
U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-SB

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES
OF SMALL BUSINESS ISSUERS

Under Section 12(b) or 12(g) of
The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Format, Inc.
(Name of Small Business Issuer in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

33-0963637
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

27126 Paseo Espada, Suite 705, San Juan Capistrano, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

92675
(Zip Code)
Issuer's telephone number: (949) 481-9203

Securities to be registered under Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class
to be so Registered:
None

Name of Each Exchange on which
Each Class is to be Registered:
None

Securities to be registered under Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, Par Value \$.001
(Title of Class)

Preferred Stock, Par Value \$.001
(Title of Class)

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Format, Inc.,
a Nevada corporation

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Item 1. Description of Business.

Our Background. We were incorporated in Nevada on March 21, 2001. We are qualified to do business in California as Format Document Services, Inc. Our shares of common stock are currently eligible for quotation on the Pink Sheets under the symbol “FRMT”. We are filing this Registration Statement on Form 10-SB on a voluntary basis so that we will become a reporting issuer pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, which is a requirement for our common stock to become eligible for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board.

Our Business. We provide EDGARizing services to various commercial and corporate entities. Our primary service is the EDGARization of corporate documents which need to be filed on EDGAR, the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission. EDGAR performs automated collection, validation, indexing, acceptance, and forwarding of submissions by companies and others who are required by law to file forms with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These documents include registration statements, prospectuses, annual reports, quarterly reports, periodic reports, debt agreements, special proxy statements, offering circulars, tender offer materials and other documents related to corporate financings, acquisitions and mergers. We receive our clients’ information in a variety of media, and reformat it for distribution, either in print, digital or Internet form. We also intend to provide some commercial printing services, which consist of annual reports, sales and marketing literature, newsletters, and custom-printed products.

Our EDGARization Services. We are a full-service EDGARizing firm that files EDGAR reports on behalf of public companies. The scope of work undertaken by a full-service EDGARizing includes the following:

- filing for EDGAR access codes;
- conversion of document to EDGAR acceptable format;
- client approval of EDGARized document; and
- electronic filing of the document.

We offer HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and unofficial PDF (Portable Document Format) filing service for those clients who prefer their documents to appear similar to their original format. We use the most current EDGARization software, which allows for filings to be transmitted via the Internet for no fee instead of the older, slower, dial-up method. Documents still require much work to conform to the requirements of the EDGAR system.

Our Commercial Printing Services. We also provide commercial printing services, which consists of printing annual reports, sales and marketing literature, newsletters, and custom-printed products. We provide these services through third party contractors.

Our EDGARization Software. We currently license Edgarizer HTML, our EDGARization software, from Edgarfilings, Ltd. Edgarizer HTML is a widely used EDGARization software available for compiling and submitting Securities and Exchange Commission EDGAR filings. The program converts documents produced by word processing, spreadsheet, and desktop publishing packages into the EDGAR HTML format, adding the required submission information and EDGAR tags. Edgarizer HTML includes complete test filing capabilities to ensure that filings are compliant, and full communications features to facilitate filing directly to the SEC. We pay \$1,200 per year to Edgarfilings, Ltd. for our license, which is renewable on an annual basis.

Our Industry. The Securities and Exchange Commission has established a program for the electronic filing of documents under the federal securities laws, entitled Electronic Data Gathering Analysis and Retrieval. This program requires participants or their agents to file disclosure information with the Securities and Exchange Commission in an electronic format rather than by the traditional paper-filing package. This electronic format includes additional submission information and coding “tags” within the document for aid in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s analysis of the document and retrieval by the public. EDGAR allows registrants to file and the public to retrieve disclosure information electronically.

The Securities and Exchange Commission began the development of EDGAR with a pilot program in 1984. Through a phase-in schedule, the Securities and Exchange Commission assigned one of ten dates by which all public companies must start filing disclosure documents through EDGAR operational system, which began April 26, 1993. All publicly held companies were expected to be required to file disclosure documents through EDGAR by May 1996. In addition, in 1999, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. mandated that companies that participate on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board, an electronic quotation medium, file registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission via EDGAR, and to begin filing periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which significantly increased the number of companies that need to utilize EDGAR filer services.

In May 1999, the EDGAR system began accepting documents in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and unofficial documents in PDF (Portable Document Format). This modernization of the EDGAR system was intended to make the system more user friendly, and give the documents submitted a look which was closer to that of the original document. At some point in the future, the Securities and Exchange Commission will no longer accept the traditional ASCII documents, and HTML will become the new standard.

Our Target Markets and Marketing Strategy. We believe that our primary target market will consist of small and medium size corporate entities and law firms that desire EDGARizing services for them or their clients. Our marketing strategy is to promote our services and products and attract businesses to us. Our marketing initiatives will include:

- establish relationships with industry professionals, such as attorneys and accountants, who can refer customers to us;
- utilizing direct response print advertisements placed primarily in small business, entrepreneurial, and financially-oriented magazines and special interest magazines;
- attend industry tradeshows; and
- initiate direct contact with potential customers.

Growth Strategy. Our objective is to become a dominant provider of EDGARizing services. Our strategy is to provide clients with competitive pricing, exceptional personal service and reliable quality. Key elements of our strategy include:

- increase our relationships with businesses, law firms and accountants;
- continue and expand our website;
- provide additional services for businesses and other filers; and
- pursue relationships with companies that will support our business development.

Our Website www.formatds.com. Our website provides a description of our services along with our contact information including our address, telephone number and e-mail address. The Issuer's website also provides prospective customers with relevant information about our pricing and payment options, our filing procedures, frequently asked questions and investor relations.

Our Competition. The EDGARizing services industry in the United States is highly competitive. The EDGARizing process reformats documents required to be filed with the SEC from files that were originally generated using a variety of word processing and spreadsheet software. We compete with a variety of companies, many of which have greater financial and other resources than us, or are subsidiaries or divisions of larger organizations. In particular, the industry is characterized by a small number of large, dominant organizations that perform this service exclusively, along with corporate entities or law firms that have their own in-house EDGARizing capability.

The major competitive factors in our business are the timeliness and quality of customer service, the quality of finished products and price. Our ability to compete effectively in providing customer service and quality finished products is depends primarily on the level of training of our staff, the availability of computer software and equipment and the ability to perform the services with speed and accuracy. We believe we compete effectively in all of these areas.

Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, managerial, marketing and other resources than we do and they may compete more effectively than we can. If our competitors offer EDGARizing services at lower prices than we do, we may have to lower the prices we charge, which will adversely affect our results of operations. Furthermore, many of our competitors are able to obtain more experienced employees than we can.

Government Regulation. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations applied to businesses generally. We believe that we are in conformity with all applicable laws in all relevant jurisdictions. We do not believe that we are subject to any environmental laws and regulations of the United States and the states in which we operate.

Our Research and Development. We are not currently conducting any research and development activities. We do not anticipate conducting such activities in the near future.

Intellectual Property. We do not presently own any copyrights, patents, trademarks, licenses, concessions or royalties, and we may rely on certain proprietary technologies, trade secrets, and know-how that are not patentable.

EDGARizer is a registered trademark of EDGARfilings, Ltd. EDGAR is registered trademark of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the event that we use the name or phrase EDGAR Ease in our materials, we may need to secure a trademark license issued by EDGARfilings, Ltd. In the event that we use the name or phrase EDGAR in our materials, we may need to secure a trademark license issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We own the Internet domain name “www.formatds.com.” Under current domain name registration practices, no one else can obtain an identical domain name, but someone might obtain a similar name, or the identical name with a different suffix, such as “.org”, or with a country designation. The regulation of domain names in the United States and in foreign countries is subject to change, and we could be unable to prevent third parties from acquiring domain names that infringe or otherwise decrease the value of our domain names.

Employees. As of August 31, 2006, we have one full-time employee and one part-time employee. We do not currently anticipate that we will hire any employees in the next six months, unless we significantly increase our revenues. From time-to-time, we anticipate that we will use the services of independent contractors and consultants to support our expansion and business development.

Facilities. Our executive, administrative and operating offices are located at 27126 Paseo Espada, Suite 705, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675. Our office space is approximately 515 square feet and consists of two offices with a reception area. The term of our lease is month to month and we pay rent of \$1,300 per month. We believe that our facilities are adequate for our needs and that additional suitable space will be available on acceptable terms as required.

Risk Factors. Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Any potential investor should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before purchasing any shares of our common stock. The risks described below are those we currently believe may materially affect us.

Risks Related to our Business:

We have had operating losses since formation and expect to incur net losses for the foreseeable future. We have reported net losses of \$51,013 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2006, \$49,585 and \$26,536 for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. We anticipate that we will lose money in the foreseeable future and we may not be able to achieve profitable operations. In order to achieve profitable operations, we need to generate more significant revenues and expand of customer base. We cannot be certain that our business will be successful or that we will generate significant revenues and become profitable.

