

Disclosure Statement Pursuant to the Pink Basic Disclosure Guidelines

Markray Corp

A Delaware Corporation

2515 W. Broadway Road, Mesa, AZ 85202

602-818-5030

NaturalWaterSolution.com

ir@kfgl.global

SIC Code 4941

Quarterly Report

For the period ending March 31, 2024 (the "Reporting Period")

Outstanding Shares

The number of shares outstanding of our Common Stock was:

50,276,488 Common Shares outstanding as of March 31, 2024.

54,198,991 Preferred Shares outstanding as of March 31, 2024.

Shell Status

Indicate by check mark whether the company is a shell company (as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933, Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 15c2-11 of the Exchange Act of 1934):

Yes: No:

Indicate by check mark whether the company's shell status has changed since the previous reporting period:

Yes: No:

Change in Control

Indicate by check mark whether a Change in Control¹ of the company has occurred over this reporting period:

Yes: No:

¹ "Change in Control" shall mean any events resulting in:

- (i) Any "person" (as such term is used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) becoming the "beneficial owner" (as defined in Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of securities of the Company representing fifty percent (50%) or more of the total voting power represented by the Company's then outstanding voting securities;
- (ii) The consummation of the sale or disposition by the Company of all or substantially all of the Company's assets;
- (iii) A change in the composition of the Board occurring within a two (2)-year period, as a result of which fewer than a majority of the directors are directors immediately prior to such change; or
- (iv) The consummation of a merger or consolidation of the Company with any other corporation, other than a merger or consolidation which would result in the voting securities of the Company outstanding immediately prior thereto continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or by being converted into voting securities of the surviving entity or its parent) at least fifty percent (50%) of the total voting power represented by the voting securities of the Company or such surviving entity or its parent outstanding immediately after such merger or consolidation.

1) Name and address(es) of the issuer and its predecessors (if any)

In answering this item, provide the current name of the issuer any names used by predecessor entities, along with the dates of the name changes.

The Company was established under the name Open Sea Corporation in 1998, changed its name to Nebo Products, Inc. in 2000, to Laxican, Inc in 2007, and then to Boulan, Inc shortly thereafter in 2007. In 2008, the Company merged with Osage Enterprise Corp. ("Osage"), with Osage designated the surviving entity. In 2009, the Company changed its name to R'Vibrant, Inc, and then changed its name to Markray Corp at the beginning of 2011.

Our Articles of Incorporation were filed with the State of Delaware in 2007 by Osage, who merged with, and became the Company in 2008. The Company is currently active in the State of Delaware.

The state of incorporation or registration of the issuer and of each of its predecessors (if any) during the past five years; Please also include the issuer's current standing in its state of incorporation (e.g. active, default, inactive):

The Company is currently active in the State of Delaware

Describe any trading suspension orders issued by the SEC concerning the issuer or its predecessors since inception:

None

List any stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, merger, acquisition, spin-off, or reorganization either currently anticipated or that occurred within the past 12 months:

None

The address(es) of the issuer's principal executive office:

2515 W. Broadway Road, Mesa, AZ 85202

The address(es) of the issuer's principal place of business:

Check if principal executive office and principal place of business are the same address:

2515 W. Broadway Road, Mesa, AZ 85202

Has the issuer or any of its predecessors been in bankruptcy, receivership, or any similar proceeding in the past five years?

No: Yes: If Yes, provide additional details below:

2) Security Information

Transfer Agent

Name: Colonial Stock Transfer
Phone: 801-355-5740
Email: amyparker@colonialstock.com
Address: 7840 S 700 E, Sandy, UT 84070

Publicly Quoted or Traded Securities:

The goal of this section is to provide a clear understanding of the share information for its publicly quoted or traded equity securities. Use the fields below to provide the information, as applicable, for all outstanding classes of securities that are publicly traded/quoted.

Trading symbol: RVBR
Exact title and class of securities outstanding: Common Stock

CUSIP: 570693101
Par or stated value: Common Stock: \$.001 par value per share

Common Stock:

Total shares authorized:	950,000,000	as of date: March 31, 2024
Total shares outstanding:	50,276,488	as of date: March 31, 2024
Number of shares in the Public Float: ²	41,435,476	as of date: March 31, 2024
Total number of shareholders of record:	133	as of date: March 31, 2024

Other classes of authorized or outstanding equity securities:

The goal of this section is to provide a clear understanding of the share information for its other classes of authorized or outstanding equity securities (e.g. preferred shares). Use the fields below to provide the information, as applicable, for all other authorized or outstanding equity securities.

Exact title and class of securities outstanding: Preferred Stock Series (blank check)
Preferred Stock Series B

CUSIP: none
Par or stated value for Series B: \$.001 par value per share

Preferred Stock:

Total shares authorized:	100,00,000	as of date: March 31, 2024
Total shares outstanding:	54,198,991	as of date: March 31, 2024

Security Description:

The goal of this section is to provide a clear understanding of the material rights and privileges of the securities issued by the company. Please provide the below information for each class of the company's equity securities, as applicable:

1. For common equity, describe any dividend, voting and preemption rights.

- Dividends may be paid as and when declared by the Company's Board of Directors.
- At any meeting of the stockholders, wherein a vote is to take place, each holder of Common Stock shall be entitled to one vote for each share outstanding in the name of each shareholder, on the books of the Company, on the date fixed for determination of voting rights.
- Unless otherwise determined by the Company's board of directors, no stockholder shall have preemptive rights to subscribe for any additional shares of stock, or for other securities of any class, or for rights, warrants or options to purchase stock.

2. For preferred stock, describe the dividend, voting, conversion, and liquidation rights as well as redemption or sinking fund provisions.

² "Public Float" shall mean the total number of unrestricted shares not held directly or indirectly by an officer, director, any person who is the beneficial owner of more than 10 percent of the total shares outstanding (a "control person"), or any affiliates thereof, or any immediate family members of officers, directors and control persons.

- Dividends may be paid as and when declared by the Company's Board of Directors. Any dividends issued by the Company will include distribution to Preferred Stockholders on as if converted to common shares basis.
- Each Series B Preferred stock is provided 200 vote for each Preferred shareholder on the books of the Company, on the date fixed for determination of voting rights, on any matters brought before our shareholders for a vote.
- Each Series B Preferred Share is convertible into 30 shares of common stock.
- In the event of liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company, any available funds and assets shall be paid out to Preferred shareholders prior to any pay out to Common shareholders.

3. Describe any other material rights of common or preferred stockholders.

None

4. Describe any material modifications to rights of holders of the company's securities that have occurred over the reporting period covered by this report.

None

3) Issuance History

The goal of this section is to provide disclosure with respect to each event that resulted in any changes to the total shares outstanding of any class of the issuer's securities **in the past two completed fiscal years and any subsequent interim period.**

Disclosure under this item shall include, in chronological order, all offerings and issuances of securities, including debt convertible into equity securities, whether private or public, and all shares, or any other securities or options to acquire such securities, issued for services. Using the tabular format below, please describe these events.

