. We cannot make assurances that claims, suits or complaints relating to the use of our technology will not be asserted against us in the future. If a product liability claim asserted against us was successful, we may be required to limit commercialization of our technology. Regardless of merit or outcome, claims against us may result in significant diversion of our management's time and attention, expenditure of large amounts of cash on legal fees, expenses and damages and a decreased demand for our products and services. We cannot make any assurances that we will be able to acquire or maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost or in sufficient amounts to protect us.

WE DO NOT HOLD ANY PATENTS ON OUR TECHNOLOGY AND IT MAY BE DIFFICULT TO PROTECT OUR TECHNOLOGY.

We do not have any patents issued or patents pending. We do have development work or source code which we believe has the potential for patent protection. We will evaluate our business benefits in pursuing patents in the future. We protect all of our development work with confidentiality agreements with our engineers, employees and any outside contractors. However, third parties may, in an unauthorized manner, attempt to use, copy or otherwise obtain and market or distribute our intellectual property or technology or otherwise develop a product with the same functionality as our software. Policing unauthorized use of our software and intellectual property rights is difficult, and nearly impossible on a worldwide basis. Therefore, we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken or will take in the future will prevent misappropriation of our technology or intellectual property, particularly in foreign

countries where we plan to do business or where our software will be sold or used, where the laws may not protect proprietary rights as fully as do the laws of the United States or where the enforcement of such laws is not common or effective.

A DISPUTE CONCERNING THE INFRINGEMENT OR MISAPPROPRIATION OF OUR PROPRIETARY RIGHTS OR THE PROPRIETARY RIGHTS OF OTHERS COULD BE TIME CONSUMING AND COSTLY AND AN UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME COULD HARM OUR BUSINESS.

There is significant litigation in the software field regarding patents and other intellectual property rights. Recently, for example, litigation has been filed against Apple Inc., Google Inc., Facebook Inc., Yahoo Inc., Netflix Inc. and AOL Inc. alleging infringement of technology developed by the plaintiff company in the litigation. Accordingly, we may be exposed to future litigation by third parties based on claims that our software, technologies or activities infringe the intellectual property rights of others. Although we try to avoid infringement, there is the risk that we will use a patented technology owned or licensed by another person or entity and/or be sued for infringement of a patent owned by a third party. If our products are found to infringe any patents, we may have to pay significant damages or be prevented from making, using, selling, offering for sale or importing such products or services or from practicing methods that employ such products and services.

Further, third parties, including persons involved in the founding of the Company, may assert claims as to purported license rights or agreements with respect to the software that the Company has under development, and we may be required to litigate the validity of or settle any such claims.

CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS WITH EMPLOYEES AND OTHERS MAY NOT ADEQUATELY PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF OUR TRADE SECRETS AND OTHER PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND MAY NOT ADEQUATELY PROTECT OUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.

Our success also depends upon the skills, knowledge and experience of our technical personnel, our consultants and advisors as well as our licensors and contractors. Because we operate in a highly competitive field, we rely almost wholly on trade secrets to protect our proprietary technology and processes. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. We enter into confidentiality and intellectual property assignment agreements with our corporate partners, employees, consultants, outside scientific collaborators, developers and other advisors. These agreements generally require that the receiving party keep confidential and not disclose to third parties all confidential information developed by the receiving party or made known to the receiving party by us during the course of the receiving party's relationship with us. These agreements also generally provide that inventions conceived by the receiving party in the course of rendering services to us will be our exclusive property. However, these agreements may be breached and may not effectively assign intellectual property rights to us. Our trade secrets also could be independently discovered by competitors, in which case we would not be able to prevent use of such trade secrets by our competitors. The enforcement of a claim alleging that a party illegally obtained and used our trade secrets could be difficult, expensive and time consuming and the outcome unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States may be less willing to protect trade secrets. The failure to obtain or maintain meaningful trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive position.

WE WILL RELY ON THIRD PARTIES TO PROVIDE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE, BANDWIDTH PROVIDERS, DATA CENTERS (HOSTING) AND OTHER THIRD PARTIES. INTERRUPTION OR FAILURE IN THE SERVICES AND PRODUCTS PROVIDED BY THESE THIRD PARTIES COULD SERIOUSLY HARM OUR BUSINESS, REPUTATION AND OPERATING RESULTS.

We will rely on third-party vendors, including software development and maintenance, data center (hosting) and bandwidth providers. Any disruption in the services provided by these third-party providers or any failure of these third-party providers to handle current or higher volumes of use could significantly harm our business. Any financial or other difficulties our providers face may have negative effects on our business, the nature and extent of which we cannot predict. We expect to experience interruptions and delays in service and availability; any errors, failures, interruptions or delays experienced in connection with these third-party vendors could negatively impact our relationship with customers, could adversely affect our brand, reputation and business, could adversely harm our business, and could expose us to liabilities to third parties.

OUR BUSINESS DEPENDS ON OUR SOFTWARE AND SERVER AND NETWORK HARDWARE AS WELL AS OUR ABILITY TO SCALE OUR TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITY.

The performance of our software, server, and networking hardware infrastructure is critical to our business and reputation and our ability to attract users, advertisers, members and e-commerce partners. An unexpected and/or substantial increase in the use of our website(s) could strain the capacity of our systems, which could lead to slower response time or system failures. Any slowdowns or system failures could adversely affect the speed and responsiveness of our website(s) and diminish the experience for our customers and members. If the usage of our website(s) substantially increases, we may need to procure additional servers, networking equipment and bandwidth from third parties to maintain adequate data transmission speeds, the availability of which may be limited or the cost of which may be significant. Any system failure that causes an interruption in service or a decrease in the responsiveness of our

website(s) could reduce traffic on our website(s) and, if sustained or repeated, could impair our reputation and the attractiveness of our brand as well as reduce revenue and negatively impact our operating results.

COMPUTER VIRUSES, COMPUTER ATTACKS AND SECURITY BREACHES COULD HARM OUR BUSINESS.

The networks are vulnerable to damaging software programs, such as computer viruses and worms. Certain of these programs have disabled the ability of computers to access the internet, requiring users to obtain technical support in order to gain access to the internet. Other programs have had the potential to damage or delete computer programs. The development and widespread dissemination of harmful programs has the potential to seriously disrupt internet usage. If internet usage is significantly disrupted for an extended period of time, or if the prevalence of these programs results in decreased residential internet usage, our proposed business could be materially and adversely impacted.

To succeed, online communications must provide a secure transmission of confidential information over public networks. Our security measures may not detect or prevent security breaches that could harm our business. An increasing number of websites have reported breaches of their security. Any compromise of our security could harm our reputation and, therefore, our business.

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND LEGAL UNCERTAINTIES COULD REDUCE DEMAND FOR OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OR INCREASE THE COST OF DOING BUSINESS.

Government regulation and legal uncertainties could increase our costs and risks of doing business on the internet. There are currently few laws or regulations that specifically regulate commerce on the internet. Moreover, it may take years to determine the extent to which existing laws relating to issues such as property ownership, defamation, taxation and personal privacy are applicable to the internet. However, the application of existing laws, the adoption of new laws and regulations in the future, or increased regulatory scrutiny with respect to issues such as user privacy, pricing, taxation and the characteristics and quality of products and services, could create uncertainty in the internet marketplace.

Network neutrality is the principle that internet users should be in control of what content they view and what applications they use on the internet. The internet has operated according to this neutrality principle since its earliest days. The Federal Communications Commission on May 15, 2014 voted 3-2 to open for public debate and issued “net neutrality” rules which are meant to prevent Internet providers from knowingly slowing data, but would allow content providers to pay for a guaranteed fast lane of service.

Our proposed business operations could be materially impacted if the FCC rules or legislation do not safeguard net neutrality as it has been in effect, and our proposed operations could be adversely affected in an environment where net neutrality was not required to be observed by telecommunications carriers in their pricing.

“Content delivery networks” that distribute video online and own the fiber-optic highways that move video traffic among networks have “peering arrangements” for moving video traffic, but in certain situations these companies are imposing fees on other networks if traffic moved for the other network or networks is out of balance with traffic moved by the network that is imposing the fee. The imposition of such fees could have an adverse effect on online distribution of video, in that costs could go up for some networks and the content providers using such networks.

The CAN-SPAM Act of 2003, a federal law that impacts the way certain commercial E-mails are sent over the internet, took effect January 1, 2004 and preempted most state commercial E-mail laws. Penalties for failure to comply with the CAN-SPAM Act include significant fines, forfeiture of property and imprisonment. This law and other laws or regulations that impact E-mail advertising could reduce our revenues.

The Children’s Online Protection Act and the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act restrict the distribution of materials considered harmful to children and impose additional restrictions on the ability of online services to collect information from minors. In addition, the Protection of Children from Sexual Predators Act of 1998 requires online service providers to report evidence of violations of federal child pornography laws under certain circumstances. Any failure on our part to comply with these laws and regulations may subject us to additional liabilities.

In our proposed business activities as an online distributor of audio and video content, the Internal Revenue Service may take the position that we are a “broker” and required to report users’ sales to the IRS, if a certain sales volume is surpassed. A requirement such as this could have adversely affect the growth of e-commerce in our network and have an adverse impact on our members and on our business.