The nature of our EDGARizing business is highly cyclical and affected by conditions in capital markets, such that our operating results may fluctuate due to a number of factors, such as stock market fluctuations and overall trends in the economy. The EDGARizing industry is highly dependent on the volume of public financing and equity offerings and corporate reporting requirements. The corporate reporting revenue is seasonal as the greatest number of regulatory reports is required to be processed during the fiscal quarter ending March 31 and the second quarter ending June 30. Because of these cyclical and seasonal factors, coupled with the general need to complete certain processing jobs quickly after delivery of copy by customers, we must maintain staff sufficient to meet maximum work loads.

The EDGARizing industry has been dominated by larger, more established service providers. We compete directly with a number of other document processors having the same degree of specialization. Some of these document processors operate at multiple locations and some are subsidiaries or divisions of companies having greater financial resources than we do. We face competition from other EDGARizing services, as well as from corporate entities and law firms that provide their own in-house EDGARizing services. We are newly entering this market, therefore we do not know if our services will generate widespread market acceptance. Several factors may contribute to our products and services not achieving broad market acceptance, which include:

- failure to build brand recognition of Format;
- increased competition among other EDGARizing providers;
- failure to acquire, maintain and use state-of-the-art designing and computer equipment and document reformatting software;
- failure or stagnation of the e-commerce industry; and
- failure of clientele to use our EDGARizing services.

The software and equipment we use in our EDGARizing business are subject to rapid technological change and could cause us to make significant capital investment in new equipment. Newer technologies, techniques or products for the delivery of EDGARizing services we offer could be developed with better performance than the computer equipment and software that we use. The availability of new and better technologies could require us to make significant investments in computer equipment and software, render our current computer equipment or software obsolete and have a significant negative impact on our business and results of operations. Furthermore, technological changes, such as improvements or advancements in computer equipment or software could require a significant investment on our part to train our designers how to use these new applications.

Significant decreases in EDGARizing prices could harm our business by decreasing the demand for our services, lowering the barriers to market entry and increasing market competitiveness. A significant reduction in the price of document reformatting computer equipment or software could reduce the demand for our services by making it economically more attractive for small reporting companies and law firms that are our primary target market to buy their own document reformatting computer equipment and software begin to compete with us. Furthermore, decreases in prices of document reformatting software and computer equipment could result in smaller business ceasing to use our services to perform basic EDGARizing projects. In addition, price decreases could force us to reduce our fees in response to this reduction in demand or as a means to remain competitive.

We anticipate that we may need to raise additional capital to market our services. Our failure to raise additional capital will significantly affect our ability to fund our proposed activities. To market our services, we may be required to raise additional funds. We do not know if we will be able to acquire additional financing. We anticipate that we will spend significant funds on the marketing and promotion of our services. Our failure to obtain additional funds would significantly limit or eliminate our ability to fund our sales and marketing activities.

Our officers and directors are engaged in other activities and could have conflicts of interest with us. Mr. Neely, our president, chief financial officer, secretary and one of our directors, and Robert Summers, one of our directors, engage in other activities unrelated to our operations. Our officers and directors may have conflicts of interest in allocating time, services, and functions between the other business ventures in which those persons may be or become involved. Our officers and directors may not have sufficient staff, consultants, employees, agents, contractors, and managers to adequately conduct our business.

As a service-oriented company, we depend on the efforts and abilities of our senior management to manage our operations and perform our EDGARization services. None of our officers and directors has entered into employment agreements with us. We currently do not maintain any life insurance for any of our officers or directors. Our ability to provide services will depend on the continued services of Ryan Neely, our President, Secretary and director. The loss of various members of our management team could harm our business and our prospects. For example, any loss of services provided by Ryan Neely would be particularly detrimental to us because, among other things, the loss would slow our growth, sever the relationships and contacts we maintain through Mr. Neely within the EDGARizing industry and deprive us of his experience.

Risks Related to Owning Our Common Stock

We lack a public market for shares of our common stock, which may make it difficult for investors to sell their shares. No public market currently exists as our common stock, which is eligible for quotation on the Pink Sheets. We cannot guaranty that an active public market will develop or be sustained. Therefore, investors may not be able to find purchasers for their shares of our common stock. Purchasers of shares of our common stock may not realize any return on their purchase of our shares. Purchasers may lose their investments in us completely.

Our officers, directors and principal security holders own approximately 80% of our outstanding shares of common stock, allowing these shareholders to exert significant influence in matters requiring approval of our shareholders. Our directors, officers and principal security holders, taken as a group, together with their affiliates, beneficially own, in the aggregate, approximately 80% of our outstanding shares of common stock. Our principal security holders may be able to exert significant influence, or even control, matters requiring approval by our security holders, including the election of directors. Such concentrated control may also make it difficult for our shareholders to receive a premium for their shares of our common stock in the event we merge with a third party or enter into a different transaction which requires shareholder approval. In addition, certain provisions of Nevada law could have the effect of making it more difficult or more expensive for a third party to acquire, or of discouraging a third party from attempting to acquire, control of us.

Our common stock may be subject to penny stock regulations which may make it difficult for investors to sell their stock. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in “penny stocks”. Penny stocks generally are equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 (other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system). The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the Commission, which specifies information about penny stocks and the nature and significance of risks of the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and salesperson in the transaction, and monthly account statements indicating the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, the penny stock rules require that, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for a stock that becomes subject to the penny stock rules. If our common stock becomes subject to the penny stock rules, holders of our shares may have difficulty selling those shares.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Information in this registration statement contains “forward looking statements” which may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as “may”, “shall”, “will”, “could”, “expect”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “predict”, “probable”, “possible”, “should”, “continue”, or similar terms, variations of those terms or the negative of those terms. The forward-looking statements specified in the following information have been compiled by our management on the basis of assumptions made by management and considered by management to be reasonable. Our future operating results, however, are impossible to predict and no representation, guaranty, or warranty is to be inferred from those forward-looking statements.

The assumptions used for purposes of the forward-looking statements specified in the following information represent estimates of future events and are subject to uncertainty as to possible changes in economic, legislative, industry, and other circumstances. As a result, the identification and interpretation of data and other information and their use in developing and selecting assumptions from and among reasonable alternatives require the exercise of judgment. To the extent that the assumed events do not occur, the outcome may vary substantially from anticipated or projected results, and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed on the achievability of those forward-looking statements. No assurance can be given that any of the assumptions relating to the forward-looking statements specified in the following information are accurate, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

Critical Accounting Policy and Estimates. Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section discusses our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, accrued expenses, financing operations, and contingencies and litigation. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The most significant accounting estimates inherent in the preparation of our financial statements include estimates as to the appropriate carrying value of certain assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources.

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with (1) our audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, together with notes thereto included in this Form 10-SB and (2) our unaudited interim financial statements and notes thereto for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 also included in this Form 10-SB.

For the six month period ended June 30, 2006.

Results of Operations.

Revenues. We generated revenues of \$41,390 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to \$17,965 for the six months ended June 30, 2005. The increase in revenues from that six month period in 2005 to 2006 was primarily due to the fact that we accommodated all clients that wish to file their document on EDGAR in HTML format. Prior to 2006, we EDGARized most of our clients' documents in ASCII which we believe is an inferior format to HTML. We believe that our ability to file all documents in HTML will improve our ability to compete with other providers of EDGARization services. We anticipate that our revenues will increase as we develop additional relationships with potential clients for our services.

Operating Expenses. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, our total operating expenses were \$89,601, as compared to total operating expenses of \$43,812 for the six months ended June 30, 2005. The increase in total operating expenses is primarily due to the increase in professional fees, which increased to \$37,043 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, from \$10,429 for the six months ended June 30, 2005. The increase in professional fees is attributed to the increased accounting expenses related to the audit of our financial statements. The increase in total operating expenses is also due increased wages and wage related expenses which increased to \$22,669 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, from \$8,513 for the six months ended June 30, 2005. Our net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2006, was approximately \$50,213, as compared to a net loss of \$17,181 for the six months ended June 30, 2005.

Liquidity and Capital Resources. We had cash of \$9,880 and accounts receivable of \$11,080 as of June 30, 2006, together with \$3,527 of prepaid expenses, \$7,721 in marketable securities and \$2,000 of a security deposit, making our total current assets \$34,208 as of that date. The total of our property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation, was a net value of \$20,422. We also have a loan receivable to a non-related company in the amount of \$20,500. The loan is interest free and is due on demand. Therefore, our total assets as of June 30, 2006, were \$75,130.

On August 9, 2006, Ryan Neely, our president, secretary, chief financial officer and one of our directors, loaned us \$24,000. On August 31, 2006, Mr. Neely loaned us an additional \$25,000. Both loans are interest free and due on demand. We intend to use some of those funds to pay our auditors for the audit of our financial statements. We expect that the legal and accounting costs of becoming a public company will continue to impact our liquidity as we will need to obtain funds to pay those expenses.