A. Changes to the Number of Outstanding Shares

Indicate by check mark whether there were any changes to the number of outstanding shares within the past two completed fiscal years:

No: Yes: (If yes, you must complete the table below)

Shares Outstanding as of Second Most Recent Fiscal Year End: <u>2022</u>									
<u>Opening Balance</u> Date: January 1, 2022 Common: <u>50,276,488</u> Preferred: <u>54,198,991</u>									
Date of Transaction	Transaction type (e.g., new issuance, cancellation, shares returned to treasury)	Number of Shares Issued (or cancelled)	Class of Securities	Value of shares issued (\$/per share) at Issuance	Were the shares issued at a discount to market price at the time of issuance? (Yes/No)	Individual/ Entity Shares were issued to. *You must disclose the control person(s) for any entities listed.	Reason for share issuance (e.g. for cash or debt conversion) - OR- Nature of Services Provided	Restricted or Unrestricted as of this filing.	Exemption or Registration Type.
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Shares Outstanding on Date of This Report:	
Ending Balance:	
Date: <u>March 31, 2024</u>	
Common: <u>50,276,488</u>	
Preferred: <u>54,198,991</u>	

Example: A company with a fiscal year end of December 31st, in addressing this item for its Annual Report, would include any events that resulted in changes to any class of its outstanding shares from the period beginning on January 1, 2022 through March 31, 2024 pursuant to the tabular format above.

Use the space below to provide any additional details, including footnotes to the table above:

None

B. Promissory and Convertible Notes

Indicate by check mark whether there are any outstanding promissory, convertible notes, convertible debentures, or any other debt instruments that may be converted into a class of the issuer's equity securities :

No: Yes: (If yes, you must complete the table below)

Date of Note Issuance	Outstanding Balance (\$)	Principal Amount at Issuance (\$)	Interest Accrued (\$)	Maturity Date	Conversion Terms (e.g. pricing mechanism for determining conversion of instrument to shares)	Name of Noteholder. <small>*You must disclose the control person(s) for any entities listed.</small>	Reason for Issuance (e.g. Loan, Services, etc.)

Use the space below to provide any additional details, including footnotes to the table above:

None

4) Issuer's Business, Products and Services

The purpose of this section is to provide a clear description of the issuer's current operations. (Please ensure that these descriptions are updated on the Company's Profile on www.otcm Markets.com).

A. Summarize the issuer's business operations (If the issuer does not have current operations, state "no operations")

We plan to develop and operate facilities to produce water, plasma, and materials as well as energy systems and space systems which we believe can enhance water quality, treat water, and use water in enhancing energy. In addition, we plan to build wellness centers using advanced scientific technologies and systems for enhancing performance and wellness.

B. List any subsidiaries, parent company, or affiliated companies.

The Company has the following wholly owned subsidiaries and other subsidiaries:

- Keshe Foundation Global, Inc. ("KF Global")
- Keshe Foundation USA ("KF USA")
- Keshe Technology USA, Inc. ("KTech")
- Markray Corp ("Markray AZ")
- Keshe Foundation USA ("KF USA AZ")
- Keshe Technology USA, Inc. ("KTech AZ")

C. Describe the issuers' principal products or services.

We plan to manufacture, distribute, and sell products and services based upon Keshe Technology. We intend to focus on establishing manufacturing capacity, developing distribution networks, building brand awareness, diversifying our product and service offerings, and then expanding – both through internal growth, as well as through acquisitions.

All underlying technology for products that we will manufacture, distribute, and sell, are developed by Mehran Tavakoli Keshe ("MTK"), and the various institutions MTK has created, controls, and leads, throughout the world, and are the results of applications derived from Keshe Technology, which we license.

5) Issuer's Facilities

The goal of this section is to provide a potential investor with a clear understanding of all assets, properties or facilities owned, used or leased by the issuer and the extent in which the facilities are utilized.

In responding to this item, please clearly describe the assets, properties or facilities of the issuer, give the location of the principal plants and other property of the issuer and describe the condition of the properties. If the issuer does not have complete ownership or control of the property (for example, if others also own the property or if there is a mortgage on the property), describe the limitations on the ownership.

If the issuer leases any assets, properties or facilities, clearly describe them as above and the terms of their leases.

During the Reporting Period, we leased office space at 2515 W. Broadway Rd. in Mesa, Arizona under the following terms: \$500 per month, under a month-to-month lease.

6) Officers, Directors, and Control Persons

Using the table below, please provide information, as of the period end date of this report, regarding any officers, or directors of the company, individuals or entities controlling more than 5% of any class of the issuers securities, or any person that performs a similar function, regardless of the number of shares they own. **If any insiders listed are corporate shareholders or entities, provide the name and address of the person(s) beneficially owning or controlling such corporate shareholders, or the name and contact information (City, State) of an individual representing the corporation or entity in the note section.**

Include Company Insiders who own any outstanding units or shares of any class of any equity security of the issuer.

The goal of this section is to provide an investor with a clear understanding of the identity of all the persons or entities that are involved in managing, controlling or advising the operations, business development and disclosure of the issuer, as well as the identity of any significant or beneficial shareholders.

Name of Officer/Director and Control Person	Affiliation with Company (e.g., Officer/Director/Owner of more than 5%)	Residential Address (City / State Only)	Number of shares owned	Share type/class	Ownership Percentage of Class Outstanding	Names of control person(s) if a corporate entity
Jonathan Andre Bliven ⁽¹⁾	Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board, Corporate Secretary	Mesa, Arizona	-0-	Common Stock	0%	N/A
Mehran T. Keshe	5% or More Shareholder	Linz, Austria	54,198,991	Preferred Stock (Series B)	100%	N/A
Allan Drewlo	5% or More Shareholder	Brooklyn, NY	5,440,008	Common Stock	10.8%	N/A
Nataliya Chugunova	5% or More Shareholder	Krasnodar, Russia	4,700,000	Common Stock	9.3%	N/A

(1) The address for these stockholders is: c/o Markray Corp., 2515 W. Broadway Road, Mesa, AZ 85202. Jonathan Bliven, died on November 12, 2024. On January 17, 2025, our board of directors appointed Mehran T. Keshe to serve as the Company's CEO, CFO, and Secretary.

(2) The address for this stockholder is: c/o Marquee Asset Management, 1122 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11230.

7) Legal/Disciplinary History

A. Identify whether any of the persons or entities listed above have, in the past 10 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);

None

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;

None

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

None

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 activities.

None

Describe briefly any material pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business, to which the issuer or any of its subsidiaries is a party or of which any of their property is the subject. Include the name of the court or agency in which the proceedings are pending, the date instituted, the principal parties thereto, a description of the factual basis alleged to underlie the proceeding and the relief sought. Include similar information as to any such proceedings known to be contemplated by governmental authorities.

None

8) Third Party Service Providers

Provide the name, address, telephone number and email address of each of the following outside providers. You may add additional space as needed.

Securities Counsel: N/A

Accountant or Auditor: N/A

Investor Relations: N/A

All other means of Investor Communication: N/A

Other Service Providers: N/A

9) Financial Statements

A. The following financial statements were prepared in accordance with:

- IFRS
 U.S. GAAP

B. The following financial statements were prepared by:³

³ The financial statements requested pursuant to this item must be prepared in accordance with US GAAP or IFRS and by persons with sufficient financial skills.

Name: Mehran T. Keshe

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Relationship to Issuer: Officer

Describe the qualifications of the person or persons who prepared the financial statements: Business owner, executive officer.

Provide the following financial statements for the most recent fiscal year or quarter. For the initial disclosure statement (qualifying for Pink Current Information for the first time) please provide reports for the two previous fiscal years and any subsequent interim periods.