OUR BUSINESS AND OUR USERS AND MEMBERS MAY BE SUBJECT TO SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES.

The application of indirect taxes (such as sales and use tax, value-added tax, or VAT, goods and services tax, business tax, and gross receipt tax) to e-commerce businesses and to our users is a complex and evolving issue. Many of the fundamental statutes and regulations that impose these taxes were established before the growth of the internet and e-commerce. In many cases, it is not clear

how existing statutes apply to the internet or electronic commerce or communications conducted over the internet. In addition, some jurisdictions have implemented or may implement laws specifically addressing the internet or some aspect of electronic commerce or communications on the internet. The application of existing, new, or future laws could have adverse effects on our business.

Several proposals have been made at the U.S. federal, state and local levels that would impose additional taxes on the sale of goods and services through the internet. These proposals, if adopted, could substantially impair the growth of e-commerce, and could diminish our opportunity to derive financial benefit from our activities.

OUR TECHNOLOGY MAY BECOME OBSOLETE OR LOSE ITS COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE.

The software and services business is very competitive, fast moving and intense, and we expect it to be increasingly so in the future. Other companies have developed and are developing software technologies and related services that, if not similar in type to our software and services, are designed to address the same end user or customer. Therefore, there is no assurance that our products or services and any other products or services we may offer will be the best, the first to market, or the most economical to make or use. If competitors' products or services are better than ours, for whatever reason, our sales could decrease, our margins could decrease and our products and services may become obsolete.

There are many reasons why a competitor might be more successful than we are or will be, including:

- Competitors may already have established and profitable distribution networks and customer bases for audio and video content.
- Competitors may have greater financial resources and can afford more technical and development setbacks than we can.
- Competitors may have been in the software business longer than we have. They may have greater experience than us in critical areas like testing, sales and marketing. This experience or their name recognition may give them a competitive advantage over us.
- Competitors may have a better patent position protecting their technology than we either have or will have. If we cannot prevent others from copying our technology or developing similar technology, or if we cannot obtain a critical license to another's patent that we need to make and use our technology, we would expect our competitive position to lessen. Because the company that is "first to market" often has a significant advantage over latecomers, a second place position could result in less than anticipated sales.

Risks related to our common stock

BECAUSE CERTAIN EXISTING STOCKHOLDERS OWN A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF OUR VOTING STOCK, OTHER STOCKHOLDERS' VOTING POWER MAY BE LIMITED.

Our controlling stockholders and directors and their affiliates beneficially own or control a majority of the outstanding shares of our Common Stock. As a result, if those stockholders act together, they will have the ability to control all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election and removal of directors and the approval of any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. These stockholders may make decisions that are adverse to your interests. See our discussion under the caption "Principal Stockholders" for more information about ownership of our outstanding shares.

WE DO NOT INTEND TO PAY DIVIDENDS ON OUR COMMON STOCK.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividend on our Common Stock. We currently intend to retain any future earnings and do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

II. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the other financial information included elsewhere in this Information Statement.

Certain statements contained in this Information Statement, including, without limitation, statements containing the words "believes," "anticipates," "expects" and words of similar import, constitute "forward looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including

our ability to create, sustain, manage or forecast our growth; our ability to attract and retain key personnel; changes in our business strategy or development plans; competition; business disruptions; adverse publicity; and international, national and local general economic and market conditions.

Overview

The Company is developing software products for the online distribution of audio and video content. We believe our planned programs and applications will enhance the user's experience with internet content. We plan to provide a service that end users can use to deliver their content with potentially a global reach. Additionally end users can use our social network integration to share content links to promote content or content providers.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Financial Reporting Release No. 60, "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies" ("FRR60") issued by the SEC, suggests that companies provide additional disclosure and commentary on those accounting policies considered most critical. FRR 60 considers an accounting policy to be critical if it is important to the Company's financial condition and results of operations, and requires significant judgment and estimates on the part of management in its application. For a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies, including the critical accounting policies discussed below, see the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates which are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The result of these evaluations forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amount of expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions. The following accounting policies require significant management judgments and estimates:

The Company records impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations when events and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those items. The Company's cash flow estimates are based on limited operating history and have been adjusted to reflect management's best estimate of future market and operating conditions. The net carrying values of assets deemed not recoverable are reduced to fair value. The Company's estimates of fair value represent management's best estimates based on industry trends.

We account for equity instruments issued to consultants and vendors in exchange for goods and services in accordance with the provisions of ASC topic 505-50, "Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees", (formerly EITF Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling Goods or Services"), and ASC 470-20-25, "Debt with Conversion and Other Options ("ASC 470-20-25"). The measurement date for the fair value of the equity instruments issued is determined at the earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance by the consultant or vendor is reached or (ii) the date at which the consultant or vendor's performance is complete. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instrument is recognized over the term of the consulting agreement. In accordance with ASC 470-20-25, an asset acquired in exchange for the issuance of fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments should not be presented or classified as an offset to equity on the grantor's balance sheet once the equity instrument is granted for accounting purposes. Accordingly, the Company records the fair value of the fully vested, non-forfeitable common stock issued for future consulting services as prepaid expenses in its consolidated balance sheet.

We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other 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. There is no assurance that actual results will not differ from these estimates.

See footnotes in the accompanying financial statements regarding recent financial accounting developments.

Results of Operations

For the Years Ended August 31, 2013 and 2012

We had a net loss of $3,165,586 for the year ended August 31, 2013 compared to a net loss of $1,687,614 for the year ended August 31, 2012. The change is explained in the discussion below.

Operating Expenses: Operating expenses were $2,797,325 and $1,687,614 for the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The increase in our net loss in 2013 was primarily due to an increase of $$1,109,711 in General and Administrative expenses.

Other income (expense): Other income (expense) was $(368,361), including a $330,500 loss on conversion of debt, for the year ended August 31, 2013, as compared to $-0- for the year ended August 31, 2012.

For the Nine Months Ended August 31, 2014 and 2013 (Unaudited)

We had a net loss of $1,319,448 for the nine months ended August 31, 2014 compared to a net loss of $965,624 for the nine months ended August 31, 2013. The change is explained in the discussion below.

Operating Expenses: Operating expenses were $1,237,285 and $958,280 for the nine months ended August 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in operating expenses in 2014 of $279,005 as compared to 2013 was due to an increase in the same amount in General and Administrative expenses.

Other income (expense): Other income (expense) was $(82,163) for the nine months ended August 31, 2014, as compared to $(7,344) for the nine months ended August 31, 2013.

As of the date of this Information Statement, we have not generated any revenues. As a result, we have generated significant operating losses since our formation and expect to incur substantial losses and negative operating cash flows for the foreseeable future as we attempt to expand our infrastructure and development activities. Our ability to continue may prove more expensive than we currently anticipate and we may incur significant additional costs and expenses.

We are a development stage company and are in the early stages of developing our products and services. We have not yet successfully developed any of our products and services to the final completion stage.

The diversity of our products, the competitive entertainment industry, lack of liquidity and the current economic downturn, make it difficult for us to project our near-term results of operations. These conditions could further impact our business and have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash used in operating activities was $2,778,563 and $1,713,209 for the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The increase of $1,065,354 in cash used by operating activities was primarily due to higher general and administrative expenses in 2013, financed by an increase in cash flows from financings from related parties of $2,254,500 in 2013, up from $1,026,000 in 2012, net of a decrease in proceeds of issuance of common stock and warrants provided by financing activities of $400,000, down from $920,000 in 2012. Net cash used in investing activities was $29,274 in 2012, as compared with $7,762 in 2013. Investing activities for the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012 resulted from the purchase of computers and furniture and software development costs. Net cash provided by financing activities was $2,654,500 in 2013, as compared with $1,946,00 for 2012.

Net cash used in operating activities was $2,590,554 and $1,969,116 for the nine months ended May 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase of $621,438 in cash used by operating activities was primarily due to higher general and administrative expenses in 2014, financed by an increase in cash flows from financings from related parties of $2,690,000 in 2014, up from $1,553,000 in 2013, and proceeds of issuance of common stock and warrants provided by financing activities of $400,000 in 2013. Net cash used in investing activities was $5,845 in 2013, as compared with $-0- in 2014. Investing activities for the nine months ended May 31, 2013 resulted from the purchase of computers and furniture and software development costs. Net cash provided by financing activities was $2,690,000 in 2014, as compared with $1,953,000 for 2013.

Going Concern Uncertainties

The Company suffered recurring losses from operations and has an accumulated deficit of $22,622,373 at May 31, 2014. Our existing cash and cash equivalents will not be sufficient to fund our operations. Unless we receive liquidity from new purchase orders, obtain additional capital, loans or sell or license assets, we may be required to seek to reorganize our business or discontinue operations and liquidate our assets. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to secure sufficient financing or on terms acceptable to the Company. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of our current stockholders is likely to or will be reduced.