As of June 30, 2006, our current liabilities were \$74,021, of which \$52,152 was represented by accounts payable and \$21,869, in notes payable to Mr. Neely. We had no other long term liabilities, commitments or contingencies.

For the year ended December 31, 2005.

Revenues. We generated revenues of \$70,133 for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$84,208 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease in revenues from 2005 to 2004 was primarily due to the fact that we were losing clients that wanted to file their document on EDGAR in HTML format. Prior to 2006, we EDGARized most of our clients' documents in ASCII which we believe is an inferior format to HTML. We believe that our ability to file all documents in HTML will improve our ability to compete with other providers of EDGARization services.

Operating Expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2005, our total operating expenses were \$136,865, as compared to total operating expenses of \$160,175 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease in total operating expenses is primarily due to the bad debt write off, which decreased to \$9,764 for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$65,062 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The bad debt write in 2004 was due to receivables that we believed were uncollectible. Wages and wage related expenses which increased to \$42,046 for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$25,962 for the year ended December 31, 2004. Our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2005, was approximately \$48,785, as compared to a net loss of \$84,446 for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources. We had cash of \$16,797 and accounts receivable of \$37,623 as of December 31, 2005, together with \$5,439 of prepaid expenses and \$2,000 of a security deposit, making our total current assets \$61,859 as of that date. The total of our property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation, was a net value of \$24,326. We also have a loan receivable to a non-related company in the amount of \$21,500. The loan is interest free and is due on demand. Therefore, our total assets as of December 31, 2005, were \$107,685.

As of December 31, 2005, our current liabilities were \$55,563, of which \$37,386 was represented by accounts payable, which increased from \$15,519 as December 31, 2004. The increase in accounts payable was due primarily to our inability to pay certain invoices. We also had \$18,177, in notes payable to Mr. Neely. We had no other long term liabilities, commitments or contingencies.

For the year ended December 31, 2004.

Revenues. We generated revenues of \$84,208 for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$172,999 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The decrease in revenues from 2005 to 2004 was primarily due to the fact that we were losing clients that wish to file their document on EDGAR in HTML format. Prior to 2006, we EDGARized most of our clients' documents in ASCII which we believe is an inferior format to HTML. The decrease in revenues was also attributable to credit tightening measures that we enacted in 2004 and caused us to refuse work from certain clients due to their inability to pay us in a timely manner. We were not able to collect a significant portion of those revenues from 2003, which is evidenced by the bad debt of \$65,062 in 2005. Our other income for the year ended December 31, 2003, included a significant gain of \$120,000, which was due to our ownership of shares of common stock of one of our clients that we received previously for services.

Operating Expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2004, our total operating expenses were \$160,175, as compared to total operating expenses of \$145,854 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase in total operating expenses is primarily due to the bad debt write off, which increased to \$65,062 for the year ended December 31, 2004, from \$3,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The bad debt write in 2004 was due to receivables that we believed were uncollectible. We also had outside services expense of \$68,450 for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to outside services expense of \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2004. The outside services in 2003 were for outside contractors that handled EDGARizing services for us. Our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2004, was approximately \$84,446, as compared to a gain of \$168,092 for the year ended December 31, 2003, which resulted from the gain of \$120,000 of other income due the shares of common stock of one of our clients that we received previously for services.

Liquidity and Capital Resources. We had cash of \$37,596 and accounts receivable of \$30,697 as of December 31, 2004, together with \$5,560 of prepaid expenses, marketable securities of \$899 and \$3,531 of a security deposit, making our total current assets \$78,283 as of that date. The total of our property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation, was a net value of \$34,589. We also have a loan receivable in the amount of \$34,500. The loan is interest free and is due on demand. Therefore, our total assets as of December 31, 2005, were \$147,372.

As of December 31, 2004, our current liabilities were \$45,665, of which \$15,519 was represented by accounts payable, and \$11,169 of a note payable and \$18,977, due to Mr. Neely. The \$11,169 of a note payable was the balance due on the note for the automobile, which we paid off during 2004. We had no other long term liabilities, commitments or contingencies.

Our Plan of Operation for the Next Twelve Months. To effectuate our business plan during the next twelve months, we must increase the number of clients we service and market and promote our services. We believe that our ability to file all documents in HTML has significantly improved our ability to compete with other providers of EDGARization services. We have been actively meeting with our referral sources, such as accountants and attorneys, to understand how we can better service their clients' needs and how we can obtain EDGARization work from clients of theirs that currently use another provider. We believe that referrals will continue to comprise a majority of our business, and we hope to nurture and care for the relationships we have so that we can attract more clients.

We have also initiated a direct marketing campaign to newly public and small public companies. We believe that many smaller public companies are particularly sensitive to pricing. Therefore, we have targeted those companies as potential customers. We plan to mail information with pricing specials as well as make direct marketing calls to those companies in an effort to attract their business.

We had cash of \$9,880 as of June 30, 2006. In the opinion of management, our available funds will not satisfy our working capital requirements for the next twelve months. Our forecast for the period for which our financial resources will be adequate to support our operations involves risks and uncertainties and actual results could fail as a result of a number of factors. Besides generating revenue from our current operations, we may need to raise additional capital to conduct further marketing activities and expand our operations to the point at which we are able to operate profitably. Other than anticipated increases in marketing expenses and the legal and accounting costs of becoming a public company, we are not aware of any other known trends, events or uncertainties, which may affect our future liquidity.

In the event that we experience a shortfall in our capital, we intend to pursue capital through public or private financing as well as borrowings and other sources, such as our officers and directors. We cannot guaranty that additional funding will be available on favorable terms, if at all. If adequate funds are not available, then our ability to expand our operations may be significantly hindered. If adequate funds are not available, we believe that our officers and directors will contribute funds to pay for our expenses to achieve our objectives over the next twelve months. However, our officers and directors are not committed to contribute funds to pay for our expenses.

Our belief that our officers and directors will pay our expenses is based on the fact that our officers and directors collectively own 3,007,500 shares of our common stock, which equals approximately 80% of our outstanding common stock. We believe that our officers and directors will continue to pay our expenses as long as they maintain their ownership of our common stock. However, our officers and directors are not committed to contribute additional capital.

We are not currently conducting any research and development activities. We do not anticipate conducting such activities in the near future. We do not anticipate that we will purchase or sell any significant equipment. In the event that we expand our customer base, then we may need to hire additional employees or independent contractors as well as purchase or lease additional equipment.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3. Description of Property.

Property held by Us. As of the dates specified in the following table, we held the following property in the following amounts:

Property	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Cash and equivalents	\$9,880	\$16,797	\$37,596
Property and equipment, net	\$20,422	\$24,326	\$34,589

We define cash equivalents as all highly liquid investments with a maturity of 3 months or less when purchased. We do not presently own any interests in real estate.

Our Facilities. Our executive, administrative and operating offices are located at 27126 Paseo Espada, Suite 705, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675. Our office space is approximately 515 square feet and consists of two offices with a reception area. The term of our lease is month to month and we pay rent of \$1,300 per month. We believe that our facilities are adequate for our needs and that additional suitable space will be available on acceptable terms as required.

Item 4. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.

The following table sets forth certain information as of August 31, 2006, regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock by (i) each stockholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock, (ii) by each of our directors and executive officers and (iii) by all of our executive officers and directors as a group. Each of the persons named in the table has sole voting and investment power with respect to common stock beneficially owned.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner	Percent of Class
Ryan Neely 336 Plaza Estival San Clemente, CA 92672	3,000,000 shares (1) president, secretary, chief financial officer and a director	79.5%
Michelle Neely 336 Plaza Estival San Clemente, CA 92672	3,000,000 shares (1)	79.5%
Robert Summers 77 Pasto Rico Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688	7,500 shares director	0.2%
All directors and named executive officers as a group	3,007,500 shares	79.7%

(1) Ryan A. Neely, our officer and sole director, who owns 2,000,000 shares, is married to Michelle Neely, our former officer and sole director, who owns 1,000,000 shares. Therefore, each beneficially owns 3,000,000 shares of common stock, which equals approximately 79.5% of our issued and outstanding common stock.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. In accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission rules, shares of our common stock which may be acquired upon exercise of stock options or warrants which are currently exercisable or which become exercisable within 60 days of the date of the table are deemed beneficially owned by the optionees. Subject to community property laws, where applicable, the persons or entities named in the table above have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of our common stock indicated as beneficially owned by them.

Changes in Control. We are not aware of any arrangements which may result in “changes in control” as that term is defined by the provisions of Item 403 of Regulation S-B.

Item 5. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons.

Executive Officers and Directors. Each of our directors is elected by the stockholders for a term of one year and serves until his or her successor is elected and qualified. Each of our officers is elected by the board of directors for a term of one year and serves until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified, or until he or she is removed from office. The board of directors has no nominating, audit or compensation committee.

The following table sets forth information regarding our executive officers and directors as well as other key members of our management.

