

REELTIME RENTALS INC.

**ANNUAL REPORT**

For the Period Ending December 31, 2014

**Alternative Reporting Standard**

March 31, 2015

**REELTIME RENTALS INC.  
8002 Mohawk Trail Suite 2202  
Spring Hill, Florida 34606  
(352)573-6130**

(Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter)

All information contained in this Annual Report has been compiled to fulfill the disclosure requirements of Rule 15c2-11(a)(5) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). The enumerated captions contained herein correspond to the sequential format as set forth in the Guidelines for Providing Adequate Current Public Information provided by OTC Markets Group, Inc. promulgated January 2013. The disclosures made here are as of the date of this Annual Report, namely December 31, 2014.

**PART A: GENERAL COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Item 1: The exact name of the Issuer**

ReelTime Rentals, Inc., incorporated June 24, 2004.

**Item 2: The address of the Issuer's principal executive offices**

8002 Mohawk Trail  
Spring Hill, Florida 34606  
United States of America  
(352) 573-6130– Office  
(904) 239-3213 – Fax

**Item 3: The jurisdiction and date of the Issuer's incorporation**

Washington, June 24, 2004, Registration No. 602406901

**PART B: SHARE STRUCTURE**

**Item 4: The Exact Title and Class of Securities Outstanding**

Class: **Common**  
CUSIP: Number: **75845Y 106**  
Symbol: **RLTR**

Class: **Preferred**  
CUSIP Number: **75845Y 106**  
Symbol: **RLTR**

**Item 5: Par or Stated Value and Description of the Security**

- A. Par Value: None
- B. Common Stock. Common stock has no pre-emptive or preferential rights.
- C. Par Value: None
- D. Preferred Stock. Preferred stock has pre-emptive or preferential rights.

**Item 6: The Number of Shares or Total Amount of the Securities Outstanding For Each Class of Securities Authorized**

- (A) As of March 31, 2015:
- (B) Number of preferred shares authorized: 50,000,000  
Number of common shares authorized: 650,000,000
- (C) Number of common shares outstanding: 296,291,891  
Number of preferred shares outstanding: 3,000,000\*
- (D) Number of beneficial shareholders of common shares: None
- (E) \* Allows for a conversion to common shares @ 10/1

**Item 7: The Name and Address of the Transfer Agent**

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Pacific Stock Transfer, Inc.  
4045 Spencer Street  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89119  
(702) 361-3033 Office  
(702) 561 -3061 Fax

Pacific Stock Transfer, Inc. is registered with the SEC under the Exchange Act.  
FINS 406868\

**Item 8: Issuance History**

During January 2014, a firm was issued 7,500,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock for 12 months of marketing services. These shares were valued at \$.002 per share or \$15,000.

During February 2014, a firm was issued 6,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock for website development and hosting. These shares were valued at \$.0038 per share or \$22,800.

During March 2014, a firm was issued 3,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock for consulting services to the Company. These shares were valued at \$.008 per share or \$24,000.

During March 2014, a firm was issued 6,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock for website development and hosting. These shares were valued at \$.0080 per share or \$48,000.

During April 2014, an individual was issued 3,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to serve as the Company's registered agent. These shares were valued at \$.00124 per share or \$3,720.

During April 2014, the Company issued 6,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to fully satisfy the principle and interest owed on the promissory note dated October 23, 2010. The stock was valued at \$6,600 or \$0.0011.

During June and August 2014, an April 7, 2013 promissory note was converted into unregistered shares of the Company's common stock. The amount totaled \$8,232 including accrued interest was converted into 16,463,700 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.0005 per share.

During July 2014, the Company's CEO was issued 2,501,920 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock as earned under his July 2012 employment agreement. These shares were valued at \$.0051 per share or \$12,857. Compensation was calculated at the fair market value of the shares at the date earned. In addition, the Company's CEO has earned 11,498,080 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock under his July 2012 employment agreement which have not been issued as of March 31, 2015. The shares were valued at \$0.0035 per share or \$40,243 and recorded as stock to be issued in the accompanying balance sheet.