- a. Audit letter, if audited; N/A
- b. Balance Sheet;
- c. Statement of Income;
- d. Statement of Cash Flows;
- e. Statement of Retained Earnings (Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity)
- f. Financial Notes

The consolidated financial statements referenced herein have been prepared from corporation records and are unaudited. The statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and may not have been prepared in accordance with GAAP in some or more material respects. Some, or certain information and note disclosures, normally contained in quarterly or annual financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP may have been omitted although the Company believes that the disclosures made are consistent with the records of the Company. Below is a list describing the financial statements that are attached to this disclosure for the Reporting Period:

- Statement of Consolidated Balance Sheet
- Consolidated Statement of Operations
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
- Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

10) Issuer Certification

*Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer:*⁴

The issuer shall include certifications by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of the issuer (or any other persons with different titles but having the same responsibilities) in each Quarterly Report or Annual Report.

The certifications shall follow the format below:

I, Mehran T. Keshe, certify that:

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

March 5, 2025

/s/ Mehran T. Keshe

⁴ The Company's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer during the Reporting Period, Jon Bliven, died November 12, 2024, before this report could be filed. On January 17, 2025, our board of directors appointed Mehran T. Keshe to serve as the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Secretary

Markray Corp
Statement of Consolidated Balance Sheets
(unaudited)

	as of March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	8,187	5,872
Total Current Assets	\$ 8,187	\$ 5,872
Manufacturing License	27,016,827	28,224,328
Total Assets	\$ 27,025,014	\$ 28,230,200
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Short Term Loans	13,567	1,067
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 13,567	\$ 1,067
Long Term Liabilities		
Loans	181,198	167,198
Total Long Term Liabilities	\$ 181,198	\$ 167,198
Total Liabilities	\$ 194,766	\$ 168,266
EQUITY		
Preferred Stock: \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 54,198,991 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.	54,199	54,199
Common Stock: \$0.001 par value, 3,000,000,000 shares authorized, 50,276,488 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.	50,276	50,276
Paid-In Capital	69,012,415	69,012,415
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	12,061	12,061
Retained Earnings (Loss)	(41,067,017)	(15,537,670)
Net Income	(1,231,686)	(25,529,347)
Total Equity	\$26,830,249	\$28,061,935
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	\$ 27,025,014	\$ 28,230,200

Markray Corp
Statement of Consolidated Operations
(unaudited)

	for the	
	Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2024	2023
EXPENSES		
General & Administrative	6,521	7,373
Legal & Professional Services	17,665	-
Total Expenses	\$ 24,186	\$ 7,373
Net Operating Income	\$ (24,186)	\$ (7,373)
 Other Expenses		
Depreciation & Amortization	1,207,500	1,892,068
Total Other Expenses	\$ 1,207,500	\$ 1,892,068
Net Other Income	\$ (1,207,500)	\$ (1,892,068)
 NET INCOME	\$ (1,231,686)	\$ (1,899,441)

Markray Corp
Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows
(unaudited)

for the Three
Months Ended March 31,

	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	\$ (1,231,686)	\$ (1,899,441)
Adjustments to reconcile Net Income to Net Cash provided by operations:		
Accounts Payable	-	11,578
Prepaid Expense	-	(8,326)
Total Adjustments to reconcile Net Income to Net Cash provided by operations:	-	3,252
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ (1,231,686)	\$(1,896,189)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Property & Equipment N. America (net)	-	228,941
Manufacturing License	1,207,500	1,967,238
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$ 1,207,500	\$ 2,196,180
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loans	26,500	377,424
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	-	(16,165)
Paid in Capital	-	(638,595)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 26,500	\$ (277,336)
Net cash increase for period	2,314	22,655
Cash at beginning of period	5,873	28,450
Cash at end of period	\$ 8,187	\$ 51,105

Marktray Corp
Statement of Consolidated Changes to Stockholders' Equity
(unaudited)

	Stock		Accumulated				Total Equity	
	Common Shares	Preferred Shares	Retained Earnings	Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	Paid In Capital	Other		
Balance, December 31, 2021	50,276,488	50,276	54,198,991	54,199	(9,042,479)	45,292	69,383,819	60,491,107
Period ended December 31, 2022					(37,160)	(20,960)	28,953	(29,167)
Net Income (Loss)					(6,458,030)			(6,458,030)
Balance, December 31, 2022	50,276,488	50,276	54,198,991	54,199	(15,537,670)	24,332	69,412,772	54,003,910
Balance, December 31, 2022	50,276,488	50,276	54,198,991	54,199	(15,537,670)	24,332	69,412,772	54,003,910
Period ended December 31, 2023					(25,529,347)	(12,271)	(400,357)	(412,628)
Net Income (Loss)					(41,067,017)	12,061	69,012,415	(25,529,347)
Balance, December 31, 2023	50,276,488	50,276	54,198,991	54,199	(41,067,017)	12,061	69,012,415	28,061,935
Balance, December 31, 2023	50,276,488	50,276	54,198,991	54,199	(41,067,017)	12,061	69,012,415	28,061,935
Period ended March 31, 2024					(1,231,686)	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)					(42,298,703)	12,061	69,012,415	(1,231,686)
Balance, March 31, 2024	50,276,488	50,276	54,198,991	54,199	(42,298,703)	12,061	69,012,415	26,830,249

NOTES TO THE AMENDED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF BUSINESS

ORGANIZATION

Markray is a development stage holding company targeting diversity and increased shareholder value through a series of acquisitions and mergers in advanced scientific, wellness technology, water resources, and commercialization in wellness centers.

We plan to develop and operate facilities to produce water, plasma, and materials as well as energy systems and space systems which we believe can enhance water quality, treat water, and use water in enhancing energy. In addition, we plan to build wellness centers using advanced scientific technologies and systems for enhancing performance and wellness.

The Company was established under the name Open Sea Corporation in 1998, changed its name to Nebo Products, Inc. in 2000, to Laxican, Inc in 2007, and then to Boulan, Inc shortly thereafter in 2007. In 2008, the Company merged with Osage Enterprise Corp. ("Osage"), with Osage designated the surviving entity. In 2009, the Company changed its name to R'Vibrant, Inc, and then changed its name to Markray Corp at the beginning of 2011.

Our Articles of Incorporation were filed with the State of Delaware in 2007 by Osage, who merged with, and became the Company in 2008. The Company is currently active in the State of Delaware.

On or about September 19, 2019, Markray acquired Keshe Foundation Global, Inc. ("KF Global"). KF Global was founded in California, February 8, 2018, and owns three subsidiaries: Keshe Foundation USA ("KF USA"), and Keshe Technology USA, Inc. ("KTech").

For accounting and reporting purposes, we deemed the acquisition of KF Global a "*Reverse Acquisition*," with KF Global designated the "*accounting acquirer*" and Markray designated the "*accounting acquiree*."

Subsequently, we established three companies in Arizonia, with the intent of transferring all assets and liabilities from the California companies to the Arizonia companies, after which we intend to close the California companies. The three Arizonia companies are Markray Corp ("Markray AZ"), Keshe Foundation USA ("KF USA AZ"), and Keshe Technology USA, Inc. ("KTech AZ").

Our headquarters is located in Mesa, Arizona.

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references to "Markray," or the "Company," "we," "our," or "us" refer to Markray Corp.