Name	Age	Position
Ryan A. Neely	35	president, secretary, chief financial officer, director
Robert D. Summers	36	director

Ryan A. Neely. Mr. Neely has been our president, secretary and director since April 2001, and our chief financial officer since April 2004. Mr. Neely manages all aspects of our operations, including marketing and sales of our services. Mr. Neely also served as our chief financial officer from April 2001 to February 2003. From 2000 to 2001, Mr. Neely was the chief executive officer of JPAL, Inc., a Nevada corporation and an Internet based provider of vacation rental properties and services. From May 1999 to September 1999, Mr. Neely worked as a sales account manager for Unified Research Laboratories, Inc., which was acquired by Symantec Corporation. Unified Research Laboratories, Inc. was a developer of Internet content-control software and web filtering technologies. From 1996 to August 1998, Mr. Neely worked as a regional sales manager where he was responsible for all enterprise sales for Log-On Data Corp., Inc., a California corporation, which has since changed its name to 8e6 Technologies, Inc. Mr. Neely is not currently a director of any other reporting company.

Robert D. Summers. Mr. Summers has been one of our directors since February 2003. Since 1996 to the present, Mr. Summers has been employed as a staff accountant with Frankel & Summers, CPAs, which is an accounting firm in Laguna Hills, California. Mr. Summers earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Business in 1996 from California State University at Fullerton. Mr. Summers is not an officer or director of any reporting company.

There is no family relationship between any of our officers or directors. There are no orders, judgments, or decrees of any governmental agency or administrator, or of any court of competent jurisdiction, revoking or suspending for cause any license, permit or other authority to engage in the securities business or in the sale of a particular security or temporarily or permanently restraining any of our officers or directors from engaging in or continuing any conduct, practice or employment in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, or convicting such person of any felony or misdemeanor involving a security, or any aspect of the securities business or of theft or of any felony, nor are any of the officers or directors of any corporation or entity affiliated with us so enjoined.

Audit Committee Financial Expert. We do not have a standing audit committee. The functions of the Audit Committee are currently assumed by our board of directors. Robert Summers, a member on our board of directors, is responsible for the duties of an audit committee "financial expert." It is unlikely that we would be able to attract an independent financial expert to serve on our board of directors at this stage of our development. In order to entice such a director to join our board of directors, we would probably need to acquire directors' errors and omission liability insurance and provide some form of meaningful compensation to such a director; both of which we are unable to afford at this time.

Item 6. Executive Compensation.

Any compensation received by our officers, directors, and management personnel will be determined from time to time by our Board of Directors. Our officers, directors, and management personnel will be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred on our behalf.

Summary Compensation Table. The table set forth below summarizes the annual and long-term compensation for services in all capacities to us for the year ended payable to our President and our other executive officers during the years ending December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003. Our Board of Directors may adopt an incentive stock option plan for our executive officers which would result in additional compensation.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE								
Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long Term Compensation			All Other Compensation
		Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Awards		Payouts	
					Securities Under Options/ SARs Granted	Restricted Shares or Restricted Share Units	LTIP Payouts	
Ryan Neely President, CFO, Secretary, & Director	2005	\$42,046	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2004	\$25,962	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2003	\$23,841	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Stock Options/SAR Grants. No grants of stock options or stock appreciation rights were made since our date of incorporation on March 21, 2001.

Long-Term Incentive Plans. There are no arrangements or plans in which we provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for directors or executive officers. We do not have any material bonus or profit sharing plans pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation is or may be paid to our directors or executive officers.

Compensation of Directors. Our directors who are also our employees receive no extra compensation for their service on our board of directors.

Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment. We do not anticipate that we will enter into any employment contracts with any of our employees. We have no plans or arrangements in respect of remuneration received or that may be received by our executive officers to compensate such officers in the event of termination of employment (as a result of resignation or retirement).

Code of Ethics. We have adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that applies to our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer, respectively. The Code is filed as Exhibit 14 to this Registration Statement on Form 10-SB. A written copy of the Code is available on our website at www.formatds.com.

Item 7. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

Related Party Transactions.

From time to time, Ryan Neely, our president, chief financial officer, secretary and one of our directors advances money to us for working capital with no interest, due on demand. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, we have \$18,177 and \$18,977, respectively, due to Mr. Neely as a current liability. As of June 30, 2006, we have \$21,869 due to Mr. Neely as a current liability.

There have been no other related party transactions, or any other transactions or relationships required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-B.

With regard to any future related party transaction, we plan to fully disclose any and all related party transactions, including, but not limited to, the following:

- disclosing such transactions in prospectuses where required;
- disclosing in any and all filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, where required;
- obtaining disinterested directors consent; and
- obtaining shareholder consent where required.

Item 8. Description of Securities.

Common Stock. Our authorized capital stock consists of 50,000,000 shares of \$.001 par value common stock, of which 3,770,083 were issued and outstanding as of August 31, 2006. Each shareholder of our common stock is entitled to a pro rata share of cash distributions made to shareholders, including dividend payments. The holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote for each share of record on all matters to be voted on by shareholders. There is no cumulative voting with respect to the election of our directors or any other matter. Therefore, the holders of more than 50% of the shares voted for the election of those directors can elect all of the directors. The holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by our board of directors from funds legally available therefore. Cash dividends are at the sole discretion of our board of directors. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining available for distribution to them after payment of our liabilities and after provision has been made for each class of stock, if any, having any preference in relation to our common stock. Holders of shares of our common stock have no conversion, preemptive or other subscription rights, and there are no redemption provisions applicable to our common stock.

Preferred Stock. Our authorized capital stock also consists of 5,000,000 shares of \$.001 par value preferred stock, of which no such shares are issued and outstanding as of August 31, 2006.

Dividend Policy. We have never declared or paid a cash dividend on our capital stock. We do not expect to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain our earnings, if any, for use in our business. Any dividends declared in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors and subject to any restrictions that may be imposed by our lenders.

Stock Options. As of August 31, 2006, we have no stock options outstanding or exercisable to acquire shares of our common stock.

Transfer Agent. Pacific Stock Transfer Company, 500 East Warm Springs, Suite 240, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119, has been appointed the transfer agent of our common stock.

PART II

Item 1. Market Price of and Dividends on the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.

Market Information. Our common shares are eligible for quotation on the Pink Sheets under the symbol "FRMT". This market is extremely limited and the prices quoted are not a reliable indication of the value of our common stock. As of August 31, 2006, shares of our common stock have not been traded, and there are no current bid or ask prices.

Reports to Security Holders. We will be a reporting company pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 following the expiration of 60 days after the filing of this Registration Statement on Form 10-SB. As such, we will be required to provide an annual report to our security holders, which will include audited financial statements, and quarterly reports, which will contain unaudited financial statements. The public may read and copy any materials filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may also obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Securities and Exchange Commission maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

There are no outstanding options or warrants to purchase, or securities convertible into, shares of our common stock. There are no outstanding shares of our common stock that we have agreed to register under the Securities Act for sale by security holders. The approximate number of holders of record of shares of our common stock is sixty.

There have been no cash dividends declared on our common stock. Dividends are declared at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors.

No Equity Compensation Plan. We do not have an equity compensation plan and do not plan to implement such a plan.

Penny Stock Regulation.

Trading of our securities will be in the over-the-counter markets which are commonly referred to as the "pink sheets" or on the OTC Bulletin Board. As a result, an investor may find it more difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the price of the securities offered.

Shares of our common stock will probably be subject to rules adopted the Securities and Exchange Commission that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in "penny stocks". Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 (other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in those securities is provided by the exchange or system). The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which contains the following:

- a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading;
- a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to violation to such duties or other requirements of securities' laws;
- a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including "bid" and "ask" prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the "bid" and "ask" price;
- a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions;
- definitions of significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and
- such other information and is in such form (including language, type, size and format), as the Securities and Exchange Commission shall require by rule or regulation.

Prior to effecting any transaction in penny stock, the broker-dealer also must provide the customer the following:

- the bid and offer quotations for the penny stock;
- the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction;
- the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and
- monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account.

In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for a stock that becomes subject to the penny stock rules. Holders of shares of our common stock may have difficulty selling those shares because our common stock will probably be subject to the penny stock rules.

Item 2. Legal Proceedings.

There are no legal actions pending against us nor are any legal actions contemplated by us at this time.

Item 3. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants.

There have been no changes in or disagreements with our accountants since our formation required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 304 of Regulation S-B, except for the following:

Effective July 31, 2006, we dismissed Hall and Company CPAs, Inc., which audited our financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 30, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001, and appointed Michael Pollack CPA to act as our independent chartered accountants. The reports of Hall and Company CPAs, Inc. for these fiscal years did not contain an adverse opinion, or disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to audit scope or accounting principles. During our two most recent fiscal years and the period from the end of the most recently completed fiscal year through July 31, 2006, the date of dismissal, there were no disagreements with Hall and Company CPAs, Inc. on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedures, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Hall and Company CPAs, Inc. would have caused it to make reference to such disagreements in its reports.