During July 2014, the Company issued 5,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to partially satisfy \$25,000 of the principle owed on the promissory note dated June 18, 2014. The stock was valued at \$25,000 or \$0.005.

During August 2014, the Company issued 1,650,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to fully satisfy the principle and interest owed on the promissory note dated December 12, 2008. The stock was valued at \$13,200 or \$0.008.

During November 2014, the Company issued 5,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company common stock to a sales and marketing firm. They will perform consulting services to the Company. These shares were valued at \$.0029 per share or \$14,500. Compensation was calculated at the fair market value of the shares at the date earned.

## **PART C: BUSINESS INFORMATION**

### **Item 9: The Nature of the Issuer's Business**

#### **A. Business Development**

ReelTime Rentals, Inc. (hereinafter "ReelTime," the "Company" or the "Issuer") is duly formed and organized as a company registered in the State of Washington in June 2004. The fiscal year end date is the 31<sup>st</sup> of December. ReelTime has never filed for bankruptcy, receivership or any similar proceeding.

Today, "ReelTime" is in the business of identifying and monetizing individuals and companies who have been thrust into the public eye through the media. This awareness may come as a result of being featured on a TV show, newsworthy event, or viral social media exposure. Most individuals and companies are not prepared to monetize such exposure and oftentimes find the exposure passes without having been used to their advantage. "ReelTime", is uniquely positioned to capitalize on the exposure and to maximize its benefits. Maximizing the opportunity may be achieved via merchandising, leveraging exposure into relationships, creating and marketing new revenue streams for exiting products and launching new products.

The Issuer is a business entity primarily focused on the development and implementation of entertainment based products and services. The core of the business is to establish a platform for emerging technologies to evolve.

The Company's business plan includes acquisition of other similar businesses that have a foothold on emerging technologies and other potential opportunities. The Issuer is engaged in the evaluation of these competing technologies.

There has been no delisting of the Issuer's securities by any securities exchange or deletion from the OTC Markets. There are no past, pending or threatened legal proceedings or administrative actions either by or against the Issuer that could have a material effect on the Issuer's business, financial condition or operations and any current, past or pending trading suspensions by a securities regulator.

#### **B. Business of Issuer**

The Issuer's primary and secondary SIC Codes are 4841 and 3663, respectively. The Issuer is currently conducting operations and is not nor has ever at any time been a "shell company" as defined. It is a non-SEC reporting company.

Looking forward, we anticipate acquiring similar media based businesses that can help the Issuer grow and generate returns for its shareholders. To date, the Issuer has generated very little revenue due to the lack of marketing, advertising and retention of quality staffing. As our finances permit, the Issuer will endeavor to hire and retain top engineers and developers to help protect our assets.

We, of course, understand that hiring industry-specific management will be required. Those professionals are expected to be tenured in marketing, advertising, graphic design, multimedia production as well as audio/video internet and web based technology.

The Issuer experiences no existing government regulation outside of general corporation law for the states in which it operates (or will operate) and federal regulations pertinent to it as an Issuer and in the course of daily business. Management perceives no probable government regulation that would otherwise restrict the business or the plans of the Issuer. In that context, management believes the Issuer is not significantly impacted by federal, state and local environmental laws and does not have significant costs associated with compliance with such laws and regulations. The Issuer has one Officer and Director and makes use of consultants on an as needed basis.

**Item 10: The Nature And Extent of the Issuer's Facilities**

The Company's principal office is located at 8002 Mohawk Trail, Spring Hill, Florida 34606. The Company also maintains a shared office of 500 square feet for business purposes located at 6520 Whitman St NE Tacoma, Washington 98422.

**PART D: MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**Item 11: The Name of the Chief Executive Officer, Member of the Board of Directors, as Well as Control Person**

**A. Officer and Director**

James Hodge is the sole Director of the Board and President, Chief Executive Officer. James is based in Spring Hill, Florida.

**B. Control Person**

James Hodge, Chairman, sole Director and President/CEO of the Issuer.