As of the date of this Information Statement, there is doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern as we have not generated sufficient cash flow to fund our business operations and loan commitments. Our future success and viability, therefore, are dependent upon our ability to generate capital financing. The failure to generate sufficient revenues or raise additional capital may have a material and adverse effect upon the Company and our shareholders. Primarily as a result of our recurring losses and our lack of liquidity, the Company has received a report from our independent auditors that includes an explanatory paragraph describing the uncertainty as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

III. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

LYYNKS INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUGUST 31, 2013

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SADLERGIBB
& ASSOCIATES, LLC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
Lyynks, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Lyynks, Inc. (a Development Stage Company) (the Company) as of August 31, 2013 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficiency, and cash flows for the year then ended and for the period January 31, 2007 (date of inception) to August 31, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended August 31, 2012 were audited by other auditors whose report, dated December 5, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lyynks, Inc. (a Development Stage Company) as of August 31, 2013, and the results of their operations and cash flows for the year ended August 31, 2013, and for the period January 31, 2007 (date of inception) to August 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company, as of August 31, 2013, has sustained losses, has no revenue, has a net working capital deficiency, and a negative cash flow from operations, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1 to the financial statements. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC

Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC
Salt Lake City, UT
June 6, 2014

office 801.783.2950
fax 801.783.2960

www.sadlergibb.com | 2455 East Parleys Way Suite 320, Salt Lake City, UT 84109

Madsen & Associates, CPA's Inc.

684 East Vine Street

Murray, UT 84107

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors
Lyynks Inc. and Subsidiary
(formerly En2go International, Inc.)
Burbank, CA 91506

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Lyynks Inc. and Subsidiary (formerly En2go International, Inc.) (collectively, the "Company") (a development stage company) as of August 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended and for the period from January 31, 2007 (date of inception) through August 31, 2012. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the 2012 and 2011 financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of August 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended and for the period from January 31, 2007 (date of inception) through August 31, 2012, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has a working capital deficiency, is dependent on financing to continue operations, has little or no operating revenue, and has suffered recurring losses to date, which raise substantial doubt for its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these factors are also described in Note 1.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

/s/ Madsen & Associates, CPA's Inc.
Madsen & Associates, CPA's Inc.

December 5, 2012

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

(Formerly En2go International, Inc. and Subsidiary)

(a development stage company)

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	August 31, 2013	August 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	$ 105,340	$ 237,165
Property and equipment - net	22,882	38,372
Total Assets	$ 128,222	$ 275,537
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 506,849	$ 500,211
Accrued expenses	46,126	19,493
Due to related parties	2,055,010	761,510
Total Current Liabilities	2,607,985	1,281,214
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Deficiency:		
Common stock, $.00001 par value, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized,		
68,580,912 and 54,256,626 shares issued and outstanding at		
August 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	686	544
Capital in excess of par value	17,407,980	15,716,622
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(19,888,429)	(16,722,843)
Total Stockholders' Deficiency	(2,479,763)	(1,005,677)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficiency	$ 128,222	$ 275,537

See notes to consolidated financial statements

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

(Formerly En2go International, Inc. and Subsidiary)

(a development stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For the Year Ended August 31, 2013	For the Year Ended August 31, 2012	Period from inception (January 31, 2007) through August 31, 2013
Revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -
Costs and Expenses:			
General and administrative expenses	2,797,325	1,687,614	11,391,774
Stock issued for services	-	-	1,762,617
Non-cash compensation	-	-	3,990,692
Impairment loss	-	-	1,104,914
Total operating expenses	2,797,325	1,687,614	18,249,997
Loss from operations	(2,797,325)	(1,687,614)	(18,249,997)
Other Income (Expense):			
Other income (primarily from the settlement of prior liabilities)	-	-	538,277
Interest expense	(37,761)	-	(250,075)
Interest expense on amortization of note discount	-	-	(1,605,133)
Loss on conversion of debt	(330,500)	-	(330,500)
Gain on sale of equipment	-	-	9,000
Total other income (expense)	(368,261)	-	(1,638,431)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(3,165,586)	(1,687,614)	(19,888,428)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-
Net loss	$ (3,165,586)	$ 1,687,614)	$ (19,888,428)
Net loss per share of common stock -			
Basic and diluted	$ (0.05)	$ (0.03)	
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding -			
Basic and diluted	66,940,356	48,288,048	

See notes to consolidated financial statements

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

(Formerly En2go International Inc. and Subsidiary)

(a development stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Deficiency

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Subscription Receivable	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficiency)
Balance - August 31, 2007	4,980,460	50	$ 999,950	$ -	$ (602,659)	$ 397,341
Issuance of options and warrants issued for services rendered	-	-	3,686,768	-	-	3,686,768
Common stock issued for $10.00 per share in January 2008	135,000	1	1,349,999	-	-	1,350,000
Offering costs on issuance of common stock	-	-	(91,401)	-	-	(91,401)
Issuance of common stock for services rendered	100,000	1	1,849,999	-	-	1,850,000
Issuance of common stock as consideration for debt financing	16,600	-	144,600	(6,400)	-	138,200
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2008	-	-	-	-	(7,830,062)	(7,830,062)
Balance - August 31, 2008	5,232,060	52	7,939,915	(6,400)	(8,432,721)	(499,154)
Common stock and warrants issued for $1.50 per unit in October 2008	100,000	1	149,999	-	-	150,000
Common stock issued for services rendered in October 2008	30,000	-	63,000	-	-	63,000
Common stock issued for services in November 2008	5,000	-	14,000	-	-	14,000
Common stock issued in consideration of debt financing - Sept - April 2009	71,940	1	174,999	-	-	175,000
Common stock issued for $2.00 per share in May 2009	75,000	1	149,999	-	-	150,000
Discount on notes payable net of amortization	-	-	1,593,729	-	-	1,593,729
Interest and stock based compensation	-	-	133,141	6,400	-	139,541
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2009	-	-	-	-	(2,983,660)	(2,983,660)
Balance - August 31, 2009	5,514,000	55	10,218,782	-	(11,416,381)	(1,197,544)

See notes to consolidated financial statements

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

(Formerly En2go International Inc. and Subsidiary)

(a development stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Deficiency(Continued)

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Subscription Receivable	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficiency)
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of debt	17,500,000	175	1,749,825	-	-	1,750,000
Sale of common stock	1,000,002	10	349,990	-	-	350,000
Issuance of common stock as considera-tion for payment of accounts payable	202,000	2	96,201	-	-	96,203
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2010	-	-	-	-	(3,089,142)	(3,089,142)
Balance - August 31, 2010	24,216,002	242	12,414,798	-	(14,505,523)	(2,090,483)
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of convertible debt	11,090,625	111	897,232		-	897,343
Sale of common stock	3,350,000	34	353,465		-	353,499
Allocation of sale of common stock and conversion of debt to warrants issued	-	-	536,284	-	-	536,284
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2011	-	-	-	-	(529,706)	(529,706)
Balance - August 31, 2011	38,656,627	387	14,201,779	-	(15,035,229)	(833,063)
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of convertible debt	7,933,333	79	594,921	-	-	595,000
Sale of common stock	7,666,666	78	855,722	-	-	855,800
Allocation of sale of common stock to warrants issued	-		64,200	-	-	64,200
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2012	-	-	-	-	(1,687,614)	(1,687,614)
Balance - August 31, 2012	54,256,626	544	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	(1,005,677)
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of convertible debt	6,610,000	65	991,435	-	-	991,500
Sale of common stock	5,714,286	57	399,943	-	-	400,000
Issuance of common stock upon the exercise of warrants	2,000,000	20	299,980	-	-	300,000
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2013	-	-	-	-	(3,165,586)	(3,165,586)
Balance - August 31, 2013	68,580,912	$ 686	$ 17,407,980	$ -	$ (19,888,429)	$ (2,479,763)

See notes to consolidated financial statements

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

(Formerly En2go International Inc. and Subsidiary)

(a development stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Year Ended August 31, 2013	For the Year Ended August 31, 2012	Period from inception (January 31, 2007) through August 31, 2013
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net loss	$ (3,165,586)	$ (1,687,614)	$ (19,888,428)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Debt financing costs	-	-	1,906,933
Depreciation expense	23,252	20,392	194,571
Loss on extinguishment of debt for equity	330,500	-	330,500
Impairment loss	-	-	1,104,917
Options, warrants and common stock issued for services rendered	-	-	5,753,309
Gain on settlement of prior liabilties	-	-	(508,457)
Gain on sale of equipment	-	-	(9,000)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts payable	6,638	(55,625)	1,116,007
Accrued expense	26,633	9,638	116,251
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,778,563)	(1,713,209)	(9,883,397)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(7,762)	(29,274)	(255,152)
Software development	-	-	(1,109,417)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,762)	(29,274)	(1,364,569)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from related parties	2,254,500	1,026,000	4,873,010
Proceeds from sale of equipment	-	-	46,697
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable		-	2,600,000
Repayment of notes payable		-	(500,000)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants, net of offering costs	400,000	920,000	4,333,599
Deposit on shares to be issued	-	-	-
Net cash provided by financing acitivities	2,654,500	1,946,000	11,353,306
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(131,825)	203,517	105,340
Cash beginning of period	237,165	33,648	-
Cash end of period	$ 105,340	$ 237,165	$ 105,340
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest	$ -	$ -	
Income taxes	-	-	
Common stock and warrants issued for payment of accounts payable	$ -	$ -	$ 166,325
Reduction of related party debt in exchange for paying cash for exercise of warrants	$ 300,000	$ -	$ 300,000
Common stock and warrants issued upon conversion of covertible debt and related party debt	$ 661,000	$ 595,000	$ 4,168,000

See notes to consolidated financial statements

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Lyynks Inc. and Subsidiary
(formerly En2go International, Inc.)