Our audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, have been audited by Michael Pollack CPA. Our unaudited financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2006, have been reviewed by Michael Pollack CPA. Hall and Company CPAs, Inc. was not involved in any way with the review of the unaudited financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2006, or the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005. We have authorized Hall and Company CPAs, Inc. to discuss any matter relating to us and our operations with Michael Pollack CPA.

The change in our auditors was recommended and approved by our board of directors since we do not have an audit committee.

During the two most recent fiscal years and subsequent interim period, we did not consult with Michael Pollack CPA regarding the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our financial statements, or any matter that was the subject of a disagreement or a reportable event as defined in the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Hall and Company CPAs, Inc. reviewed the disclosures contained in this report. We advised Hall and Company CPAs, Inc. of the opportunity to furnish us with a letter addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission concerning any new information, clarifying our disclosures herein, or stating any reason why Hall and Company CPAs, Inc. does not agree with any statements made by us in this report. Hall and Company CPAs, Inc. advised us that nothing has come to its attention which would cause it to believe that any such letter was necessary.

Item 4. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.

There have been no sales of unregistered securities within the last three (3) years which would be required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 701 of Regulation S-B, except for the following:

In August 2002, we issued 163,833 shares of our common stock to thirty-four investors for \$0.02 per share. The shares were issued as a result of a private placement offering. There was no general solicitation used in this offering. The shares were issued in a transaction which we believe satisfies the requirements of that exemption from the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, which exemption is specified by the provisions of Section 4(2) of that act and Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated pursuant to that act by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Specifically, the offer was made to “accredited investors”, as that term is defined under applicable federal and state securities laws, and no more than 35 non-accredited investors. We believe that each purchaser who was not an accredited investor has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that he is capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment. Each investor was given adequate access to sufficient information about us to make an informed investment decision. There were no commissions paid on the sale of these shares. The net proceeds to us were \$4,945.

In August 2001, we issued 606,250 shares of our common stock to twenty-five investors for \$0.02 per share. The shares were issued as a result of a private placement offering. There was no general solicitation used in this offering. The shares were issued in a transaction which we believe satisfies the requirements of that exemption from the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, which exemption is specified by the provisions of Section 4(2) of that act and Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated pursuant to that act by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Specifically, the offer was made to “accredited investors”, as that term is defined under applicable federal and state securities laws, and no more than 35 non-accredited investors. We believe that each purchaser who was not an accredited investor has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that he is capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment. Each investor was given adequate access to sufficient information about us to make an informed investment decision. There were no commissions paid on the sale of these shares. The net proceeds to us were \$12,125.

In March 2001, we issued 2,000,000 shares of our common stock to Ryan Neely, one of our founders, and currently our president, secretary and one of our directors, and 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to Michelle Neely, our former president, secretary, treasurer and sole director. We believe that Ms. Neely and Mr. Neely have such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that they are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment. In addition, Mr. Neely and Ms. Neely had sufficient access to material information about us because she was our president, treasurer and one of our directors at the time of the stock issuance, and Mr. Neely was one of our founders. The shares were issued in a transaction which we believe satisfies the requirements of that certain exemption from the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, which exemption is specified by the provisions of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The shares were issued in exchange for services provided to us, which were valued at \$2,000 and \$1,000 respectively. That amount represented the fair value of the common stock on the date of issuance.

Item 5. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Article Seventh of our Articles of Incorporation includes a provision eliminating the personal liability of our officers and directors to us or our shareholders for breach of fiduciary duty involving any act or omission, except those acts and omissions which involve intentional misconduct, fraud, or a knowing violation of law, or the payment of dividends in violation of Section 78.300 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

Section Ten of our Bylaws limits the liability of our officers and directors. Officers and directors will not be liable to us for monetary damages occurring because of a breach of their fiduciary duty as directors in certain circumstances. Such limitation will not affect liability for any breach of any of our director's duty to us or our shareholders (i) with respect to approval by the director of any transaction from which he or she derives an improper personal benefit, (ii) with respect to acts or omissions involving an absence of good faith, that he or she believes to be contrary to the best interests of us or our shareholders, that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing and culpable violation of law, that constitute an unexcused pattern of inattention that amounts to an abdication of his or her duty to us or our shareholders, or that indicate a reckless disregard for his or her duty to us or our shareholders in circumstances in which he or she was or should have been aware, in the ordinary course of performing his or her duties, of a risk of serious injury to us or our shareholders, or (iii) based on transactions between us and our directors or another corporation with interrelated directors or on improper distributions, loans or guaranties pursuant to applicable sections of the Nevada General Corporation Law. Such limitation of liability will not affect the availability of equitable remedies such as injunctive relief or rescission. Our Bylaws provide that we will indemnify our directors and officers to the extent permitted by law, including circumstances in which indemnification is otherwise discretionary under the Nevada General Corporation Law.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

PART F/S

The following financial statements, as specified in Regulation 228.310 (Item 310), are filed with this Registration Statement on Form 10-SB.

1. Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 (Attached)
2. Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 (Attached)
3. Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 (Attached)

FORMAT, INC.
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(UNAUDITED)

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Format, Inc.

I have reviewed the accompanying balance sheet of Format, Inc. (the "Company") as of June 30, 2006, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

I conducted the reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

Based on my reviews, I am not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/Michael Pollack CPA

Cherry Hill, New Jersey
August 29, 2006

FORMAT, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 9,
Marketable securities, at fair value	7,
Accounts receivable, net	11,
Security deposit	2,
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,
Total current assets	<u>34,</u>
Fixed assets, net of depreciation	<u>20,</u>
Other Asset	
Loan receivable	20,
Total other asset	<u>20,</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 75,</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 52,
Related party advance	21,
Total current liabilities	<u>74,</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>74,</u>
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized and 0 shares issued and outstanding	
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized and 3,770,083 shares issued and outstanding)	3,
Additional paid-in capital	37,
Retained earnings (deficit)	(40,
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	<u>1,</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	<u><u>\$ 75,</u></u>

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005
(UNAUDITED)

	2006	2005
REVENUE	\$ 41,390	\$ 17,
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Wages and wage related expenses	22,669	8,
Professional fees	37,043	10,
Rent	8,320	9,
Bad debt	3,049	
General and administrative	12,716	9,
Depreciation	5,804	5,
Total operating expenses	89,601	43,
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE OTHER INCOME AND PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	(48,211)	(25,
OTHER INCOME		
Rental income	3,120	8,
Realized gains (losses) on marketable securities	(5,140)	(
Interest income	18	
Total other income	(2,002)	8,
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	(50,213)	(17,
Provision for income taxes	(800)	
NET (LOSS) APPLICABLE TO SHARES	\$ (51,013)	\$ (17,
NET (LOSS) PER BASIC AND DILUTED SHARES	\$ (0.01)	\$ (C
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING (DATAMAT)		
	3,770,083	3,770,

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY\DEFICIT
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004
(UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	Earnings	Total
			Capital	(Deficit)	
Balance - January 1, 2004	3,770,083	\$ 3,770	\$ 37,809	\$ 86,664	\$ 128,
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(26,536)	(26,
Balance - December 31, 2004	3,770,083	3,770	37,809	60,128	101,
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(49,585)	(49,
Balance - December 31, 2005	3,770,083	3,770	37,809	10,543	52,
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(51,013)	(51,
Balance - June 30, 2006	<u>3,770,083</u>	<u>\$ 3,770</u>	<u>\$ 37,809</u>	<u>\$ (40,470)</u>	<u>\$ 1,</u>

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005
(UNAUDITED)

	2006	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (loss)	\$ (51,013)	\$ (17,
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	5,804	5,
Realized loss on marketable securities	5,140	
Change in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in marketable securities, at fair value	-	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	3,874	(2,
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,912	5,
Decrease in security deposits	-	1,
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	14,766	(5,
Total adjustments	31,496	4,
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(19,517)	(12,
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities	9,808	
Decrease in loan receivable	1,000	
(Acquisitions) of fixed assets	(1,900)	
Net cash provided by investing activities	8,908	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
(Repayment) of notes payable	-	(4,
Increase in advances - related party	3,692	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	3,692	(4,
NET (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(6,917)	(16,
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	16,797	37,
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 9,880	\$ 20,
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION OF CASHFLOW ACTIVITY		
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	\$ 800	\$
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON NONCASH ACTIVITY		
Accounts receivable paid off with marketable securities through the shareholder	\$ 22,669	\$

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

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1- ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Format, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on March 21, 2001.

The Company provides transactional financial, corporate reporting, commercial and digital printing for its customers.

Transactional financial printing includes registration statements, prospectuses, debt arrangements, special proxy statements, offering circulars, tender offer materials and other documents related to corporate financings, mergers and acquisitions.

Corporate reporting includes interim reports, regular proxy materials prepared by corporations for distribution to stockholders, and Securities and Exchange Commission reports on Form 10-K and other forms.