**C. Legal/Disciplinary History**

None of the foregoing persons have, in the last five years, been the subject of:

1. A conviction in a criminal proceeding or named as a defendant in a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
2. The entry of an Order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, by a court of competent jurisdiction that permanently or temporarily enjoined, barred, suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities;
3. A finding or judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or a state securities regulator of a violation of federal or state securities or commodities law, which finding or judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated; or
4. The entry of an Order by a self-regulatory organization that permanently or temporarily barred suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business or securities.

**D. Disclosure of Family Relationships**

There are no family relationships between Company officers and directors as defined.

**E. Disclosure of Related Party Transactions**

There are no related party transactions.

**F. Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest**

There are no conflicts of interest.

**Item 12: Financial Information for Period Ending December 31, 2014**

Financial information for the year ended December 31, 2014 are attached hereto as Exhibit A, and such financial information is incorporated herein by this reference.

**Item 14: Name, Address and Contact Details of Advisors to Issuer as of the date of this Annual Report**

Legal Counsel:

Randall S. Goulding, Esq.  
Securities Counselors, Inc  
1333 Sprucewood  
Deerfield, Illinois 60015  
(847) 948-5431  
randy@securitiescounselors.net

**Item 15: Safe Harbor For Forward-Looking Statements**

When used in this statement, the words “may,” “will,” “except,” “anticipate,” “continue,” “estimate,” “project,” “intend” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27a of the securities act of 1933 and Section 21e of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 regarding events, condition, and financial trends that may affect the Company’s future plans of operations, business strategy, operating results, and financial position. Persons reviewing this report are cautioned that and forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risk and uncertainties and those actual results may differ materially from those include within the forward-looking statements as a result of varying factors. Such factors include among other things, uncertainties, relating to our success in judging consumer preferences, financing our operations, entering into strategic partnerships, engaging management, seasonal and period to period fluctuations in sales, failure to increase market share or sales inability to service outstanding debt obligations dependents on a limited number of customers, increased production costs or delays in production of new products intense competition within the industry, inability to protect the intellectual property in the international market for our products, changes in market conditions and other matters disclosed by us in our public filings from time to time, Forward-looking statements speak only as to the date they are made. The Company does not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect circumstances or events that occur after the date the forward-looking statements are made.

**EXHIBITS**

**Item 16: Material Contracts**

There were no material contracts entered into during the year ended December 31, 2014.

**Item 17: Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers**

There have been no purchases of equity securities by the Issuer and affiliated purchasers.

**Item 18: Issuers Certifications**

I, James Christopher Hodge, certify that:

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

Dated: March 31, 2015

\_\_\_\_\_  
/s/James C. Hodge

James Christopher Hodge  
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer  
ReelTime Rentals, Inc.

**Exhibit A**

**REELTIME RENTALS INC.**

8002 Mohawk Trail  
Spring Hill, FL 34606

**Financial Statements and Notes  
For the Year ended December 31, 2014**

# REELTIME RENTALS, INC.

Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>
<b>Assets</b>	
Current assets:	
Cash	\$ 4,005
Marketable Securities	25,600
Total current assets	<u>29,605</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ <u>29,605</u></b>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficiency</b>	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 16,110
Accrued expenses	645,198
Convertible notes, net of discount of \$21,950	30,050
Notes payable	291,787
Related party notes payable	12,000
Deferred Revenue	45,000
Total current liabilities	<u>1,040,145</u>
Long term liabilities:	
Related party notes payable	\$ <u>263,000</u>
Total long term liabilities	<u>263,000</u>
Commitments and contingencies	
Stockholders' Deficiency:	
Preferred stock, \$0 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized, 3,00,000 Preferred stock shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014	30,000
Common stock, \$0 par value, 650,000,000 shares authorized 285,158,119 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014	3,650,124
Additional paid-in capital	213,686
Stock to be issued	40,243
Accumulated deficit	<u>(5,207,593)</u>
Total stockholders' deficiency	<u>(1,273,540)</u>
<b>Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficiency</b>	<b>\$ <u>29,605</u></b>

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

**REELTIME RENTALS, INC.**  
Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited)  
For the year ended December 31, 2014