(a development stage company)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of and for the Year Ended August 31, 2013

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying consolidated financial statements represent the accounts of Lyynks Inc. incorporated in the State of Nevada on August 23, 2002 (formerly En2go International, Inc.) and En2Go, Inc. ("Subsidiary"), incorporated in the State of Nevada on January 31, 2007 (collectively the Parent and the Subsidiary are referred to as the "Company", "Lyynks" "we" or "our").

On July 17, 2007, Parent completed an exchange agreement with Subsidiary wherein Parent issued 2,780,000 shares of its common stock in exchange for all the issued and outstanding common stock of Subsidiary. The acquisition was accounted for as a recapitalization of Subsidiary in a manner similar to a reverse purchase as the former shareholders of Subsidiary controlled the combined Company after the acquisition. Following the acquisition and the transfer of an additional 1,075,000 shares from the shareholders of parent to the former shareholders of the subsidiary, the former shareholders of Subsidiary controlled approximately 77% of the total outstanding stock of the combined entity. There was no adjustment to the carrying values of the assets or the liabilities of Parent or Subsidiary as a result of the recapitalization.

The operations of Parent are included only from the date of recapitalization. Accordingly, the previous operations and retained deficits of Parent prior to the date of recapitalization have been eliminated. The financial history prior to the recapitalization is that of the Subsidiary.

On February 22, 2012 the Company filed a Certificate of Dissolution of Subsidiary En2go Inc. with the Nevada Secretary of State.

On March 8, 2012, the Company filed in Nevada Articles of Merger providing for the merger of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Lyynks, Inc., into the Company, as the surviving corporation, and in the merger changing the Company's name to Lyynks Inc. In the merger, which was for the sole purpose of changing the Company's name, there were no other changes to the Articles of Incorporation or any changes to the capital stock of the Company, or to its By-Laws or its officers and directors. Pursuant to FINRA approval, the name change was effective for trading purposes on May 14, 2012.

General

We are developing software products for the online distribution of audio and video content. We would intend to capitalize on the worldwide growth of digital media. We believe our planned programs and applications will enhance the user's experience with internet content. We plan to provide a service that users can use to deliver their content with a potential global reach. Additionally end users would be able to use our social network integration to share content links to promote content or content providers.

Basis of Presentation and Going Concern

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern. However, we have sustained losses and as of August 31, 2013, we have no revenues and have a net working capital deficiency and a negative cash flow from operations. These conditions, among others, give rise to substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Management is continuing to seek additional equity capital. Until such time as we are operating profitably, we anticipate our working capital needs will be funded with proceeds from equity and debt financing. Management believes these steps will provide us with adequate funds to sustain our continued existence. There is, however, no assurance that the steps taken by management will meet all of our needs or that we will continue as a going concern. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Development Stage Activities

Since inception the Company has not yet generated significant revenues and has been defining its business operations and raising capital. All of our operating results and cash flows reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from January 31, 2007 through August 31, 2013 are considered to be those related to development stage activities and represent the cumulative from inception amounts from our development stage activities required to be reported pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 915, "Development Stage Enterprises".

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, valuation of long-lived assets, income taxes and litigation. The Company bases its estimates on historical and anticipated results and trends and on various other assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances, including assumptions as to future events. The policies discussed below are considered by management to be critical to an understanding of the Company's financial statements. These estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. By their nature, estimates are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Parent and Parent's wholly-owned Subsidiary. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash Concentration and Cash Equivalents

We consider all short-term securities purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts, which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. Management does not believe the Company is exposed to significant credit risk. Management, as well, does not believe the Company is exposed to significant interest rate and foreign currency fluctuation risks during the period presented in these consolidated financial statements. As of August 31, 2013, there are no amounts that exceed the federally insured limits.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated as cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets from one to five years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred and major improvements are capitalized. Gains or losses on sales or retirements are recognized in income.

Revenue Recognition

Through the period from inception through August 31, 2013, the Company had not yet generated any revenues. However, the Company plans to recognize its revenue according to the provisions of ASC 605, "Revenue Recognition", which takes into account the completion of the transaction, delivery of the product, a final fixed or determinable price, and that collectability is reasonably assured.

Net Earnings (Loss) per common share

Basic earnings (loss) per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing earnings (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shares in the earnings (loss) of the Company. Certain unexercised stock options and stock warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock and convertible debt into the shares of the Company as of August 31, 2013 and 2012, were excluded in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because the effect would be antidilutive. For the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, there were 15,228,661 and 15,573,064 potential common shares outstanding.

Evaluation of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment used in operations when events and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those

items. The Company's cash flow estimates are based on limited operating history and have been adjusted to reflect management's best estimate of future market and operating conditions. An impairment exists when the carrying amount of the long-lived assets is not recoverable and exceeds the fair value. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. If an impairment exists the resulting write-down would be the difference between the fair market value of the long-lived asset and the related book value. The Company's estimates of fair value represent management's best estimates based on industry trends.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are charged to operations in the period incurred. During the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company incurred $-0- and $-0- in advertising costs, respectively.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company utilizes the accounting guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures for all financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the condensed consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis or on a nonrecurring basis during the reporting period. The fair value is an exit price, representing the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants based upon the best use of the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company utilizes market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The accounting guidance establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers are defined as follows:

Level 1 – Observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs about which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions

As of August 31, 2013, there were no financial assets or liabilities that required disclosure.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes" ("ASC740"), which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company records net deferred tax assets to the extent that the Company believes that these assets will more-likely-than-not be realized. In making such determination, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial results. In the event that the Company were to determine that it would be able to realize its deferred income tax assets in the future in excess of its net recorded amount, the Company would make an adjustment to the valuation allowance, which would reduce the provision for income taxes.

The principal item giving rise to deferred taxes is expenses deductible for tax purposes that are not deductible for book purposes and a net operating loss carryforward.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company records as expense the fair value of equity-based compensation, including stock options and warrants, over the applicable vesting period. The Company also provides more extensive disclosures concerning stock options than required under previous standards.

Software Development Costs

We capitalize software development costs in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, under which certain software development costs incurred subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility, may be capitalized before the product is

available for general release to customers, in accordance with ASC 350-985, "Software". We determine technological feasibility to be established upon completion of (1) a detailed program design, (2) Completion of working model. Capitalized software development costs consists of costs for internally developed software to be sold publicly upon completion of development. Capitalized costs consist primarily of direct salaries and the cost of specific external consultants, where such costs qualify for capitalization under generally accepted accounting principles. Amortization shall not start until the product is available for general release to customers. On an annual basis, the Company will determine whether or not there has been impairment in value of the intangible assists and if necessary, records impairment charged to write down the assts to their estimated fair value. At August 31, 2010, new management of the Company evaluated the current software under development and determined the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by these assets are substantially less than the carrying amount of these items. Management had determined to develop new software and no longer used the previously developed software. The Company recorded an impairment charge of $1,104,917 for the year ended August 31, 2010, reducing the software costs to $-0-.

Convertible Debt, Note Discounts and Beneficial Conversion Features

The convertible debentures were issued in accordance with ASC 470-20-25, "Debt with Conversion and Other Options" ("ASC 470-20-25"). We calculated the value of the beneficial conversion feature embedded in the Convertible Notes. The beneficial conversion feature is a discount against the debt and the value to the warrants increases additional paid-in capital.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

FASB has codified a single source of U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, the Accounting Standards Codification™. Unless needed to clarify a point to readers, we will refrain from citing specific section references when discussing application of accounting principles or addressing new or pending accounting rule changes. There are no recently issued accounting standards that are expected to have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows..

NOTE 3 – SETTLEMENT OF PRIOR LIABILITIES

We have settled certain payables to reflect the acceptance by these creditors of lesser amounts. Accordingly, amounts accrued with respect to these account holders have been reduced to $-0- from $508,457, and we have recognized other income in that amount in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended August 31, 2013, and $538,277 for the period from inception (January 31, 2007) through August 31, 2013.

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	August 31, 2013	August 31, 2012
Equipment	$72,650	$ 64,888
Accumulated depreciation	49,768	26,516
	$22,882	$ 38,372

Depreciation expense for the year ended August 31, 2013 and 2012 was $23,252 and $20,392, respectively.

NOTE 5 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended August 31, 2013, Richard Genovese, a Director of the Company ("Genovese"), converted $661,000 of debt owed to him into 6,610,000 common shares at a conversion price per share of $0.10.

During the year ended August 31, 2013, Janst Limited, an affiliate of the Company ("Janst"), entered into a subscription agreement to purchase 5,714,287 shares of our common stock at $0.07 per share for an aggregate investment in the Company of $400,000.

During the year ended August 31, 2013, Richard Genovese made advances of $1,135,000 to the Company. As of August 31, 2013 and August 31, 2012, the amount due Genovese was $685,510 and $661,510 respectively. The advances are non-interest bearing.

During the year ended August 31, 2013, Clayoquot Wilderness Resort, a company of which Genovese is a principal, made advances of $162,500 to the Company. As of August 31, 2013 and August 31, 2012, the amount due Clayoquot was $262,500 and $100,000 respectively. The advances are non-interest bearing.