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

On or about August 29, 2019, Markray entered into a three-party Share Exchange Agreement (the "Exchange Agreement") with Keshe Foundation Global, Inc. ("KF Global") and David Brown, the former officer, director and controlling shareholder of Markray ("Brown"). Under the Exchange Agreement, Markray agreed to acquire 100% of KF Global in exchange for 5,000,000 shares of its Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and 2,000,000 shares of Markray's common stock, to be issued to KF Global's shareholders (the "Acquisition Consideration"). Additionally, Markray agreed to sell its wholly owned subsidiary Universal Garment Wash & Dye, LLC ("Universal") to Brown, in exchange for Brown's assumption of all debt obligations of Universal and returning 517,133,405 shares of Markray's common stock (the "Universal Shares") to Markray.

On or about September 19, 2019, pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, Brown surrendered the Universal Shares and Markray issued the Acquisition Consideration, cancelled the returned Universal Shares, completed the divestiture of Universal, and completed the acquisition of KF Global.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements include the combined accounts of Markray, KF Global, KF USA, KTech, Markray AZ, KF USA AZ, and KTech AZ. All amounts are presented in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise stated. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States of America.

For accounting and reporting purposes, Markray deemed its acquisition of KF Global a “*Reverse Acquisition*” with KF Global designated the “*accounting acquirer*” and Markray designated the “*accounting acquiree*.” Per Reverse Acquisition accounting and reporting requirements, the Universal business is *disregarded*, the business of KF Global becomes the business of Markray, and Markray reports on a consolidated basis with KF Global’s business and KF Global’s subsidiaries. Additionally, we adopted KF Global’s fiscal year, which is the calendar year.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash on deposit with banks, and highly liquid debt investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company intends to raise additional capital through private placements of debt and equity securities, but there can be no assurance that these funds will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, or that such funds will be sufficient to enable the Company to fully complete its development activities or sustain operations. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

BUSINESS COMBINATION

The Company accounts for all business acquisitions at fair value and expenses acquisition costs as they are incurred. Any identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed, are recognized and measured at their respective fair values on the acquisition date. If information about facts and circumstances existing as of the acquisition date is incomplete at the end of the reporting period in which a business acquisition occurs, the Company will report provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. The measurement period ends once the Company receives sufficient information to finalize the fair values; however, the period will not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

CONSIDERATION

The Company accounts for Consideration per ASC 805-10-25-20, which states “The acquirer shall recognize as part of applying the acquisition method only the consideration transferred for the acquiree, and the assets acquired, and liabilities assumed in the exchange for the acquiree.”

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES

Pursuant to ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, an entity is required to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument’s categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. ASC 820 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash and prepaid expenses. Pursuant to ASC 820, the fair value of our cash is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. We believe that the recorded values of all our other financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

CONVERTIBLE PROMISSORY NOTES

The Company accounts for convertible promissory notes in accordance with ASC 470-20, *Debt with Conversion and Other Options*. The Company evaluates embedded conversion features within convertible debt to determine whether the embedded conversion feature should be bifurcated from the host instrument and accounted for as a derivative at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in the Income Statement. If the conversion feature does not require recognition of a bifurcated derivative, the convertible debt instrument is evaluated for consideration of any beneficial conversion feature ("BCF") requiring separate recognition. When the Company records a BCF, the intrinsic value of the BCF is recorded as a debt discount against the face amount of the respective debt instrument with an offset to additional paid-in capital and amortized to interest expense over the life of the debt.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company's operations are subject to significant risks and uncertainties including financial, operational, and regulatory risks, including the potential risk of business failure.

The Company follows ASC 450-20, *Loss Contingencies*, to report accounting for contingencies. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND LONG-LIVED ASSETS

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets, utilizing the straight method. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Expenditures which significantly increase value or extend useful asset lives are capitalized. When property or equipment is sold or retired, the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is recognized. The carrying amount of all long-lived assets is evaluated periodically to determine if adjustment to the depreciation period or the undepreciated balance is warranted.

Long-lived assets such as property, equipment and identifiable intangibles are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. When required, impairment losses on assets to be held and used are recognized based on the fair value of the asset. The fair value is determined based on estimates of future cash flows, market value of similar assets, if available, or independent appraisals, if required. If the carrying amount of the long-lived asset is not recoverable from its undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the carrying amount and fair value of the asset. When fair values are not available, the Company estimates fair value using the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk associated with the recovery of the assets.

LEASES

Lease for office space at our corporate headquarters is classified as an operating lease in accordance with ASC 840, *Leases*. Rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases and, accordingly, we record the cumulative difference between cash rent payments and the recognition of rent expense as a deferred rent liability. When an operating lease includes lease incentives, such as a rent abatements or leasehold improvement allowances, or requires fixed escalations of the minimum lease payments, the aggregate rental expense, including such incentives or increases, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* outlines the basic criteria that must be met to recognize revenue and provide guidance for presentation of revenue and for disclosure related to revenue recognition policies in financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Management believes the Company’s revenue recognition policies conform to ASC 606.

The Company recognizes revenue when 1) it is realized or realizable and earned, 2) there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, 3) delivery and performance has occurred, 4) there is a fixed or determinable sales price, and 5) collection is reasonably assured.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*, prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all share-based payment transactions in which employee services are acquired. Transactions include incurring liabilities, or issuing or offering to issue shares, options, and other equity instruments such as employee stock ownership plans and stock appreciation rights. Share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized as compensation expense in the financial statements based on their fair values. That expense is recognized in the period of grant.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation issued to non-employees and consultants in accordance with the provisions of ASC 505-50, *Equity – Based Payments to Non-Employees*. Measurement of share-based payment transactions with non-employees is based on the fair value of whichever is more reliably measurable: (a) the goods or services received; or (b) the equity instruments issued. The fair value of the share-based payment transaction is determined at the earlier of performance commitment date or performance completion date.

INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Under the asset and liability method of ASC 740, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period the enactment occurs. A valuation allowance is provided for certain deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that the Company will not realize tax assets through future operations.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the FASB or other standard setting bodies that are adopted by the Company as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, we believe that the impact of recently issued standards that are not yet effective will not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations upon adoption.

NOTE 3 – REVERSE ACQUISITION

On or about August 29, 2019, Markray entered into a three-party Share Exchange Agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with Keshe Foundation Global, Inc. (“KF Global”) and David Brown, the former officer, director and controlling shareholder of Markray (“Brown”). Under the Exchange Agreement, Markray agreed to acquire 100% of KF Global in exchange for 5,000,000 shares of its Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and 2,000,000 shares of

Markray's common stock, to be issued to KF Global's shareholders (the "Acquisition Consideration"). Additionally, Markray agreed to sell its wholly owned subsidiary Universal Garment Wash & Dye, LLC ("Universal") to Brown, in exchange for Brown's assumption of all debt obligations of Universal and returning 517,133,405 shares of Markray's common stock (the "Universal Shares") to Markray.

On or about September 19, 2019, Brown surrendered the Universal Shares, Markray issued the Acquisition Consideration, cancelled the returned Universal Shares, completed the divestiture of Universal and the acquisition of KF Global, and KF Global became a subsidiary of Markray.

For accounting and reporting purposes, Markray deemed the acquisition of KF Global a "Reverse Acquisition" with KF Global designated the "accounting acquirer" and Markray designated the "accounting acquiree." Because of the Reverse Acquisition, the Universal business is *disregarded*, and the Company reports on a consolidated basis with KF Global and KF Global's subsidiaries, including the presentation of financial information of KF Global for previous periods.

NOTE 4 – DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Our officers and directors during the Reporting Period are:

- Jonathan Andre Bliven: Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary

Mr. Bliven is a business partner with Mehran Tavakoli Keshe ("MTK") in several business ventures. MTK is a controlling Markray shareholder and our former Chairman and CEO.