		December 31, 2014
Revenue	\$	5,000
Cost of Revenue		3,910
Gross margin		1,090
Operating expenses:		
General and administrative expenses	\$	261,887
Depreciation expense		-
Total operating expenses		261,887
Net operating loss		(260,797)
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense		(63,316)
Loss on conversion of debt		-
Gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments		-
Total Other income (expense)		(85,716)
Net loss	\$	(346,513)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	\$	(0.001)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted		260,383,524

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

# REELTIME RENTALS, INC.

Statements of Cash Flow (Unaudited)  
For the year ended December 31, 2014

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net loss	\$ (346,513)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Stock issued for services	135,120
Non-cash interest	62,084
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	22,400
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Accounts payable	16,110
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	73,141
Deferred Revenue	(3,000)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(40,658)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from convertible notes payable	44,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>44,500</u>
Net increase in cash	3,842
Cash - beginning of the year	163
Cash - end of the year	<u>\$ 4,005</u>
Supplemental disclosures:	
Interest paid	<u>\$ -</u>
Supplemental disclosure for non-cash financing activities:	
Discount on Notes Payable	<u>\$ 44,200</u>
Conversion of notes payable and accrued interest to common stock	<u>\$ 58,223</u>

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

**REELTIME RENTALS INC.**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

**For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013**

**NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION BASIS**

**Nature of organization & business**

i) Organization

ReelTime headquartered in Everett, Washington was incorporated on June 24, 2004, under the laws of the State of Washington.

ii) Business

The mission is to develop media specific technologies and entertainment based products. The Company is also focused on identifying existing opportunities within the media and entertainment space in order to acquire and incorporate them into its suite of offerings. ReelTime takes a broad view of current advertising, marketing and public relations trends, video and broadcast media. The increasing use of mobile devices; multi-media digital marketing and brand support and advocacy; evolving internet technology, and high-need, new-trend products and services, in an effort to increase available resources, extend services, and encourage growth. ReelTime uses multiple related marketing communications methods, channels and businesses into a profitable aggregation of cutting-edge enterprises. Those businesses assembled by ReelTime will benefit from their inter-relatedness. The Company has spent considerable efforts recently to shore up its accounting, debt structure, and compliance adherence, in order to allow it to fund its ongoing operations.

**Basis of Presentation**

The Company generated its first revenue in September 2006. The revenues to date are minimal, and the Company has accumulated a significant deficit. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

**Use of Estimates**

In preparing financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and revenue and expenses in the statement of expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

**Concentrations of Risk**

Cash and cash equivalents deposited with financial institutions are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”). The Company did not hold cash in excess of FDIC insurance coverage at a financial institution as of December 31, 2014.

**Property and equipment**

Property and equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. Expenditures for normal repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or otherwise disposed of are removed from the accounts, and any gain or loss is included in operations. At December 31, 2014, the Company has no property and equipment.

**Derivative Financial Instruments**

The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposures to cash flow, market, or foreign currency risks. The Company evaluates all of its financial instruments to determine if such instruments are derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives. For derivative financial instruments that are accounted for as liabilities, the derivative instrument is initially recorded at its

fair value and is then re-valued at each reporting date, with changes in the fair value reported as charges or credits to income. For option-based derivative financial instruments,

## Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued ASC 820 (previously SFAS 157) which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of ASC 820 were effective January 1, 2008.

As defined in ASC 820, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). The Company utilizes market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or generally unobservable. The Company classifies fair value balances based on the observations of those inputs. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurement).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined by ASC 820 are as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments such as exchange-traded derivatives, marketable securities and listed equities.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date. Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using models or other valuation methodologies. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors, and current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Instruments in this category generally include non-exchange-traded derivatives such as commodity swaps, interest rate swaps, options and collars.

Level 3 – Pricing inputs include significant inputs that are generally less observable from objective sources. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management’s best estimate of fair value.

## Income taxes

Deferred income taxes are determined using the liability method for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and income tax basis of the Company’s assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are measured based on the tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are included in the Company’s tax return. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on anticipated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

The income tax provision (benefit) consists of the following:

	<b>2014</b>
Federal	
Current	\$ -
Deferred	(1,770,582)
State and local	
Current	-
Deferred	-
	(1,770,582)
Change in valuation allowance	1,770,582
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$ -

At December 31, 2014, the Company had a net operating loss (“NOL’s”) carry forward in the amount of \$5,207,593 available to offset future taxable income. The Company established valuation allowances equal to the full amount of the deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty of the utilization of the operating losses in future periods. The Company has not filed its federal tax returns since inception and therefore, the NOL’s will not be available to offset future taxable income until the tax returns are filed with the respective federal tax authorities.