During the year ended August 31, 2013, Richard Genovese exercised 2,000,000 warrants at $0.15 for an aggregate amount of $300,000.

During the year ended August 31, 2013 and August 31, 2012, Janspec Holdings Limited and affiliated companies, a shareholder of the Company, made advances to the Company of $882,000 and $-0- respectively, evidenced by 10% notes of the Company. The advances are payable on various dates through August 13, 2014. Interest expense for the year ended August 31, 2013 and 2012 was $33,701 and $-0-, respectively.

During the year ended August 31, 2013, Komodo Enterprises Limited, a related party, made advances to the Company of $225,000 evidenced by 10% notes of the Company. The advances are payable on a various dates through July 14, 2014. Interest expense for the year ended August 31, 2013 was $4,092.

NOTE 6 – COMMON STOCK

Effective December 7, 2011 the Company filed an amendment to its Articles of Incorporation (1) to increase our authorized Common Stock from 90,000,000 shares to 1,000,000,000 shares and (2) to authorize a new class of 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock with authority for our Board of Directors to issue one or more series of the preferred stock with such designations, rights, preferences, limitations and/or restrictions as it should determine by vote of a majority of such directors. As of August 31, 2013, no shares of preferred stock have been issued.

The Company has authorized 1,000,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of $.00001. At August 31, 2013 and August 31, 2012, the Company had 68,580,912 and 54,256,627 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, respectively.

On October 16, 2012, the Company issued 5,714,286 shares to Janst Limited at a purchase price of $0.07 per share for an investment of $400,000.

On January 30, 2013, Richard Genovese exercised 2,000,000 warrants at $0.15 and converted $661,000 of debt owed to him into 6,610,000 common shares at a conversion price per share of $0.10.

NOTE 7 –WARRANTS

Stock Warrants

During the year ended August 31, 2012, the Company issued 400,000 warrants in connection with the sales of common stock and conversion of debt into common stock. The fair value of the warrants in connection with the allocation of sale and conversion was $64,200.

On January 30, 2013, Richard Genovese exercised 2,000,000 warrants at $0.15 per share.

Table of Contents

	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, September 1,	33,040,627	0.19

2011		
Granted	400,000	0.25
Expired/Cancelled	(1,000,002)	0.60
Exercised		
Outstanding, year ended August 31, 2012	32,440,625	0.18
Granted	-0-	
Expired/Cancelled	-0-	
Exercised	(2,000,000)	0.15
Outstanding, year ended August 31, 2013	30,440,625	$0.18
Exercisable, period ended August 31, 2013	30,440,625	$0.18

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAXES

The Company adopted the provisions of ASC 740, "Income Taxes" ("ASC 740"). As a result of the implementation of ASC 740, the Company recognized no adjustment in the net liability for unrecognized income tax benefits. The Company believes there are no potential uncertain tax positions and all tax returns are correct as filed. Should the Company recognize a liability for uncertain tax positions; the Company will separately recognize the liability for uncertain tax positions on its balance sheet. Included in any liability for uncertain tax positions, the Company will also record a liability for interest and penalties. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as a component of the current provision for income taxes.

There is no tax provision due to losses from operations during the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012. Deferred income taxes are provided for the temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. The principal item giving rise to deferred taxes is the net operating loss carryforward. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The Company has set up a valuation allowances for losses for certain carryforwards that it believes may not be realized.

The provision for income taxes consist of the following:

	Years Ended August 31, 2012	Years Ended August 31, 2013	Period from Inception (January 31, 2007) Through August 31, 2013
Current:			
Federal	$ -	$ -	$ -
State	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Deferred:			
Federal	-	-	-
State	-	-	-
	$ -	$ -	$ -

A reconciliation of taxes on income computed at the federal statutory rate to amounts provided is as follows:

	Years Ended August 31, 2013	Years Ended August 31, 2012	Period From Inception (January 31, 2007) Through August 31, 2013
Tax provision (benefit) computed at the federal statutory rate at 34%	$ (1,076,000)	$ (574,000)	$ (6,762,000)
Unused net operating losses	1,076,000	574,000	6,762,000
	$ -	$ -	$ -

As of August 31, 2013, the Company recorded a deferred tax asset associated with a net operating loss ("NOL") carry forward of approximately 19.9 million that was fully offset by a valuation allowance due to the determination that it was more likely than not that the Company would be unable to utilize those benefits in the foreseeable future. The Company's NOL expires in 2028. The valuation allowances increased by $1,076,000 during the year ended August 31, 2013.

The types of temporary difference between tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts that give rise to the deferred tax liability and deferred tax asset and their approximate tax effects are as follows:

	August 31, 2013 Temporary Difference	August 31, 2013 Tax Effect	August 31, 2012 Temporary Difference	August 31, 2012 Tax Effect
Deferred tax assets:				
Current U.S. net operating loss carryforward	$ 19,888,000	$ 6,762,000	$ 16,722,000	$ 5,685,000
Valuation allowance				
Net deferred income tax asset	(19,888,000)	(6,762,000)	(16,722,000)	(5,685,000)
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Section 382 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code imposes an annual limitation of NOL carryforwards to offset taxable income when an ownership change occurs. The Company's reverse capitalization meets the definition of an ownership change and some of the NOL's will be limited.

NOTE 9 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Consulting Agreement

Effective September 1, 2010, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with, L.A. Dreamline II, LLC, a marketing consultant (a related party), for a monthly consulting fee of $15,000. The consulting agreement is for a term of 25 months. For the year ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company paid the related party $180,000 and $180,000, respectively.

Software Maintenance Agreement

Under a Software Maintenance Agreement entered into in June 2013 with the software developer under the January 2013 Software Development Agreement, the Company agreed to a software maintenance fee of $62,640 per month for the six months July 1 through December 31, 2013.

Leases

Effective May 1, 2010, the Company entered into a month-to-month lease, providing for a monthly rental of $3,500 for the Company's executive office. Rent expense, including costs, for the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012 was $73,748 and $48,412, respectively.

NOTE 10 – LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are party to the following litigation matter.

Stride & Associates. We are a defendant in a suit filed September 2, 2009 by Stride & Associates, Inc. in the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles Superior Court-North Central District, for the amount of $19,500, plus interest, for services allegedly rendered by the plaintiff to the Company in connection with personnel placement. The plaintiff has filed a judgment in the amount of $21,620 against us in this litigation, and the Company has accrued the full amount. We intend to settle this matter.

NOTE 11 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 7, 2013, the Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) a Form 15, pursuant to Rules 12b-4 and 12h-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act). The effects of the Company's having filed the Form 15 were immediately to suspend the Company's duty to file the reports required by Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and, 90 days after the filing of the Form 15, the the registration of the Company's class of common stock, par value $.00001 per share, under the Exchange Ac terminated.

On January 29, 2014, the Company reincorporated in the State of Delaware by merger with and into Lyynks Inc., a wholly-owned Delaware subsidiary of the Company, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger between the Company and the subsidiary.

On March 26, 2014, the Company incorporated, in the State of Delaware, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company named Lyynks Technologies Inc. ("Lyynks Technologies"), with the capitalization of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value $0.0001 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $0.0001 per share.

On March 30, 2014, the Company, in exchange for the receipt of USD$500,000 from a private investor related to Janspec Holdings Limited, a related party to the Company, issued a Secured Convertible Promissory Note bearing interest at the rate of 10% per annum, and providing the option of the holder to convert any or all of the outstanding indebtedness, including any accrued interest, into common stock of the Company at the conversion rate of $0.15 per share.

On March 30, 2014, the Company entered into an IP Security Agreement with Janspec Holdings Limited, an affiliate of the Company,

securing Janspec Loans to the Company in the amount of $2,497,000 by providing for a collateral lien on specified intellectual property of the Company in favor of Janspec Holdings Limited.

On May 1, 2014, the Company, in exchange for the receipt of USD$500,000 from a private investor related to Janspec Holdings Limited, a related party to the Company, issued a Secured Convertible Promissory Note bearing interest at the rate of 10% per annum, and providing the option for the holder to convert any or all of the outstanding indebtedness, including any accrued interest, into common stock of the Company at the conversion rate of $0.15 per share.

On May 1, 2014, the Company amended its IP Security Agreement with Janspec Holdings Limited, an affiliate of the Company, to secure additional loans in the amount of $500,000 from 1644609 Alberta Ltd. (an affiliate of Janspec Holdings Limited) and $1,647,500 from Richard Genovese, a director of the Company, for an aggregate of total loans secured under that agreement amounting to $4,644,500.