Commercial printing consists of annual reports, sales and marketing literature, newsletters and other custom-printed products.

The Company receives its clients’ information in a variety of formats and reprocesses it for distribution typically in print, digital or Internet formats.

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments and other short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances at one financial institution that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$100,000.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is based upon a review of outstanding receivables as well as historical collection information. Credit is granted to substantially all customers on an unsecured basis. In determining the amount of the allowance, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions. Management has determined that as of June 30, 2006, an allowance of \$4,675 is required. Certain accounts receivables at December 31, 2005 were settled in 2006 for the issuance of shares of the respective companies common stock. The certificates were issued to the principal shareholder of the Company individually, not in the name of the Company. The Company in 2006 has reflected this as an offset to the advances this shareholder advanced the Company with the difference to wages.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets (five years). Costs of maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of its long-lived assets on a periodic basis whenever events and changes in circumstances have occurred which may indicate a possible impairment. The assessment for potential impairment is based primarily on the Company's ability to recover the carrying value of its long-lived assets from expected future cash flows from its operations on an undiscounted basis. If such assets are determined to be impaired, the impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Fixed assets to be disposed of by sale are carried at the lower of the then current carrying value or fair value less estimated costs to sell.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenue from professional services rendered to customers either at time of delivery or completion, where collectibility is probable. The Company's fees are fixed.

Stock-Based Compensation

Employee stock awards under the Company's compensation plans are accounted for in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations. The Company provides the disclosure requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), and related interpretations.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

Stock-based awards to non-employees are accounted for under the provisions of SFAS 123 and have adopted the enhanced disclosure provisions of SFAS 148 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure, an amendment of SFAS No. 123".

The Company measures compensation expense for its employee stock-based compensation using the intrinsic-value method. Under the intrinsic-value method of accounting for stock-based compensation, when the exercise price of options granted to employees is less than the estimated fair value of the underlying stock on the date of grant, deferred compensation is recognized and is amortized to compensation expense over the applicable vesting period. For disclosure purposes, pro forma net loss and loss per share impacts are provided as if the fair value method under SFAS 123 had been applied:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,
	2006	2005
Net (loss), as reported	\$ (51,013)	\$ (17,181)
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income (loss), net of related tax effects	-	-
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	-	-
Pro forma net income (loss)	<u>\$ (51,013)</u>	<u>\$ (17,181)</u>
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share:		
As reported	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Pro forma	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Concentrations

The Company has derived 73% and 87% of its operating revenue from four customers, respectively.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of accounts receivable and marketable securities. Accounts receivable are generally due within 30 days and no collateral is required.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and notes payable approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The Company does not utilize derivative instruments.

Income Taxes

Under Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," the liability method is used in accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

(Loss) Per Share of Common Stock

Basic net (loss) per common share ("EPS") is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share includes additional dilution from common stock equivalents, such as stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options and warrants. 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 the periods presented.

There were no options or warrants to purchase shares of common stock at June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The following is a reconciliation of the computation for basic and diluted EPS:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,
	2006	2005
Net (loss)	<u>\$ (51,013)</u>	<u>\$ (17,181)</u>
Weighted-average common shares		
outstanding :		
Basic	3,770,083	3,770,083
Effect of dilutive securities-		
warrants	-	-
Diluted	<u>3,770,083</u>	<u>3,770,083</u>
Basic net (loss) per share	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>
Diluted net (loss) per share	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES(CONTINUED)

Comprehensive Income

The Company adopted SFAS 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income," ("SFAS 130"). SFAS 130 requires the reporting of comprehensive income in addition to net income (loss) from operations.

Comprehensive income is a more inclusive financial reporting methodology that includes disclosure of information that historically has not been recognized in the calculation of net income.

Marketable Securities

The Company accounts for its marketable securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 (SFAS 115), "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." The Company determines the appropriate classification of all marketable securities as trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such classification as of each balance sheet date.

At June 30, 2006, the Company's investments in marketable securities were classified as trading securities, and as a result the balance is reflected at fair value on the balance sheet, and all realized and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in other income (expense) in the statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Recent Issued Accounting Standards

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46"), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," an interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, "Consolidated Financial Statements." FIN 46 establishes accounting guidance for consolidation of variable interest entities that function to support the activities of the primary beneficiary. In December 2003, the FASB revised FIN 46 and issued FIN 46 (revised December 2003) ("FIN 46R"). In addition to conforming to previously issued FASB Staff Positions, FIN No. 46R deferred the implementation date for certain variable interest entities. This revised interpretation is effective for all entities no later than the end of the first reporting period that ends after March 15, 2004. The Company does not have any investments in or contractual relationship or other business relationship with a variable interest entity and therefore the adoption of this interpretation will not have any impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recent Issued Accounting Standards (Continued)

On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") published Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004), "*Share-Based Payment*" ("SFAS 123R"). SFAS 123R requires that compensation cost related to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. Share-based payment transactions within the scope of SFAS 123R include stock options, restricted stock plans, performance-based awards, stock appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. The provisions of SFAS 123R, as amended, are effective for small business issuers beginning as of the next interim period after December 15, 2005.

On December 16, 2004, FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets, an amendment of APB Opinion 29, Accounting for Non-monetary Transaction" ("SFAS 153"). This statement amends APB Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Under SFAS 153, if a non-monetary exchange of similar productive assets meets a commercial-substance criterion and fair value is determinable, the transaction must be accounted for at fair value resulting in recognition of any gain or loss. SFAS 153 is effective for non-monetary transactions in fiscal periods that begin after June 15, 2005. The Company does not anticipate that the implementation of this standard will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2005, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections ("SFAS 154"). SFAS 154 replaces Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes" and FASB Statement No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements," and requires the direct effects of accounting principle changes to be retrospectively applied. The existing guidance with respect to accounting estimate changes and corrections of errors is carried forward in SFAS 154. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 154 to have a material effect on its financial statements.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 3- FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets consist of the following as of June 30, 2006:

	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	
Office machinery and equipment	5	\$ 24,326
Furniture and fixtures	5	2,011
Automobile	5	<u>30,929</u>
		57,266
Less: Accumulated depreciation		<u>(36,844)</u>
Total, net		<u>\$ 20,422</u>

Depreciation expense was \$5,804 and \$5,558 for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

NOTE 4- LOANS RECEIVABLE

The Company as of June 30, 2006 has loans receivable to a non-related company in the amount of \$20,500. The loan is interest free and is due on demand.

NOTE 5- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company from time to time is advanced money from a shareholder for working capital with no interest, due on demand. As of June 30, 2006, the Company has \$21,869 due to the shareholder as a current liability.

NOTE 6- NOTE PAYABLE - BANK

The Company entered into a note payable with a financial institution to finance the purchase of a vehicle. The note is secured by the vehicle and bears no interest. The Company was paying \$859 in monthly installments. The note matured December 31, 2005, at which time the note was paid off.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 7- STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Preferred Stock

The Company has 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized as of June 30, 2006 with a par value of \$.001.

The Company has 0 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2006.

There were no issuances of preferred stock during the six months ended June 30, 2006 and the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Common Stock

The Company has 50,000,000 shares of common stock authorized as of June 30, 2006 with a par value of \$.001.

The Company has 3,770,083 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2006.

There were no issuances of common stock during the six months ended June 30, 2006 and the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Options and Warrants

There were no options or warrants granted, or outstanding as of or during the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

NOTE 8- COMMITMENTS

Rental

The Company leases office space under an operating lease that is on an annual renewing term. The Company in June 2006, vacated their space and rented new space. The security deposit of \$2,000 was refunded to the Company in July 2006.

Rent expense for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 was \$8,320 and \$9,454, respectively.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 9- PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes will be 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.

At June 30, 2006, deferred tax assets were not considered material. They consist of depreciation differences calculated on book versus tax methods. All unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities no longer exist in the Company, as all accounts are closed.

A reconciliation of the Company's effective tax rate as a percentage of income before taxes and federal statutory rate for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 is summarized below.

	2006	2005
Federal statutory rate	34.0%	34.0%
State income taxes - California	6.0	6.0

FORMAT, INC.
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Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.	F-19
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Format, Inc.