A reconciliation of the Company’s effective tax rate as a percentage of income before taxes and federal statutory rate for the periods ended December 31, 2014 is summarized below.

	<b>2014</b>
Federal statutory rate	(34.0)%
State income taxes, net of federal benefits	0.0
Valuation allowance	34.0

### **Basic and diluted net income per share**

Basic net loss per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share (EPS) include additional dilution from common stock equivalents, such as stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options warrants and convertible notes. Common stock equivalents are not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share when the Company reports a loss because to do so would be anti-dilutive for periods presented. As of December 31, 2014, the Company has no options or warrants outstanding. At December 31, 2014, the total shares issuable upon conversion of convertible notes payable would be approximately 49,036,000 shares of the Company’s common stock.

### **Stock Compensation**

The Company follows Financial Accounting Standard No. 123R (ASC 718), “Share-Based Payment” as interpreted by SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 for financial accounting and reporting standards for stock-based employee compensation plans. It defines a fair value based method of accounting for an employee stock option or similar equity instrument.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option valuation model for estimating the fair value of traded options. This option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. No were no options outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded stock-based compensation of \$135,120.

### **Recent Issued Accounting Standards**

In May 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The revenue recognition standard affects all entities that have contracts with customers, except for certain items. The new revenue recognition standard eliminates the transaction-and industry-specific revenue recognition guidance under current GAAP and replaces it with a principle-based approach for determining revenue recognition. Public entities are required to adopt the revenue recognition standard for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Early adoption is not permitted for public entities. The Company has reviewed the applicable ASU and has not, at the current time, quantified the effects of this pronouncement, however it believes that there will be no material effect on the financial statements.

In June 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-12 *Compensation — Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period*. A performance target in a share-based payment that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period should be accounted for as a performance condition under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 718, *Compensation — Stock Compensation*. As a result, the target is not reflected in the estimation of the award’s grant date fair value. Compensation cost would be recognized over the required service period, if it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after 15 December 2015 and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted. Management has reviewed the ASU and believes that they currently account for these awards in a manner consistent with the new guidance, therefore there is no anticipation of any effect to the financial statements.

In August 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-15 *Preparation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40), Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*. Under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), continuation of a reporting entity as a going concern is presumed as the basis for preparing financial statements unless and until the entity’s liquidation becomes imminent. Preparation of financial statements under this presumption is commonly referred to as the going concern basis of accounting. If and when an entity’s liquidation becomes imminent,

financial statements should be prepared under the liquidation basis of accounting in accordance with Subtopic 205-30, *Presentation of Financial Statements—Liquidation Basis of Accounting*. Even when an entity’s liquidation is not imminent, there may be conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. In those situations, financial statements should continue to be prepared under the going concern basis of accounting, but the amendments in this Update should be followed to determine whether to disclose information about the relevant conditions and events. The amendments in this Update are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. The Company will evaluate the going concern considerations in this ASU, however, at the current period, management does not believe that it has met conditions which would subject these financial statements for additional disclosure.

There were other updates recently issued, most of which represented technical corrections to the accounting literature or application to specific industries and are not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

## NOTE 2 - GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has incurred material recurring losses from operations. The Company has generated minimal revenues since inception and has generated losses totaling \$5,207,593 since inception. In addition, the Company is experiencing a continuing operating cash flow deficiency. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company is relying on investor funding to maintain operations. The Company will continue to pursue additional equity financing and/or debt financing while managing cash flow in an effort to provide funds and cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis.

The financial statements do not contain any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liability that may result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

## NOTE 3 – ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses consist of the following:

### December 31, 2014

<b>Accrued Compensation</b>	\$	169,367		
<b>Accrued Payroll Taxes</b>		331,220		
<b>Accrued Interest</b>		144,611		
	\$	645,198		

The accrued payroll taxes represents unpaid federal income taxes including penalty and interest from 2006 through 2008 for former employees.