Jonathan Bliven died on November 12, 2024. On January 17, 2025, our board of directors appointed Mehran T. Keshe to serve as the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Secretary.

NOTE 5 – CONTROL AND PROCEDURES

Our management, with the participation of our officers (hereinafter, the "Officers"), evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to OTC Markets guidelines. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs. Based on management's evaluation, our Officers concluded that, as a result of the material weaknesses described below, as of the Reporting Period, our disclosure controls and procedures are not designed at a reasonable assurance level and are ineffective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the in compliance with OTC Markets guidelines is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the OTC Markets guidelines and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Officers, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The material weakness, which relates to internal control over financial reporting, is identified as:

We did not have enough personnel in our accounting and financial reporting functions. As a result, we were not able to achieve adequate segregation of duties and were not able to provide for adequate reviewing of the financial statements. This control deficiency, which is pervasive in nature, results in a reasonable possibility that material misstatements of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. We will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting on an ongoing basis and are committed to taking further action and implementing additional enhancements or improvements, as necessary and as funds allow.

NOTE 6 – EQUITY

COMMON STOCK

The Company is authorized to issue 3,000,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value.

On March 31, 2024, there were 50,276,488 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding.

PREFERRED STOCK

The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value. All of our Preferred Stock may be issued as Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (“Series B Preferred”).

Each Series B Preferred Share is convertible into 30 shares of common stock. Series B Preferred provides for 200 votes for each share of preferred stock on any matters brought before our shareholders for a vote.

As a result, the holder of our Series B Preferred has voting control over any matter brought before our shareholder for a vote, including certain corporate and business decisions.

On March 31, 2024, there were 54,198,991 shares of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock issued and outstanding.

NOTE 7 – MANUFACTURING LICENSE AGREEMENTS

KF USA: On or about March 15, 2018, our subsidiary, KF USA, entered into a Manufacturing License Agreement (“MLA”) with Mehran Tavakoli Keshe (“MTK”), a related party (see Note 9). Under the MLA, MTK granted KF USA the use of manufacturing and intellectual property rights to technology (see Note 10) through March 15, 2028, and KF USA agreed to pay MTK royalties on products sold, as well as a Front-End Fee (“FEF”) of €20,000,000, which was \$24,617,500 at the time the MLA was issued. Royalties on future sales are assessed at a scaling rate, starting at 0% and increasing to 40% over the duration of the MLA. Royalties are due no more than 30 calendar days after the end of each quarter. As of this Reporting Period, no royalties have been issued.

Markray: On or about March 22, 2021, Markray entered into an MLA with MTK. In exchange for the use of manufacturing and intellectual rights through March 31, 2031, and the Company agreed to pay MTK royalties and a FEF of €20,000,000, which was \$23,682,520 at the time the MLA was issued. Royalties on future sales are assessed at a scaling rate, starting at 0% and increasing to 40% over the duration of the MLA. Royalties are due no more than 30 calendar days after the end of each quarter. As of this Reporting Period, no royalties have been issued.

NOTE 8 – DEBT TO RELATED PARTIES

The Company’s CEO, Jon Bliven, has made loans of \$121,571 to the Company, with an interest rate of zero percent. Additionally, the Company’s CEO has an accrued receivable of \$12,500 due from the Company, for office rent in a building owned by the Company’s CEO.

NOTE 9 – RELATED PARTYS

While Markray is a publicly traded with more than 130 shareholders, we have one shareholder – Mehran Tavakoli Keshe (“MTK”), who holds 54,198,991 shares of our Series B Preferred Stock, each with the voting rights of 200 common shares for each share of Series B Preferred. The Series B Preferred converts to common stock on a 30:1 basis.

MTK owns certain intellectual property that we will use to manufacture products and offer services. Prior to the execution of the Exchange Agreement, MTK entered into an MLA with KF USA, and subsequently, in 2021, MTK entered into an MLA with Markray (see Note 7).

As of March 31, 2024, MTK’s investments in our Company have included cash contributions of approximately \$2,300,000, loans totaling approximately \$900,000, and rights to use certain intellectual property under MLAs (see Note 7).

MTK serves as a director and officer of KF USA, KF Global, and K Tech.

NOTE 10 – KESHE TECHNOLOGY

Keshe Technology is in essence a physical plasma in a tangible state, which has the same property and behavior as celestial bodies and the living cells of humankind, all of which possess “Magrav Fields Structures”.

The key components of Keshe Technology are Plasma, GANS, Nanomaterials, and Magravs.

Plasma is a material consisting of nuclei and electrons, often referred to as the fourth state of matter, along with solids, liquids, and gases. Plasma comprises over 99% of the visible universe. Examples of forms of plasma include lightning, aurorae, the excited low-pressure gas inside neon signs and fluorescent lights, solar winds, welding arcs, the Earth's ionosphere, stars (including the Sun), the tail of a comet, and interstellar gas clouds.

Plasma is traditionally known as a superheated matter – so hot that the electrons are ripped away from the atoms forming an ionized gas, which consists of positive ions and free electrons in proportions resulting in more or less no overall electric charge, typically at low pressures (as in the upper atmosphere and in fluorescent lamps) or at very high temperatures (as in stars and nuclear fusion reactors).

We believe the plasma within Keshe Technology is a breakthrough technology, as it is created at room temperature and pressure, via a collection of the interactions of fields without matter states. These interactions are similar to, or one might say, a replication of, the natural fields of celestial bodies.⁵

Thus, while GANS Plasma is a natural process, the ability to control GANS Plasma is a scientific technology only recently made possible. We believe GANS Plasma offers the potential of major paradigm shifts in technological applications across numerous verticals, including health, agriculture, energy, space, and more.

GANS. A key component of Keshe Technology's intellectual property is the recently discovery state of matter known as *Gases in Nano Solid-State* (“GANS”), or in other words, nanoparticles of gas, which provides a new means to transfer matter to energy through interaction of magnetic fields, without burning fuel or (using any known sciences currently used to generate energy), then being able to convert the energy of the created fields to any matter.

Nanomaterials refers to natural, incidental, or manufactured materials containing particles in an unbound state or as an aggregate, or agglomerate, and where, for 50% or more of the particles in the number size distribution, one or more external dimensions with dimensions and tolerances of less than 100 nanometers.

Magrav. A *Magnetic Gravitational Field Force* (“Magrav”) is a previously unknown, natural gravitational field, resulting from the interaction between magnetic fields of two or more elements. Using Keshe Technology, Margravs can be created within a Keshe Plasma Reactor, as well as be manipulated to counter or shield items contained in the field from the earth's gravitational field, or the gravitational field of any celestial body.

We believe Keshe Technology, which is short for Keshe GANS Plasma Space Technology, to be a paradigm shift, whose magnitude is similar to, if not greater than, the movement of scientific theory from the Ptolemaic System (the earth at the center of the universe) to the Copernican System (the sun at the center of the universe), and the movement from Newtonian physics to the theory of relativity, and to quantum physics.

In 1687, Sir Isaac Newton⁶ published *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*,⁷ in which he described his Universal Law of Gravitation (apples fall from trees, the moon orbits the earth, etc.). The law of gravitation and the

⁵ A celestial body is any natural body outside of the Earth's atmosphere. For example, the Moon, Sun, and the other planets of our solar system are celestial bodies. Additionally, any asteroid in space is a celestial body.