I have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Format, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2005, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted the audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audits provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2005, and their results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/Michael Pollack CPA

Cherry Hill, New Jersey
August 29, 2006

FORMAT, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

ASSETS		
	2005	2004
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 16,797	\$ 37,596
Marketable securities, at fair value	-	899
Accounts receivable, net	37,623	30,697
Security deposit	2,000	3,531
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5,439	5,560
Total current assets	61,859	78,283
Fixed assets, net of depreciation	24,326	34,589
Other Asset		
Loan receivable	21,500	34,500
Total other asset	21,500	34,500
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 107,685	\$ 147,372
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 37,386	\$ 15,519
Note payable	-	11,169
Related party advance	18,177	18,977
Total current liabilities	55,563	45,665
TOTAL LIABILITIES	55,563	45,665
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized and 0 shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized and 3,770,083 shares issued and outstanding	3,770	3,770
Additional paid-in capital	37,809	37,809
Retained earnings (deficit)	10,543	60,128
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	52,122	101,707
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 107,685	\$ 147,372

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

	2005	2004
REVENUE	\$ 70,133	\$ 84,208
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Wages and wage related expenses	42,046	25,962
Professional fees	31,856	23,204
Rent	18,907	14,820
Bad debt	9,764	65,062
General and administrative	23,177	22,107
Depreciation	11,115	9,020
Total operating expenses	<u>136,865</u>	<u>160,175</u>
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE OTHER INCOME AND PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	(66,732)	(75,967)
OTHER INCOME		
Rental income	15,580	5,620
Other income	-	50,626
Realized gains (losses) on marketable securities	2,269	(64,779)
Interest income	98	54
Total other income	<u>17,947</u>	<u>(8,479)</u>
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	(48,785)	(84,446)
Provision for income taxes	(800)	57,910
NET (LOSS) APPLICABLE TO SHARES	<u>\$ (49,585)</u>	<u>\$ (26,536)</u>
NET (LOSS) PER BASIC AND DILUTED SHARES	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING (DATAMAT)		
	<u>3,770,083</u>	<u>3,770,083</u>

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY\DEFICIT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	Earnings	Total
			Capital	(Deficit)	
Balance - January 1, 2004	3,770,083	\$ 3,770	\$ 37,809	\$ 86,664	\$ 128,243
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(26,536)	(26,536)
Balance - December 31, 2004	3,770,083	3,770	37,809	60,128	101,707
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(49,585)	(49,585)
Balance - December 31, 2005	<u>3,770,083</u>	<u>\$ 3,770</u>	<u>\$ 37,809</u>	<u>\$ 10,543</u>	<u>\$ 52,122</u>

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

	2005	2004
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (loss)	\$ (49,585)	\$ (26,536)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	11,115	9,020
Realized (gain) loss on marketable securities	(2,269)	64,496
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in marketable securities, at fair value	3,168	(899)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(6,926)	29,696
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	121	1,790
(Increase) decrease in security deposits	1,531	(3,531)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	21,867	(61,951)
Total adjustments	28,607	38,621
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(20,978)	12,085
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities	-	59,504
(Increase) decrease in loan receivable	13,000	(34,500)
(Acquisitions) of fixed assets	(852)	(9,055)
Net cash provided by investing activities	12,148	15,949
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings (repayment) of notes payable	(11,169)	(9,450)
Increase (decrease) in advances - related party	(800)	658
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(11,969)	(8,792)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(20,799)	19,242
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	37,596	18,354
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 16,797</u>	<u>\$ 37,596</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION OF CASHFLOW ACTIVITY		
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	<u>\$ 6,781</u>	<u>\$ 7,135</u>

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

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

NOTE 1- ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Format, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on March 21, 2001.

The Company provides transactional financial, corporate reporting, commercial and digital printing for its customers.

Transactional financial printing includes registration statements, prospectuses, debt arrangements, special proxy statements, offering circulars, tender offer materials and other documents related to corporate financings, mergers and acquisitions.

Corporate reporting includes interim reports, regular proxy materials prepared by corporations for distribution to stockholders, and Securities and Exchange Commission reports on Form 10-K and other forms.

Commercial printing consists of annual reports, sales and marketing literature, newsletters and other custom-printed products.

The Company receives its clients’ information in a variety of formats and reprocesses it for distribution typically in print, digital or Internet formats.

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments and other short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances at one financial institution that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$100,000.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is based upon a review of outstanding receivables as well as historical collection information. Credit is granted to substantially all customers on an unsecured basis. In determining the amount of the allowance, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions. Management has determined that as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, an allowance of \$4,675 and \$12,000, respectively is required. Certain accounts receivables at December 31, 2005 were settled in 2006 for the issuance of shares of the respective companies common stock. The certificates were issued to the principal shareholder of the Company individually, not in the name of the Company. The Company in 2006 has reflected this as an offset to the advances this shareholder advanced the Company with the difference to wages.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets (five years). Costs of maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of its long-lived assets on a periodic basis whenever events and changes in circumstances have occurred which may indicate a possible impairment. The assessment for potential impairment is based primarily on the Company's ability to recover the carrying value of its long-lived assets from expected future cash flows from its operations on an undiscounted basis. If such assets are determined to be impaired, the impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Fixed assets to be disposed of by sale are carried at the lower of the then current carrying value or fair value less estimated costs to sell.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenue from professional services rendered to customers either at time of delivery or completion, where collectibility is probable. The Company's fees are fixed.

Stock-Based Compensation

Employee stock awards under the Company's compensation plans are accounted for in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations. The Company provides the disclosure requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), and related interpretations.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

Stock-based awards to non-employees are accounted for under the provisions of SFAS 123 and have adopted the enhanced disclosure provisions of SFAS 148 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure, an amendment of SFAS No. 123".

The Company measures compensation expense for its employee stock-based compensation using the intrinsic-value method. Under the intrinsic-value method of accounting for stock-based compensation, when the exercise price of options granted to employees is less than the estimated fair value of the underlying stock on the date of grant, deferred compensation is recognized and is amortized to compensation expense over the applicable vesting period. For disclosure purposes, pro forma net loss and loss per share impacts are provided as if the fair value method under SFAS 123 had been applied:

	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Net (loss), as reported	\$ (49,585)	\$ (26,536)
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income (loss), net of related tax effects	-	-
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	-	-
Pro forma net income (loss)	<u>\$ (49,585)</u>	<u>\$ (26,536)</u>
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share:		
As reported	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Pro forma	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>

Concentrations

The Company has derived 54% and 62% of its operating revenue from three and four customers, respectively.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of accounts receivable and marketable securities. Accounts receivable are generally due within 30 days and no collateral is required.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount reported in the balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and notes payable approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The Company does not utilize derivative instruments.

Income Taxes

Under Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," the liability method is used in accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

(Loss) Per Share of Common Stock

Basic net (loss) per common share ("EPS") is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share includes additional dilution from common stock equivalents, such as stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options and warrants. 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 the periods presented.

There were no options or warrants to purchase shares of common stock at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The following is a reconciliation of the computation for basic and diluted EPS:

	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Net (loss)	\$ (49,585)	\$ (26,536)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding :		
Basic	3,770,083	3,770,083
Effect of dilutive securities- warrants	-	-
Diluted	<u>3,770,083</u>	<u>3,770,083</u>
Basic net (loss) per share	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Diluted net (loss) per share	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Comprehensive Income

The Company adopted SFAS 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income," ("SFAS 130"). SFAS 130 requires the reporting of comprehensive income in addition to net income (loss) from operations.

Comprehensive income is a more inclusive financial reporting methodology that includes disclosure of information that historically has not been recognized in the calculation of net income.

Marketable Securities

The Company accounts for its marketable securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 (SFAS 115), "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." The Company determines the appropriate classification of all marketable securities as trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such classification as of each balance sheet date.

At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company's investments in marketable securities were classified as trading securities, and as a result the balance is reflected at fair value on the balance sheet, and all realized and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in other income (expense) in the statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Recent Issued Accounting Standards

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46"), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," an interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, "Consolidated Financial Statements." FIN 46 establishes accounting guidance for consolidation of variable interest entities that function to support the activities of the primary beneficiary. In December 2003, the FASB revised FIN 46 and issued FIN 46 (revised December 2003) ("FIN 46R"). In addition to conforming to previously issued FASB Staff Positions, FIN No. 46R deferred the implementation date for certain variable interest entities. This revised interpretation is effective for all entities no later than the end of the first reporting period that ends after March 15, 2004. The Company does not have any investments in or contractual relationship or other business relationship with a variable interest entity and therefore the adoption of this interpretation will not have any impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

NOTE 2- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recent Issued Accounting Standards (Continued)

On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") published Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004), "*Share-Based Payment*" ("SFAS 123R"). SFAS 123R requires that compensation cost related to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. Share-based payment transactions within the scope of SFAS 123R include stock options, restricted stock plans, performance-based awards, stock appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. The provisions of SFAS 123R, as amended, are effective for small business issuers beginning as of the next interim period after December 15, 2005.