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Nine and Three Month Periods ended of May 31, 2014:

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	May 31, 2014 (Unaudited)	August 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	$ 204,786	$ 105,340
Property and equipment - net	7,876	22,882
Other assets	11,000	-
Total Assets	$ 223,662	$ 128,222
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 480,914	$ 506,849
Accrued expenses	211,446	46,126
Due to related parties	4,745,010	2,055,010
Total Current Liabilities	5,437,370	2,607,985
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Deficiency:		
Common stock, $.00001 par value, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized, 68,580,912 and 68,580,912 shares issued and outstanding at May 31, 2014 and August 30, 2013, respectively	686	686
Capital in excess of par value	17,407,979	17,407,979
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(22,622,373)	(19,888,428)
Total Stockholders' Deficiency	(5,213,708)	(2,479,763)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficiency	$ 223,662	$ 128,222

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended May 31,		For the Nine Months Ended May 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Costs and Expenses:				
General and administrative expenses	1,237,285	958,280	2,569,552	1,948,470
Stock issued for services	-	-	-	-
Non-cash compensation	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	1,237,285	958,280	2,569,552	1,948,470
Loss from operations	(1,237,285)	(958,280)	(2,569,552)	(1,948,470)
Other Income (Expense):				
Other income (primarily from the settlement of prior liabiltities)	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	(82,163)	(7,344)	(164,393)	(7,344)
Interest expense on amortization of note discount	-	-	-	-
Loss on conversion of debt	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of equipment	-	-	-	-
Total other income (expense)	(82,163)	(7,344)	(164,393)	(7,344)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(1,319,448)	(965,624)	(2,733,945)	(1,955,814)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-	-
Net loss	$(1,319,448)	$965,624)	$(2,733,945)	$ (1,955,814)
Net loss per share of common stock -				
Basic and diluted	$ (0.02)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.03)

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Deficiency

(Unaudited)

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Subscription Receivable	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficiency)
Balance - August 31, 2007	4,980,460	50	$ 999,950	$ -	$ (602,659)	$ 397,341
Issuance of options and warrants issued for services rendered	-	-	3,686,768	-	-	3,686,768
Common stock issued for $10.00 per share in January 2008	135,000	1	1,349,999	-	-	1,350,000
Offering costs on issuance of common stock	-	-	(91,401)	-	-	(91,401)
Issuance of common stock for services rendered	100,000	1	1,849,999	-	-	1,850,000
Issuance of common stock as consideration for debt financing	16,600	-	144,600	(6,400)	-	138,200
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2008	-	-	-	-	(7,830,062)	(7,830,062)
Balance - August 31, 2008	5,232,060	52	7,939,915	(6,400)	(8,432,721)	(499,154)
Common stock and warrants issued for $1.50 per unit in October 2008	100,000	1	149,999	-	-	150,000
Common stock issued for services rendered in October 2008	30,000	-	63,000	-	-	63,000
Common stock issued for services in November 2008	5,000	-	14,000	-	-	14,000
Common stock issued in consideration of debt financing - Sept - April 2009	71,940	1	174,999	-	-	175,000
Common stock issued for $2.00 per share in May 2009	75,000	1	149,999	-	-	150,000
Discount on notes payable net of amortization		-	1,593,729	-	-	1,593,729
Interest and stock based compensation		-	133,141	6,400	-	139,541
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2009	-	-	-	-	(2,983,660)	(2,983,660)
Balance - August 31, 2009	5,514,000	55	10,218,782	-	(11,416,381)	(1,197,544)

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Deficiency (Unudited)

(Continued)

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficiency)
	5,231,600	$ 52	$ 7,939,915	$ (8,432,721)	$ (499,154)
conversion of convertible debt	17,500,000	175	1,749,825	-	1,750,000
Sale of common stock	1,000,002	10	349,990	-	350,000
Issuance of common stock as consideration for payment of accounts payable	202,000	2	96,201	-	96,203
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2010	-	-	-	(3,089,142)	(3,089,142)
Balance - August 31, 2010	24,216,002	242	12,414,798	(14,505,523)	(2,090,483)
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of convertible debt	11,090,625	111	897,232	-	897,343
Sale of common stock	3,350,000	34	353,465	-	353,499
Allocation of sale of common stock and conversion of debt to warrants issued	-	-	536,284	-	536,284
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2011	-	-	-	(529,706)	(529,706)
Balance - August 31, 2011	38,656,627	387	14,201,779	(15,035,229)	(833,063)
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of convertible debt	7,933,333	79	594,921	-	595,000
Sale of common stock	7,666,666	78	855,722	-	855,800
Allocation of sale of common stock to warrants issued	-		64,200	-	64,200
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2012	-	-	-	(1,687,614)	(1,687,614)
Balance - August 31, 2012	54,256,626	544	15,716,622	(16,722,843)	(1,005,677)
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of convertible debt	6,610,000	65	991,435	-	991,500
Sale of common stock	5,714,286	57	399,943	-	400,000
Issuance of common stock upon the exercise of warrants	2,000,000	20	299,980	-	300,000
Net loss for the year ended August 31, 2013	-	-	-	(3,165,586)	(3,165,586)
Balance - August 31, 2013	68,580,912	86	17,407,980	(19,888,429)	(2,479,763)
Net loss for the nine months ended May 31, 2014	-	-	-	(2,733,945)	(2,733,945)
Balance - May 31, 2014	68,580,912	$ 686	$ 17,407,980	$ (22,622,374)	$ (5,213,708)

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

	For the Nine Months Ended May 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net loss	$ (2,733,945)	$ (1,955,814)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Debt financing costs	-	-
Depreciation expense	15,006	17,252
Loss on extinguishment of debt for equity	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
Options, warrants and common stock issued for services rendered	-	-
Gain on settlement of prior liabilties	-	-
Gain on sale of equipment	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Other assets	(11,000)	-
Accounts payable	(25,935)	(26,071)
Accrued expense	165,320	(4,483)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,590,554)	(1,969,116)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	-	(5,845)
Software development	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(5,845)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from related parties	2,690,000	1,553,000
Proceeds from sale of equipment	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable		-
Repayment of notes payable		-
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants, net of offering costs	-	400,000
Net cash provided by financing acitivities	2,690,000	1,953,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash	99,446	(21,961)
Cash beginning of period	105,340	237,165
Cash end of period	$ 204,786	$ 215,204

LYYNKS INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

(Continued)

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ -	$ -
Income taxes	-	-
Common stock and warrants issued for payment of accounts payable	$ -	$ -
Reduction of related party debt in exchange for paying cash for exercise of warrants	$ -	$ -
Common stock and warrants issued upon conversion of covertible debt and related party debt	$ -	$ 661,000

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated balance sheet as of May 31, 2014 and the consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficiency and cash flows for the periods presented have been prepared by Lyynks Inc. (the "Company" or "Lyynks") and are unaudited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting solely of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for all periods presented have been made. The information for the consolidated balance sheet as of August 31, 2013 was derived from audited financial statements.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements represent the accounts of Lyynks Inc. incorporated in the State of Nevada on August 23, 2002 (formerly En2go International, Inc.) and En2Go, Inc. (“Subsidiary”), incorporated in the State of Nevada on January 31, 2007 (collectively the Parent and the Subsidiary are referred to as the “Company”, “Lyynks” “we” or “our”).

On July 17, 2007, Parent completed an exchange agreement with Subsidiary wherein Parent issued 2,780,000 shares of its common stock in exchange for all the issued and outstanding common stock of Subsidiary. The acquisition was accounted for as a recapitalization of Subsidiary in a manner similar to a reverse purchase as the former shareholders of Subsidiary controlled the combined Company after the acquisition. Following the acquisition and the transfer of an additional 1,075,000 shares from the shareholders of parent to the former shareholders of the subsidiary, the former shareholders of Subsidiary controlled approximately 77% of the total outstanding stock of the combined entity. There was no adjustment to the carrying values of the assets or the liabilities of Parent or Subsidiary as a result of the recapitalization.

The operations of Parent are included only from the date of recapitalization. Accordingly, the previous operations and retained deficits of Parent prior to the date of recapitalization have been eliminated. The financial history prior to the recapitalization is that of the Subsidiary.

On February 22, 2012 the Company filed a Certificate of Dissolution of Subsidiary En2go Inc. with the Nevada Secretary of State.

On March 8, 2012, the Company filed in Nevada Articles of Merger providing for the merger of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Lyynks, Inc., into the Company, as the surviving corporation, and in the merger changing the Company’s name to Lyynks Inc., In the merger, which was for the sole purpose of changing the Company’s name, there were no other changes to the Articles of Incorporation or any changes to the capital stock of the Company, or to its By-Laws or its officers and directors. Pursuant to FINRA approval, the name change was effective for trading purposes on May 14, 2012.

On October 7, 2013, the Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) a Form 15, pursuant to Rules 12b-4 and 12h-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act). The effects of the Company’s having filed the Form 15 were immediately to suspend the Company’s duty to file the reports required by Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and, 90 days after the filing of the Form 15, the the registration of the Company’s class of common stock, par value $.00001 per share, under the Exchange Ac terminated.

On January 29, 2014, the Company reincorporated in the State of Delaware by merger with and into Lyynks Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation (“Lyynks”), pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger between the Company and Lyynks, and on November 25, 2014 the Company changed its name to Vancord Capital Inc.

On April 21, 2014, the Company incorporated, in the State of Delaware, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company named Lyynks Technologies Inc. (“Technologies”), with the capitalization of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value $0.0001 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $0.0001 per share, for the purpose of the acquisition by Technologies of the assets of the Company through a reorganization (the “Reorganization”), pursuant to a Reorganization Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2014 (“Agreement”). The assets of the Company’s business are for the online distribution of audio and video content (the “Business”). The Closing under the Agreement is December 1, 2014 (or such later date as is agreed by the parties). Under the Agreement, we will transfer to Technologies all of the assets of our Business in exchange for 82,021,538 authorized but previously unissued shares of our Common Stock (the "Stock") of Technologies and the assumption by Technologies of all of the liabilities of Lyynks. In connection with said Reorganization, we will distribute pro-rata to our stockholders the stock of Technologies which we

acquire in the reorganization, Technologies having changed its name to Lyynks Inc. Following the Reorganization, the shares of Technologies distributed to the Company's stockholders will be "restricted securities" as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act and will not be publicly traded.