## NOTE 4 – NOTES PAYABLE

### December 31, 2014

<b>Short – Term Notes Payable – Convertible (Net of debt discount of \$21,950 December 31, 2014) (A)</b>	\$	30,050
<b>Short – Term Notes Payable (B)</b>	\$	291,787
<b>Long – Term Notes Payable – Related Party (Current Portion \$12,000) (C)</b>		275,000
<b>Totals</b>	\$	596,837

#### (A) Short-Term Notes Payable – Convertible

On April 7, 2013, the Company issued a \$7,000 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of April 7, 2014. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.0005 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$7,000, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. During June and August 2014, the promissory note was converted into unregistered shares of the Company's common stock. The amount totaled \$8,232 including accrued interest was converted into 16,463,700 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.0005 per share.

On May 13, 2013, the Company issued a \$2,500 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of May 13, 2014. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.0005 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$2,500, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$3,078 at December 31, 2014. The note was sold to a third party in February 2015.

On July 1, 2013, the Company issued a \$2,500 convertible promissory to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of July 1, 2014. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.0005 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$2,500, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$3,063 at December 31, 2014. The note was sold to a third party in February 2015.

On August 9, 2013, the Company issued a \$1,000 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of August 9, 2014. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.0005 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$1,000, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$1,206 at December 31, 2014. The note was sold to a third party in February 2015.

On December 26, 2013, the Company issued a \$1,500 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of December 26, 2014. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.0005 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$1,500, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$1,725 at December 31, 2014. The note was sold to a third party in February 2015.

On March 17, 2014, the Company issued a \$3,500 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of March 17, 2015. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.001 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$3,500, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$3,916 at December 31, 2014. The Company is not compliant with the repayment terms of the note.

On March 24, 2014, the Company issued a \$3,500 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of March 24, 2015. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.001 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$3,500, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$3,894 at December 31, 2014. The Company is not compliant with the repayment terms of the note.

On April 8, 2014, the Company issued a \$3,500 convertible promissory to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of April 8, 2015. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.001 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$3,500, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$3,872 at December 31, 2014.

On May 9, 2014, the Company issued a \$3,500 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of May 9, 2015. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.001 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$3,500, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$3,828 at December 31, 2014.

On June 12, 2014, the Company issued a \$5,000 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of June 12, 2015. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.002 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$5,000, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$5,406 at December 31, 2014.

On June 27, 2014, the Company issued a \$10,000 convertible promissory note to an individual. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of June 27, 2015. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.0025 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$10,000, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$10,750 at December 31, 2014.

On July 11, 2014, the Company issued a \$5,000 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of July 11, 2015. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.002 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$5,000, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$5,344 at December 31, 2014.

On August 26, 2014, the Company issued a \$4,000 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of August 26, 2015. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.002 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$4,000, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$4,200 at December 31, 2014.

On September 26, 2014, the Company issued a \$5,000 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of September 26, 2015. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.002 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$5,000, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$5,118 at December 31, 2014.

On November 28, 2014, the Company issued a \$1,500 convertible promissory note to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of November 28, 2015. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.0015 per share. The Company calculated the fair value of the beneficial conversion feature as the difference between the conversion price and the fair market value of the Company's common stock into on the date of issuance. The fair value of the conversion option in connection with the note on the date of issuance aggregated \$1,500, and was recorded as debt discount. The debt discount was amortized through the term of the note. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$1,519 at December 31, 2014.

As of December 31, 2014, the total short-term loans - convertible amounted to \$56,989 which includes \$4,989 of accrued interest. The conversion price of the notes were fixed and determinable on the date of issuance and as such in accordance with ASC Topic 815 "*Derivatives and Hedging*" ("ASC 815"), the embedded conversion options of the note were not considered derivative liabilities. The beneficial conversion features of certain convertible notes are at a price below fair market value. The Company recorded interest expense on the debt discount of \$28,562 year ended December 31, 2014 in the accompanying statement of operations.

#### (B) Short-Term Notes Payable

On September 07, 2007, the Company issued a \$20,000 promissory note to an individual. The loan bears interest at 12% and has a maturity date of September 07, 2008. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$34,000 at December 31, 2014. The Company is not compliant with the repayment terms of the note.