⁶ Sir Isaac Newton (1642 –1727) was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, alchemist, theologian, and author, widely recognized as one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists of all time. Newton formulated the laws of motion and universal gravitation that formed the dominant scientific viewpoint until it was superseded by the theory of relativity. Newton used his mathematical description of gravity to account for tides, the trajectories of comets, the precession of the equinoxes and other phenomena, eradicating doubt about the Solar System's heliocentricity (heliocentrism is the astronomical model in which the Earth and planets revolve around the Sun at the center of the Universe). Newton demonstrated that the motion of objects on Earth and celestial bodies could be accounted for by the same principles.

⁷ Newton, Isaac. (1687). *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. Londini: Apud G. & J. Innys. After annotating and correcting his personal copy of the first edition, Newton published two further editions, during 1713 with errors of the 1687 corrected, and an improved version in 1726.

laws of motion, as explained by Newton, are among the greatest discoveries in science. The same is true for the Maxwell⁸ Equations, and for Nikola Tesla's⁹ work with alternating current and wireless communication.

Thanks to such scientific breakthroughs, we understand the *effects* of gravity. Yet, there has been little scientific explanation as to how gravitational and magnetic fields are *created*.

MTK developed a theory to explain how gravitational and magnetic fields are created while attending Queen Bay College in England during the late 1970s, where he studied nuclear reactor technology. After graduation, he then secured funding to finance research to prove his theory and develop, what we now refer to as Keshe Technology.

Keshe Technology is built upon a foundation of MTK's theoretical knowledge, developed over the past 40 years. His theories have not only been proven, and verified, but have expanded to now include a working understanding of how to create and control gravitational forces. Keshe research centers have been established. Today, Keshe Technology has advanced to the point that commercial applications are not only possible but are being developed.

NOTE 11 – RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to our Business

We are at an exceedingly early operational stage, and our success is subject to the substantial risks inherent in the establishment of a new business venture.

The implementation of our business strategy is in an early stage. We are in the process of assisting in developing our energy water and wellness centers, but neither are commercially operational yet. Our business and operations should be considered to be in an early stage and subject to all of the risks inherent in the establishment of a new business venture. Accordingly, our intended business and operations may not prove to be successful in the near future, if at all. Any future success that we might achieve will depend on many factors, which may be beyond our control, or which cannot be predicted at this time, or which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, business prospects and operations and the value of an investment in our company.

We have a limited operating history, and our business plan is unproven and may not be successful.

We recently adopted a new business plan and investment strategy that has not been proven to be successful. We have not sold any substantial number of products or services commercially and have not proven that our business model will allow us to identify and develop commercially feasible products or technologies.

We may have difficulty raising additional capital, which could deprive us of necessary resources, and you may experience dilution or subordinate stockholder rights, preferences and privileges as a result of our financing efforts.

We expect to continue to devote significant capital resources to fund the acquisition and development of new products and processes. In order to support the initiatives envisioned in our business plan, we will need to raise additional funds through the sale of assets, public or private debt or equity financing or other arrangements. Our ability to raise additional financing depends on many factors beyond our control, including the state of capital markets, the market price of our Common Stock and the development or prospects for development of competitive products and services by others. Because our Common Stock is not listed on a national stock exchange, many investors may not be willing or allowed to purchase it or may demand steep discounts. Sufficient additional financing may not be available to us or may be available only on terms that would result in further dilution to the current owners of our Common Stock.

Failure to effectively manage our growth could place strains on our managerial, operational and financial resources and could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Our growth has placed, and is expected to continue to place, a strain on our managerial, operational and financial resources. Further, if our businesses grow, then we will be required to manage multiple relationships. Any

⁸ James Clerk Maxwell (1831–1879) was a Scottish mathematician and scientist responsible for the classical theory of electromagnetic radiation, which was the first theory to describe electricity, magnetism, and light as different manifestations of the same phenomenon. Maxwell's equations for electromagnetism have been called the "second great unification in physics" where the first one had been realized by Isaac Newton.

⁹ Nikola Tesla (1856–1943) was a Serbian-American inventor, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, and futurist best known for his contributions to the design of the modern alternating current (AC) electricity supply system. In 1960, the General Conference on Weights and Measures named the SI unit of magnetic flux density the "tesla" in his honor. One tesla (1 T) is defined as the field intensity generating one newton (N) of force per ampere (A) of current per meter of conductor.

further growth by us, or any increase in the number of our strategic relationships, will increase this strain on our managerial, operational and financial resources. This strain may inhibit our ability to achieve the rapid execution necessary to implement our business plan and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, business prospects and operations and the value of an investment in our company.

There are substantial inherent risks in attempting to commercialize new products and services, and, as a result, we may not be able to successfully develop products or services for commercial use.

Our company intends to acquire or invest in products in numerous fields. We have limited experience in some of these fields. Often development requires significant amounts of capital and takes an extremely long time to reach commercial viability, if at all. During the development process, we may experience barriers that we may be unable to overcome. Because of these uncertainties, it is possible that many of our product candidates may never be successfully developed. If we are unable to successfully develop products or technology for commercial use, then we will be unable to generate revenue or build a sustainable or profitable business.

We will need to achieve commercial acceptance of our products to generate revenues and achieve profitability.

Even if our efforts to acquire or develop products yields technologically feasible applications, we may not successfully develop commercial products, and even if we do, we may not do so on a timely basis. If our research efforts are successful on the technology side, it could take at least several years before this technology will be commercially viable. During this period, superior competitive products may be introduced, or customer tastes may change, which will diminish or extinguish the commercial uses for our products. We cannot predict when significant commercial market acceptance for our products will develop, if at all, and we cannot reliably estimate the projected size of any such potential market. If the markets fail to accept our products, then we may not be able to generate revenues from the commercial application of our products. Our revenue growth and achievement of profitability will depend substantially on our ability to introduce new products that are accepted by customers. If we are unable to cost-effectively achieve acceptance of our products by customers, or if the associated products do not achieve wide market acceptance, then our business will be materially and adversely affected.

Keshe Technology may never reach its ambitions goals and may never develop a commercially viable product,

The Company cannot guarantee that Keshe Technology will evolve to a point of where commercially viable products are possible or that we will be able to develop or sell products based upon Keshe Technology. If the Company is unable to commercialize Keshe Technology, the Company's business, cash flow and operational results will be adversely affected.

The terms of our future agreements are unknown and may not be as compliant to the Company as we would like.

The Company intends to enter into agreements for intellectual property, manufacturing, extraction services and production in the future. The terms of such agreements are unknown. If the Company is unable to enter into such contracts on desirable terms, it may adversely affect the Company's business, cash flows and results of operations.

The Company may be adversely affected if it does not maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting, which could result in a material misstatement of the financial statements.

The Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. If the Company fails to maintain adequate internal controls, they may be unable to (i) maintain records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company, (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, (iii) ensure that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company, and (iv) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Any such potential material misstatement, if not prevented or detected, could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations, and financial condition.

The Company may not be able to achieve the expected benefits from acquiring a business or assets or adequate consideration for disposing of a business or assets.

As part of our strategy and business plan, the Company may consider a number of measures designed to manage the business, the products and services offered, and the asset levels, credit exposures, or liquidity position, including potential business or asset acquisitions or sales. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in completing all or any of these transactions. There is no assurance that the Company will receive adequate consideration for any dispositions. These transactions, if completed, may reduce the size of the business and may not be able to replace the volume associated with these businesses. As a result, the future disposition of assets could have a material adverse effect on business, financial condition and results of operations.