Since these unaudited financial statements for the nine months ended May 31, 2014 and 2013 are for periods prior to the Company's having changed its name to Vancord Captital Inc., as are the audits of the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012 included in this Report, these financial statements continue to refer to the Company under its former name, Lyynks Inc.

General

We are developing software products for the online distribution of audio and video content. We would intend to capitalize on the worldwide growth of digital media. We believe our planned programs and applications will enhance the user's experience with internet content. We plan to provide a service that users can use to deliver their content with a potential global reach. Additionally end users would be able to use our social network integration to share content links to promote content or content providers.

Basis of Presentation and Going Concern

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern. However, we have sustained losses and as of May 31, 2014, we have no revenues and have a net working capital deficiency and a negative cash flow from operations. These conditions, among others, give rise to substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Management is continuing to seek additional equity capital. Until such time as we are operating profitably, we anticipate our working capital needs will be funded with proceeds from equity and debt financing. Management believes these steps will provide us with adequate funds to sustain our continued existence. There is, however, no assurance that the steps taken by management will meet all of our needs or that we will continue as a going concern. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 2 of the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2013. There were no significant changes to these accounting policies during the nine months ended May 31, 2014 and the Company does not expect that the adoption of other recent accounting pronouncements will have a material impact on its financial statements.

NOTE 3 – RECENTLY ENACTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-10, "Development Stage Entities (Topic 915): Elimination of Certain Financial Reporting Requirements, Including an Amendment to Variable Interest Entities Guidance in Topic 810, Consolidation". The guidance eliminates the definition of a development stage entity thereby removing the incremental financial reporting requirements from U.S. GAAP for development stage entities, primarily presentation of inception to date financial information. The provisions of the amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and the interim periods therein. However, early adoption is permitted. Accordingly, the Company has adopted this standard as of July 31, 2014.

The Company does not expect the adoption of any other recent accounting pronouncements to have a material impact on its financial statements.

NOTE 4 – SETTLEMENT OF PRIOR LIABILITIES

We have settled certain payables to reflect the acceptance by these creditors of lesser amounts. Accordingly, amounts accrued with respect to these account holders have been reduced to $-0- from $538,277, and we have recognized other income in that amount in the consolidated statement of operations for the period from inception (January 31, 2007) through May 31, 2014.

NOTE 5 –PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	May 31, 2014	August 31, 2013
Equipment	$72,650	$ 72,650
Accumulated depreciation	64,774	49,768
	$7,876	$ 22,882

Depreciation expense for the nine months ended May 31, 2014 and 2013 was $15,006 and $17,252, respectively.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As of May 31, 2014 and August 31, 2013, the amount due Genovese was $1,360,510 and $685,510 respectively. Of the advances, $675,000, all of which was received during the nine months ended May 31, 2014, is interest bearing as evidenced by 10% demand notes of the Company, and $685,510 is non-interest bearing.

As of May 31, 2014 and August 31, 2013, the amount due Clayoquot Wilderness Resort, a company which Genovese is a principal, was $387,500 and $262,500, respectively. Of the advances, $125,000, all of which was received during the nine months ended May 31, 2014, is interest bearing as evidenced by 10% demand notes of the Company, and $262,500 is non-interest bearing.

As of May 31, 2014, and August 31, 2013, the amount due Janspec Holdings Limited and affiliated companies, a shareholder of the Company, was $1,522,000 and $882,000 respectively, evidenced by 10% demand notes of the Company. During the nine months ended May 31, 2014, the Company received $640,000 in advances.

As of May 31, 2014, 2013, and August 31, 2013, the amount due Komodo Enterprises Limited, a related party, was $475,000 and $225,000 respectively, evidenced by 10% demand notes of the Company. During the nine months ended May 31, 2014, the Company received $250,000 in advances.

NOTE 7 – CONVERTIBLE DEBT

On March 30, 2014 and May 1, 2014, the Company, in exchange for the receipt of USD$500,000 and $500,000 respectively by a private investor related to Janspec Holdings Limited, a related party to the Company, issued a Secured Convertible Promissory Note bearing an interest rate of 10% per annum, and providing the option for the holder to convert any or all of the outstanding indebtedness including any accrued interest into common shares of the capital stock of the Company at the conversion rate of $0.15 per share.

NOTE 8 - COMMON STOCK

Effective December 7, 2011 the Company filed an amendment to its Articles of Incorporation (1) to increase our authorized Common Stock from 90,000,000 shares to 1,000,000,000 shares and (2) to authorize a new class of 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock with authority for our Board of Directors to issue one or more series of the preferred stock with such designations, rights, preferences, limitations and/or restrictions as it should determine by vote of a majority of such directors. As of May 31, 2014, no shares of preferred stock have been issued.

The Company has authorized 1,000,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of $.00001. At May 31, 2014 and August 31, 2013, the Company had 68,580,912 and 68,580,912 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, respectively.

NOTE 9 –WARRANTS

Stock Warrants

During the nine months ended May 31, 2014, the Company issued no warrants in connection with the sales of common stock and conversion of debt into common stock.

	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, September 1, 2013	30,440,627	$0.19
Granted	-0-	$-0-
Expired/Cancelled	(1,950,000)	$0.21
Exercised		
Outstanding, period ended May 31, 2014	24,990,625	$0.18
Exercisable, period ended May 31, 2014	24,990,625	$0.18

NOTE 10 - INCOME TAXES

The Company adopted the provisions of ASC 740, "Income Taxes" ("ASC 740"). As a result of the implementation of ASC 740, the Company recognized no adjustment in the net liability for unrecognized income tax benefits. The Company believes there are no potential uncertain tax positions and all tax returns are correct as filed. Should the Company recognize a liability for uncertain tax positions; the Company will separately recognize the liability for uncertain tax positions on its balance sheet. Included in any liability for uncertain tax positions, the Company will also record a liability for interest and penalties. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as a component of the current provision for income taxes.

There is no tax provision due to losses from operations during the nine months ended May 31, 2014 and 2013. Deferred income taxes are provided for the temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. The principal item giving rise to deferred taxes is the net operating loss carryforward. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The Company has set up a valuation allowances for losses for certain carryforwards that it believes may not be realized.

As of August 31, 2013, the Company recorded a deferred tax asset associated with a net operating loss ("NOL") carry forward of approximately $19.9 million that was fully offset by a valuation allowance due to the determination that it was more likely than not that the Company would be unable to utilize those benefits in the foreseeable future. The Company's NOL expires in 2028. The valuation allowances increased by $1,076,000 during the year ended August 31, 2013.

Section 382 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code imposes an annual limitation of NOL carryforwards to offset taxable income when an ownership change occurs. The Company's reverse capitalization meets the definition of an ownership change and some of the NOL's will be limited.

NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases

Effective January 15, 2014, the Company entered into a six month lease, terminating its previous month-to-month lease, providing for a monthly rental of $10,000 for the Company's executive office. Rent expense, including costs, for the nine months ended May 31, 2014 and 2013 was $63,476 and $20,925, respectively.

IP Security Agreement

On March 30, 2014, the Company entered into an IP Security Agreement with Janspec Holdings Limited, an affiliate of the Company, securing Janspec Loans to the Company in the amount of $2,497,000 by providing for a collateral lien on specified intellectual property of the Company in favor of Janspec Holdings Limited. On May 1, 2014, the Company amended the IP Security Agreement to secure additional Loans to the Company in the total aggregate amount of $4,644,500.

NOTE 11 – LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are party to the following litigation matter.

Stride & Associates. We are a defendant in a suit filed September 2, 2009 by Stride & Associates, Inc. in the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles Superior Court-North Central District, for the amount of $19,500, plus interest, for services allegedly rendered by the plaintiff to the Company in connection with personnel placement. The plaintiff has filed a judgment in the amount of $21,620 against us in this litigation, and the Company has accrued the full amount. We intend to settle this matter.

NOTE 11 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Reorganization of the Company's Business

On October 29, 2014, Richard Genovese and Clayoquot Wilderness Resort (controlled by Mr. Genovese) exercised warrants to purchase 340,000 and 6,500,000 shares of common stock, respectively, at an exercise price of $.10 per share.

On November 13, 2014: Janspec Holdings Limited converted $83,500 of principal and accrued interest on advances to the Company into 835,000 shares of common stock; Komodo enterprises limited converted $276,562.50 of principal and accrued interest on advances to the Company into 2,765,625 shares of common stock; and Richard Genovese converted $300,000 of principal and accrued interest on advances to the Company into 3,000,000 shares of common stock.