On December 12, 2008, the Company issued a \$10,000 promissory note to an individual. The loan bears interest at 4.5% and has a maturity date of January 12, 2009. During August 2014, the Company issued 1,650,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to fully satisfy the principle and interest owed on the promissory note. The stock was valued at \$13,200 or \$0.008.

On December 15, 2008, the Company issued a \$199,787 promissory note to an individual. The loan bears interest at 8% and has a maturity date of December 15, 2009. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$296,351 at December 31, 2014. The Company is not compliant with the repayment terms of the note.

On January 1, 2009, the Company issued a \$72,000 promissory note to an individual. The loan bears interest at 5% and is due on demand. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$93,600 at December 31, 2014. The Company is not compliant with the repayment terms of the note.

On October 23, 2010, the Company issued a \$10,000 promissory note to former employee for unpaid salary. The loan bears interest at 5% and is due on demand. During April 2014, the Company issued 6,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to fully satisfy the principle and interest owed on the promissory note. The stock was valued at \$6,600 or \$0.0011.

#### (B) Long-Term Notes Payable – Related Party

On June 18, 2014, the Company issued a \$300,000 promissory note to a Company to satisfy an accounts payable. The loan bears interest at 5% and has a maturity date of June 18, 2017. After the due date, the interest rate on the promissory note increases to 10%. During July 2014, the Company issued 5,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to satisfy \$25,000 of the principle owed on the promissory note. The stock was valued at \$25,000 or \$0.005. The unpaid balance including accrued interest was \$281,958 at December 31, 2014 (including \$12,260 of principle and accrued interest on the current portion of the promissory note).

### **NOTE 5 – EQUITY TRANSACTIONS**

The Company was established with two classes of stock, 650,000,000 shares authorized of no par value common stock and 25,000,000 shares authorized of no par value preferred stock.

During January 2014, a firm was issued 7,500,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock for 12 months of marketing services. These shares were valued at \$.002 per share or \$15,000. Compensation was calculated at the fair market value of the shares at the date earned.

During February 2014, a firm was issued 6,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock for website development and hosting. These shares were valued at \$.0038 per share or \$22,800. Compensation was calculated at the fair market value of the shares at the date earned.

During March 2014, a firm was issued 3,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock for consulting services to the Company. These shares were valued at \$.0008 per share or \$24,000. Compensation was calculated at the fair market value of the shares at the date earned.

During March 2014, a firm was issued 6,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock for website development and hosting. These shares were valued at \$.0080 per share or \$48,000. Compensation was calculated at the fair market value of the shares at the date earned.

During April 2014, an individual was issued 3,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to serve as the Company's registered agent. These shares were valued at \$.00124 per share or \$3,720. Compensation was calculated at the fair market value of the shares at the date earned.

During July 2014, the Company's CEO was issued 2,501,920 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock as earned under his July 2012 employment agreement. These shares were valued at \$.0051 per share or \$12,857. Compensation was calculated at the fair market value of the shares at the date earned. In addition, the Company's CEO has earned 11,498,080 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock under his July 2012 employment agreement which as of March 31, 2015 have not been issued. The shares were valued at \$.0035 per share or \$40,243 and recorded as stock to be issued in the accompanying balance sheet. Compensation was calculated at the fair market value of the shares at the date earned.

During November 2014, the Company issued 5,000,000 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to a related party. The firm converted \$5,567 due under an Amended and Restated \$7,500 Convertible Note issued during February 2015 into 11,133,700 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock at \$.0005 per share. The conversion was in accordance with the terms of the Amended and Restated \$7,500 Convertible Note which permits the holder to convert amounts due under the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.0005 per share. The fair market value of the stock was \$28,948 or \$.0021 per share on the date of conversion which resulted in the Company recording a \$23,391 loss on conversion of debt.

On February 4, 2015, the Company issued a \$1,500 convertible promissory to a corporation. The loan bears interest at 15% and has a maturity date of February 4, 2016. In addition, at any time, the individual may convert the note into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.0015 per share.