Adverse or volatile market conditions could continue to negatively impact fees and other income.

A portion of the Company's revenue base is generated through fees and participation income, advisory fees, servicing fees, and other types of fee income, which are recorded in other income. These revenue streams are dependent on market conditions and the confidence of clients, customers, and partners in the ability to perform their obligations. Current market conditions, including lower liquidity levels in the market, have significantly reduced activity, and have resulted in significantly lower income. If the markets are disrupted or if they otherwise fail to produce increased fees and other income, it could adversely affect the financial condition and results of operations.

Control by Management.

Management will continue to own a substantial percentage of the Company's issued and outstanding shares of common stock (if all preferred stock is converted into equity), which carries the right to elect all directors and appoint the officers and directors of both the Company. As a result, thereof, the holders of the Common Stock will not have the ability to direct any of the affairs of the Company.

No Dividends on Common Stock; Limits on Common Stock Dividends.

The Company has never paid dividends on its shares of Common Stock. At some time as the Board of Directors deems appropriate and economically viable, the Company may declare a dividend on its Common Stock. There can be no assurance that the operations of the Company will result in sufficient revenues to enable the Company to pay dividends.

Benefits to be Realized by Current Shareholders.

If the Company's future operations are successful, the present shareholders of the Company will realize benefits from the Company's growth. If the Company's future operations are unsuccessful, the persons who purchase the Common Stock will sustain the principal loss of such cash investment.

No Assurance of Success or Profitability.

Investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by a relatively new enterprise. No information is presented in this Risk Factor upon which to base an assumption that the Company's plan will prove successful, or the Company will ever operate profitably.

Conflicts of Interest.

The Company's principals may devote time to other business activities that may have conflicts of interest with the Company.

We may be unable to adequately protect our proprietary rights.

Our ability to compete partly depends on the superiority, uniqueness and value of our intellectual property. To protect our proprietary rights, we will rely on a combination of patent, copyright and trade secret laws, confidentiality agreements with our employees and third parties, and protective contractual provisions. Despite these efforts, any of the following occurrences may reduce the value of our intellectual property:

- Our applications for patents relating to our business may not be granted and, if granted, may be challenged or invalidated;
- Issued patents may not provide us with any competitive advantages;
- Our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights may not be effective in preventing misappropriation of our technology;
- Our efforts may not prevent the development and design by others of products or technologies similar to or competitive with, or superior to those we develop; or
- Another party may obtain a blocking patent and we would need to either obtain a license or design around the patent in order to continue to offer the contested feature or service in our products.

We may become involved in lawsuits to protect or enforce our patents that would be expensive and time consuming.

In order to protect or enforce our patent rights, we may initiate patent litigation against third parties. In addition, we may become subject to interference or opposition proceedings conducted in patent and trademark offices to determine the priority and patentability of inventions. The defense of intellectual property rights, including patent rights through lawsuits, interference or opposition proceedings, and other legal and administrative proceedings, would be costly and divert our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. An adverse determination of any litigation or defense proceedings could put our pending patent applications at risk of not being issued.

Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. For example, during the course of this kind of litigation, confidential information may be inadvertently disclosed in the form of documents or testimony in connection with discovery requests, depositions or trial testimony. This disclosure could have a material adverse effect on our business and our financial results.

Because we face intense competition, we may not be able to operate profitably in our markets.

The market for our products and services is highly competitive and is becoming more so, which could hinder our ability to successfully market our products and services. We may not have the resources, expertise or other competitive factors to compete successfully in the future. We expect to face additional competition from existing competitors and new market entrants in the future. Many of our competitors have greater name recognition and more established relationships in the industry than we do. As a result, these competitors may be able to:

- develop and expand their product offerings more rapidly;
- adapt to new or emerging changes in customer requirements more quickly;
- advantage of acquisition and other opportunities more readily; and
- greater resources to the marketing and sale of their products and adopt more aggressive pricing policies than we can.

We expect to rely on third parties for the worldwide marketing and distribution of our product candidates, who may not be successful in selling our products.

We currently do not have adequate resources to market and distribute products worldwide and expect to engage third party marketing and distribution companies to perform these tasks. While we believe that distribution partners will be available, we cannot assure you that the distribution partners, if any, will succeed in marketing our products on a global basis. We may not be able to maintain satisfactory arrangements with our marketing and distribution partners, who may not devote adequate resources to selling our products. If this happens, we may not be able to successfully market our products, which would decrease or eliminate our ability to generate revenues.

We may have funds at banks and other financial institutions in amounts greater than FDIC insurance covers, as a result, if the financial institution were to suffer a loss of those funds, we may be left without recourse to recover those funds.

The Company's cash will likely be held in bank depository accounts. While the FDIC insures deposits up to \$250,000 per depositor per insured institution in most cases, the Company may have deposits at financial institutions in excess of the FDIC limits. The failure of any financial institution in which the Company has funds on deposit in excess of the applicable FDIC limits may result in the Company's loss of such excess amounts, which would adversely impact the Company's performance.

We may indemnify our directors and officer against liability to us and holders of our securities, and such indemnification could increase our operating costs.

Our bylaws allow us to indemnify our directors and officers against claims associated with carrying out the duties of their offices. Our Bylaws also allow us to reimburse them for the costs of certain legal defenses. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to our directors, officers or control persons, we have been advised by the SEC that such indemnification is against public policy and is therefore unenforceable.

Since our officers and directors are aware that they may be indemnified for carrying out the duties of their offices, they may be less motivated to meet the standards required by law to properly carry out such duties, which could increase our operating costs. Further, if our officers and directors file a claim against us for indemnification, the associated expenses could also increase our operating costs.

If critical components become unavailable or our suppliers delay their production of our key components, our business will be negatively impacted.

Our ability to get components to build our equipment is crucial to our ability to manufacture our products. These components are supplied by certain third-party manufacturers, and we may be unable to acquire necessary amounts of key components at competitive prices. If we are successful in our growth, outsourcing the production of certain parts and components would be one way to reduce manufacturing costs. We plan to select these particular manufacturers based on their ability to consistently produce these products according to our requirements in an effort to obtain the best quality product at the most cost-effective price. However, the loss of all or one of these suppliers or delays in obtaining shipments would have an adverse effect on our operations until an alternative supplier could be found, if one may be located at all. If we get to that stage of growth, such loss of manufacturers could cause us to breach any contracts we have in place at that time and would likely cause us to lose sales.

We rely on third party contractors for some of our operations. If we are unable to find quality contractors, it would severely impact our business.

The Company outsources certain aspects of the business to third party contractors. The Company is subject to the risks associated with such contractors' ability to successfully provide the necessary services to meet the needs of the business. If the contractors are unable to adequately provide the contracted services, and the Company is unable to find alternative service providers in a timely manner, the Company's ability to operate the business may be disrupted, which may adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Union activities could adversely impact our business.

While none of the Company's employees are currently members of unions, the Company may become adversely effected by union activities. The Company is not subject to any collective bargaining or union agreement; however, it is possible that future employees may join or seek recognition to form a labor union or may be required to become a labor agreement signatory. If some or all of the employees of the Company become unionized, it could adversely affect productivity, increase labor costs and increase the risk of work stoppages. If a work stoppage were to occur, it could interfere with the business operations and have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We need additional financing to continue our business plan and operations.