The Company incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary under the laws of the State of Delaware on April 21, 2014, under the name Lyynks Technologies Inc. ("Technologies"), for the purpose of the acquisition by Technologies of the assets of the Company through a reorganization (the "Reorganization"), pursuant to a Reorganization Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2014 ("Agreement"). The assets of the Company's business are for the online distribution of audio and video content (the "Business"). The Closing under the Agreement is December 1, 2014 (or such later date as is agreed by the parties). Under the Agreement, the Company will transfer to Technologies all of the assets of our Business in exchange for 82,021,538 authorized but previously unissued shares of common stock (the "Stock") of Technologies and the assumption by Technologies of all of the liabilities of the Company. In connection with said Reorganization, we will distribute pro-rata to our stockholders the stock of Technologies which we acquire in the reorganization. In anticipation of the Reorganization, the Company on November 25, 2014, changed its name to Vancord Capital Inc., and on November 26, 2014, Technologies changed its name to Lyynks Inc. Following the Reorganization, the shares of Technologies distributed to the Company's stockholders will be "restricted securities" as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act and will not be publicly traded.

IV. Directors and Executive Officers.

Directors and Executive Officers

As of the date of this Information Statement, our executive officers and directors are as follows:

Name	Age	Title	Held Position Since
Robert Rosner	49	President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director	President and Chief Executive Officer – March 2010 Director – May 2010
Bruce Schmidt	59	Secretary, Treasurer, Director	Director - September 2006 Secretary & Treasurer-April 2009
Richard Genovese	60	Director	June 2009
Frank Anderson	55	Director	June 2009

Robert Rosner, President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director

Robert Rosner, 48, was appointed as our acting President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer effective March 27, 2010, and was elected to our Board of Directors on May 24, 2010. Mr. Rosner has served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Watair Inc. (OTC "WTAR") since August 2005, and was reappointed as President in January 2008. Formerly he was President from August 2005 to April 2007. Mr. Rosner also currently serves as Corporate Secretary of Watair Inc., having been appointed to this position in March 2007. During his tenure with Watair, he was also the Vice President of Regulatory Affairs and Compliance and Corporate Secretary from August 2003 until August 2005. Watair engages in the manufacture, marketing, and distribution of commercial and home/office atmospheric water generation machines.

Mr. Rosner has held Directorships with Watair from August 2003 to the current date and he has also served as President and director of Fortuna Silver Mines Inc., a company listed on the NYSE ("FSM") and TSX ("FVI"), from June 1996 to January 2005.

Bruce Schmidt, Secretary, Treasurer & Director

Bruce Schmidt brings over twenty-seven years of strategic planning and management consulting experience to the Company. With a background in physics and education from the University of British Columbia, he has acted as a consultant and has served on the Board of Directors for a variety of Canadian biotech/hightech and venture capital companies from 1992 through 2005 including: Prescient Neuropharma Inc. (TSX- "PNO") as President, Chief Executive Officer and Director; Alda Pharmaceuticals Corp. (TSX-"APH") as Director; Biophage Pharma Inc. (TSX-"BUG") as Corporate Secretary and Director; Strategic Merchant Bancorp, Ltd (TSX-"SMB") as a Director; VP Media Group Ltd. (TSX- "DVD.H") as Director and Aitchison Capital, Inc. (TSX-"TTI") as a Director. Mr. Schmidt has also been involved with a number of non-profit Canadian organizations including: the Canadian Networks of Centers of Excellence, the Canadian Healthcare Licensing Association, the British Columbia Biotechnology Alliance (BC Biotech), B.C. Nanotechnology Alliance, British Columbia's Integrated Technology Initiative and the New Economy and Adoption of Technologies Group of the British Columbia Securities Commission. Since May of 1996, Mr. Schmidt has been working as a Life-Sciences Management consultant under his own consulting company, RJS Management in Vancouver, BC. RJS Management provides executive counsel to hightech/biotech companies in the areas of business strategy, marketing and strategic partnering.

Richard Genovese, Director

Mr. Genovese has been the president and sole director of Connect Capital Ltd. since the incorporation of Connect Capital in 2004. Connect Capital Ltd., a private corporation in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, specializes in financial and management advisory services to both public and private companies. Since 2005, Mr. Genovese has been the president of Clayoquot Wilderness Resort, Ltd., a world renowned luxurious eco-resort located in the Clayoquot Biosphere Reserve on British Columbia's Vancouver Island.

Frank Anderson, Director

Frank Anderson has been the managing director of Connect Capital Ltd. since 2006. From 2000 to 2006, Mr. Anderson was a director, secretary and treasurer of Sporg Corporation which is an internet registration services business. From 1982 to 1999, Mr. Anderson was an investment advisor with Canaccord Capital Corp., Canada's largest investment firm. Mr. Anderson has successfully completed the Canadian Securities Course.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

None of the following events occurred during the past five years that is material to an evaluation of the ability or integrity of any director, person nominated to become a director, executive officer, promoter or control person:

(i) Any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;

(ii) Any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

(iii) Being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities; or

(iv) Being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the SEC or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

Corporate Governance

Directors are elected at the annual stockholder meeting or appointed by our Board of Directors and serve for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. When a new director is appointed to fill a vacancy created by an increase in the number of directors, that director holds office until the next election of one or more directors by stockholders. Officers are appointed by our Board of Directors and their terms of office are at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

Committees of our Board of Directors

Audit Committee. Our Board of Directors plans to establish an Audit Committee, the members of which shall be considered as independent under the standards for independence for audit committee members established by the NYSE. The Audit Committee will operate under a written charter.

Other Committees. The Board does not have standing compensation or nominating committees. The Board does not believe a compensation or nominating committee is necessary based on the size of the Company, the current levels of compensation to corporate officers and the beneficial ownership by Richard Genovese of in excess of 50% of the Company's outstanding common stock. The Board will consider establishing compensation and nominating committees at the appropriate time.

Stockholder Communications

The Board has not established a formal process for stockholders to send communications, including director nominations, to the Board; however, the names of all directors are available to stockholders in this Information Statement. Any stockholder may send a communication to any member of the Board of Directors, in care of the Company, at 644-1812 West Burbank Blvd., Burbank, CA 91506 (Attention: Secretary). Director nominations submitted by a stockholder will be considered by the full Board. Due to the infrequency of stockholder communications to the Board, the Board does not believe that a more formal process is necessary. However, the Board will consider, from time to time, whether adoption of a more formal process for such stockholder communications has become necessary or appropriate.

Other Information about our Board of Directors

During our fiscal year ended August 31, 2013, our Board of Directors did not meet, but acted by written consent nine times. We do not have a formal policy on attendance at meetings of our shareholders; however, we encourage all Board members to attend shareholder meetings that are held in conjunction with a meeting of our Board of Directors.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The table below summarizes all compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to our executive officers for all services rendered in all capacities to us during the last three completed fiscal years.

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
Robert Rosner (2)	2013								
	2012	$14,600							$ 14,600
	2011								

(1) Mr. Rosner was appointed Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer on March 27, 2010.

Stock Options

2007 Stock Plan

During November, 2007 the Board of Directors of the Company adopted and the stockholders at that time approved the 2007 Stock Plan ("the Plan"). The Plan provides both for the direct award or sale of shares and for the granting of options to purchase shares. Options granted under the Plan may include qualified and non-qualified stock options. The aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance under the Plan was 750,000, issuable to directors, officers, and employees of the Company. An aggregate of 750,000 shares remains available for issuance under the Plan. Awards under the Plan will be granted as determined by Committees of the Board of Directors or by the Board of Directors.

The options will expire after 10 years or 5 years if the option holder owns at least 10% of the common stock of the Company. The exercise price of a non-qualified option must be at least 85% of the market price on the date of issue. The exercise price of a qualified option must be at least equal to the market price or 110% of the market price on the date of issue if the option holder owns at least 10% of the common stock of the Company.

Stock Option Grants

As of August 31, 2012, no stock option grants were outstanding.

Option Exercises and Stock Vesting

During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, no options held by our executive officers and directors were exercised, and an option grant for 25,000 shares of common stock held by a director was cancelled.

V. Principal Stockholders.

The following table contains information relating to the beneficial ownership of Common Stock by members of the board of directors and the Company's officers as a group, as well as certain other beneficial owners as of November 14, 2014. Information as to the number of shares of Common Stock owned and the nature of ownership has been provided by these individuals, and is not within the direct knowledge of the Company. Unless otherwise indicated, the named individuals possess sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares listed.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (1)	Number of Shares Owned Beneficially	Percentage *
Abeille Limited Le Montaigne 7 Ave. de Grande Bretagne, MC 98900 Monte Carlo	4,950,000	6.04%
Richard Genovese (2)	42,723,523	52.08%
Bruce Schmidt	30,000	0.04%
Komodo Enterprises Limited 190 Elgin Avenue Georgetown, Grand Cayman Cayman Islands	12,245,536	14.93%
Janspec Holdings Limited	8,550,239	10.4%
14185 Rio Place		
Surrey, BC V3S 0L2		
All Officers and Directors as a Group	42,753,523	

* Based on 82,021,538 shares outstanding on November 14, 2012.

** Less than 1%.

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(1) Unless otherwise indicated, all shares are held beneficially and of record by the person indicated and the address of such person is c/o the Company, 644-1812 West Burbank Blvd., Burbank, CA 91506.

(2) In addition to 21,790,200 shares owned directly, Mr. Genovese owns 20,933,333 shares indirectly through Clayoquot Wilderness Resort Ltd., of which Mr. Genovese is a **principal.**

VI. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

For a description of the Company's transactions with related parties, please see Note 5 to the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended August 31, 2013 and 2012, and Note 6 to the Company's unaudited financial statements for the nine month periods ended May 31, 2014 and 2013.