The Company may need to obtain additional financing for the business in the future in the form of capital or debt. In the event the Company requires additional financing, the amount and terms of such financing is uncertain. If the revenues of the business are insufficient to pay debt service and operating expenses, the Company may be required to seek additional working capital. There can be no assurance that such additional funds will be available. In the event additional funds are not available, the lender could foreclose on the Company, and you could lose your investment in the Company. In addition, the degree to which the Company is leveraged could have an adverse impact on the Company, including (i) increased vulnerability to adverse general economic and market conditions, (ii) impaired ability to expand and to respond to increased competition, (iii) impaired ability to obtain additional financing for future working capital, capital expenditures, general corporate or other purposes and (iv) requiring that a significant portion of cash provided by operating activities be used for the payment of debt obligations, thereby reducing funds available for operations and future business opportunities.

Current economic conditions and capital markets are in a period of disruption and instability which could adversely affect our ability to access the capital markets, and thus adversely affect our business and liquidity.

The current economic conditions largely caused by the coronavirus pandemic have had, and likely will continue to have for the foreseeable future, a negative impact on our ability to access the capital markets, and thus have a negative impact on our business and liquidity. Our ability to access the capital markets has been and continues to be severely restricted at a time when we need to access such markets, which could have a negative impact on our business plans. Even if we are able to raise capital, it may not be at a price or on terms that are favorable to us. We cannot predict the occurrence of future disruptions or how long the current conditions may continue.

Global Market Risks

Risks Relating to our Stock

We have issued shares of Series B Preferred Stock, which have super voting rights, permitting the holder of voting power over those shares to control a majority vote over certain business aspects. Our Series B Preferred Stock provides for 200 votes for each share of preferred stock on any matters properly brought before our shareholders for a vote. As a result, the holder of our Series B Preferred Stock has voting control over any matters brought before our shareholders for a vote, including certain corporate and business decisions.

The sale of shares of our Common Stock and securities convertible into shares or our Common Stock in private placements could cause the price of our Common Stock to decline.

The trading volume in our shares of Common Stock may be extremely low. A sale of shares at any given time could cause the trading price of our Common Stock to decline. The sale of a substantial number of shares of our Common Stock, or the anticipation of such sales, could make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and at a price at which we otherwise might desire to effect sales.

Our Common Stock is traded on the OTC Markets Pink Sheets, which may deprive stockholders of the full value of their shares.

Our Common Stock is approved for quotation on the OTC Markets Pink Sheets. Therefore, our Common Stock is expected to have fewer market makers, lower trading volumes and larger spreads between bid and asked prices than securities listed on an exchange such as the NYSE or the NASDAQ Stock Market. These factors may result in higher price volatility and less market liquidity for our Common Stock.

A low market price would severely limit the potential market for our Common Stock.

Since trading commenced, our Common Stock has traded at a price substantially below \$5.00 per share, subjecting trading in the stock to certain SEC rules requiring additional disclosures by broker-dealers. These rules generally apply to any non-FINRA equity security that has a market price share of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions (a "penny stock"). Such rules require the delivery, before any penny stock transaction, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated therewith and impose various sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and institutional or wealthy investors. For these types of transactions, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction before the sale. The broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to the broker-dealer and current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, and, if the broker-dealer is the sole market maker, the broker-dealer must disclose that fact and the broker-dealer's presumed control over the market. Such information must be provided to the customer orally or in writing before or with the written confirmation of trade sent to the customer. Monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. The additional burdens imposed on broker-dealers by such requirements could discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in our Common Stock.

FINRA sales practice requirements also may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our Common Stock.

In addition to the penny stock rules promulgated by the SEC, which are discussed in the immediately preceding risk factor, FINRA rules require that, in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Before recommending speculative low-priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low-priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our Common Stock, which may limit the ability to buy and sell our Common Stock and have an adverse effect on the market value for our shares.

A stockholder's ability to trade our Common Stock may be limited by trading volume.

A consistently active trading market for our Common Stock may not occur on the OTC Markets Pink Sheets. A limited trading volume may prevent our stockholders from selling shares at such times or in such amounts as they otherwise may desire.

Our company has a concentration of stock ownership and control, which may have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change of control.

Our Common Stock ownership is highly concentrated. The holder of all 54,198,991 shares of our Series B Preferred, which has super voting rights to control certain business aspects. As a result of the concentrated ownership of our stock, this stockholder will be able to control all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of mergers and other significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change in control of our company. It also could deprive our stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our company, and it may affect the market price of our Common Stock.

We have not voluntarily implemented various corporate governance measures, in the absence of which stockholders may have more limited protections against interested director transactions, conflicts of interest and similar matters.

Recent federal legislation, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, has resulted in the adoption of various corporate governance measures designed to promote the integrity of corporate management and the securities markets. Some of these measures have been adopted in response to legal requirements. Others have been adopted by companies in response to the requirements of national securities exchanges, such as the NYSE or the NASDAQ Stock Market, on which their securities are listed. Among the corporate governance measures that are required under the rules of national securities exchanges and FINRA are those that address board of directors' independence, audit committee oversight and the adoption of a code of ethics. While our board of directors has adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, we have not yet adopted any of these corporate governance measures and, since our securities are not listed on a national securities exchange or NASDAQ, we are not required to do so. It is possible that, if we were to adopt some or all of these corporate governance measures, stockholders would benefit from somewhat greater assurances that internal corporate decisions were being made by disinterested directors and that policies had been implemented to define responsible conduct. For example, in the absence of audit, nominating and compensation committees comprised of at least a majority of independent directors, decisions concerning matters such as compensation packages to our senior officers and recommendations for director nominees may be made by a majority of directors who have an interest in the outcome of the matters being decided. Prospective investors should bear in mind our current lack of corporate governance measures in formulating their investment decisions.

Our board of directors has the authority to issue shares of "blank check" Preferred Stock, which may make an acquisition of our company by another company more difficult.

We have adopted and may in the future adopt certain measures that may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a takeover or other change in control of our company that a holder of our Common Stock might consider in its best interest. Specifically, our board of directors, without further action by our stockholders, has the authority to issue additional shares of Preferred Stock and to fix the rights (including voting rights), preferences and privileges of these shares ("blank check" Preferred Stock). Such Preferred Stock may have rights, including economic rights, senior to our Common Stock. As a result, the issuance of the Preferred Stock could have a material adverse effect on the price of our Common Stock and could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire a majority of our outstanding Common Stock.

Because we will not pay dividends on our Common Stock in the foreseeable future, stockholders will only benefit from owning Common Stock if it appreciates.

We have never paid cash dividends and do not intend to do so in the foreseeable future on our Common Stock. We intend to retain any future earnings to finance our growth. Accordingly, any potential investor who anticipates the need for current dividends from his investment should not purchase our Common Stock.

NOTE 12 - LEGAL AND OTHER MATTERS

In the normal course of business, the Company may become a party to litigation matters involving claims against the Company. The Company's management is unaware of any pending or threatened assertions and there are no current matters that would have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 13 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company follows the guidance in FASB ASC Topic 855, Subsequent Events ("ASC 855"), which provides guidance to establish general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. ASC 855 sets forth (i) the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity evaluates events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements, (ii) the

circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its consolidated financial statements, and (iii) the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date.

Jonathan Bliven, our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and Secretary died on November 12, 2024. On January 17, 2025, our board of directors appointed Mehran T. Keshe to serve as the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Secretary.