On December 16, 2004, FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets, an amendment of APB Opinion 29, Accounting for Non-monetary Transaction" ("SFAS 153"). This statement amends APB Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Under SFAS 153, if a non-monetary exchange of similar productive assets meets a commercial-substance criterion and fair value is determinable, the transaction must be accounted for at fair value resulting in recognition of any gain or loss. SFAS 153 is effective for non-monetary transactions in fiscal periods that begin after June 15, 2005. The Company does not anticipate that the implementation of this standard will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2005, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections ("SFAS 154"). SFAS 154 replaces Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes" and FASB Statement No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements," and requires the direct effects of accounting principle changes to be retrospectively applied. The existing guidance with respect to accounting estimate changes and corrections of errors is carried forward in SFAS 154. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 154 to have a material effect on its financial statements.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

NOTE 3- FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets consist of the following as of December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	2005	2004
Office machinery and equipment	5	\$ 22,426	\$ 21,574
Furniture and fixtures	5	2,011	2,011
Automobile	5	<u>30,929</u>	<u>30,929</u>
		55,366	54,514
Less: Accumulated depreciation		<u>(31,040)</u>	<u>(19,925)</u>
Total, net		<u>\$ 24,326</u>	<u>\$ 34,589</u>

Depreciation expense was \$11,115 and \$9,020 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

NOTE 4- LOANS RECEIVABLE

The Company as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 has loans receivable to a non-related company in the amount of \$21,500 and \$7,500, respectively. The loan is interest free and is due on demand.

Additionally in 2004, the Company had a loan with an individual in the amount of \$27,000 which was repaid in 2005.

NOTE 5- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company from time to time is advanced money from a shareholder for working capital with no interest, due on demand. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company has \$18,177 and \$18,977 due to the shareholder as a current liability.

NOTE 6- NOTE PAYABLE - BANK

The Company entered into a note payable with a financial institution to finance the purchase of a vehicle. The note is secured by the vehicle and bears no interest. The Company was paying \$859 in monthly installments. The note matured December 31, 2005, at which time the note was paid off.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

NOTE 7- STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Preferred Stock

The Company has 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 with a par value of \$.001.

The Company has 0 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2005 and 2004.

There were no issuances of preferred stock during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Common Stock

The Company has 50,000,000 shares of common stock authorized as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 with a par value of \$.001.

The Company has 3,770,083 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2005 and 2004.

There were no issuances of common stock during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Options and Warrants

There were no options or warrants granted, or outstanding as of or during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

NOTE 8- COMMITMENTS

Rental

The Company leases office space under an operating lease that is on an annual renewing term. The Company in June 2006, vacated their space and rented new space. The security deposit of \$2,000 was refunded to the Company in July 2006.

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 was \$18,907 and \$14,820, respectively.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004

NOTE 9- PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes will be 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.

At December 31, 2005, deferred tax assets were not considered material. They consist of depreciation differences calculated on book versus tax methods. All unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities no longer exist in the Company, as all accounts are closed.

A reconciliation of the Company's effective tax rate as a percentage of income before taxes and federal statutory rate for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 is summarized below.

	2005	2004
Federal statutory rate	34.0%	34.0%
State income taxes - California	6.0	6.0

FORMAT, INC.

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

FORMAT, INC.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

September 14, 2005

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Format, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Format, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Format, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the two years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

HALL & COMPANY
Irvine, California

FORMAT, INC.

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	2004	2003
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 37,596	\$ 18,354
Marketable securities, at fair value	899	120,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$12,000 and \$5,760, respectively	30,697	60,393
Prepaid expense	560	2,350
Deferred income taxes	5,000	600
Total current assets	74,752	201,697
Property and equipment, net of depreciation	34,589	34,554
Loans receivable	34,500	---
Investment, at cost	---	4,000
Deposit	3,531	---
Total assets	\$ 147,372	\$ 240,251
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 6,964	\$ 3,870
Income taxes payable	6,205	9,100
Deferred income taxes	2,350	60,100
Advance from shareholder	18,977	18,319
Current portion of long term debt	11,169	10,309
Total current liabilities	45,665	101,698
Long term debt, net of current portion	---	10,310
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; 0 shares issued and outstanding	---	---
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 3,770,083 shares issued and outstanding	3,770	3,770
Additional paid-in capital	37,809	37,809
Retained earnings	60,128	86,664
Total stockholders' equity	101,707	128,243
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 147,372	\$ 240,251

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FORMAT, INC.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	2004	2003
Net sales	\$ 84,208	\$ 172,999
Operating expenses		
Depreciation	9,020	7,945
Outside services	---	68,450
General and administrative expenses	12,260	16,271
Legal and accounting fees	23,204	14,658
Bad debt	65,062	3,000
Occupancy	14,820	3,000
Payroll and related expenses	25,750	23,841
Telephone	6,002	4,785
Travel and entertainment	4,056	5,672
Total operating expenses	160,174	147,622
Income (loss) from operations	(75,966)	25,377
Other income (expense)		
Other income	56,299	---
Gain (loss) on sales of marketable securities	(64,496)	20,947
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(283)	120,000
Total other income (expense)	(8,480)	140,947
Income (loss) before provision for income tax	(84,446)	166,324
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)		
Current	6,200	9,100
Deferred	(64,110)	62,900
Provision for income tax expense (benefit), net	(57,910)	72,000
Net income (loss)/comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (26,536)	\$ 94,324
Net income (loss) per common share — basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.03
Weighted average of common shares — basic and diluted	3,770,083	3,770,083

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FORMAT, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL		
	SHARES	AMOUNT	PAID-IN CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	TOTAL
Balance, December 31, 2002	3,770,083	\$ 3,770	\$ 34,809	\$ (7,660)	\$ 30,919
Contributions of capital	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
Net income/comprehensive Income	---	---	---	94,324	94,324
Balance, December 31, 2003	3,770,083	\$ 3,770	\$ 37,809	\$ 86,664	\$ 128,243
Net loss/comprehensive loss	---	---	---	(26,536)	(26,536)
Balance, December 31, 2004	3,770,083	\$ 3,770	\$ 37,809	\$ 60,128	\$ 101,707

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FORMAT, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	2004	2003
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ (26,536)	\$ 94,324
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used by operating activities		
Occupancy cost contributed by officer	---	3,000
Depreciation	9,020	7,945
Loss (gain) on sales of marketable securities	64,496	(20,947)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in marketable securities, at fair value	(899)	(144,000)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	29,696	(16,963)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expense	1,790	(1,000)
Increase in loans receivable	(34,500)	---
(Increase) decrease in deposits	(3,531)	2,675
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,094	(1,087)
(Decrease) increase in income taxes payable	(2,895)	9,100
(Decrease) increase in deferred income taxes	(62,150)	62,900
Net cash used by operating activities	(22,415)	(4,053)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	59,504	44,947
Purchase of office equipment	(9,055)	(9,510)
Net cash provided by investing activities	50,449	35,437
Cash flows from financing activities		
Principal payments on long term debt	(9,450)	(13,250)
Increase in advances from shareholder	658	---
Net cash used by financing activities	(8,792)	(13,250)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	19,242	18,134
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	18,354	220
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 37,596</u>	<u>\$ 18,354</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FORMAT, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

NOTE 1 - BUSINESS DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business Description - Format, Inc. ("Format Document Services", or the "Company") was incorporated in the state of Delaware on March 21, 2001. The Company provides transactional financial, corporate reporting, commercial and digital printing for its customers. Transactional financial printing includes registration statements, prospectuses, debt agreements, special proxy statements, offering circulars, tender offer materials and other documents related to corporate financings, acquisitions and mergers. Corporate reporting includes interim reports, regular proxy materials prepared by corporations for distribution to stockholders, Securities and Exchange Commission reports on Form 10-K and other forms. Commercial printing consists of annual reports, sales and marketing literature, newsletters and other custom-printed products. The Company receives its clients' information in a variety of formats and reprocesses it for distribution typically in print, digital or Internet formats. The Company is headquartered in Newport Beach, California.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - For purposes of the balance sheet and statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company had \$19,243 and \$9,827 in cash equivalents.

Marketable Securities - The Company accounts for marketable securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 (SFAS 115), *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. The Company determines the appropriate classification of all marketable securities as trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity at the time of purchase, and re-evaluates such classification as of each balance sheet date. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company's investments in marketable securities were classified as trading, and as a result, were reported at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in other income (expense).

Accounts Receivable - Receivables represent valid claims against debtors for services or other charges arising on or before the balance-sheet date and are reduced to their estimated net realizable value.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments - The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments, which includes cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair value due to the short period to maturity of these instruments.

Property and Equipment - Property and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation while repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. When items of equipment are retired or sold, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss is recorded as other income (expense) within the statement of operations.

Depreciation - Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets acquired. Estimated useful lives of five years are used on office equipment, furniture and vehicles.

FORMAT, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

NOTE 1 - BUSINESS DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Revenue Recognition - The Company generally recognizes revenues when products or services are delivered to its customers or completed, fees are fixed or determinable, and collectibility is probable.

Income Taxes - Income tax expense is based on pre-tax financial accounting income. The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to be recovered. The Company provides a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for which it does not consider realization of such assets to be more likely than not.

Net Income per Common Share - The Company has adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings Per Share" ("SFAS 128"). SFAS 128 requires the reporting of basic and diluted earnings/loss per share. Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the year.

Comprehensive Income - The Company applies Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" ("SFAS 130"). SFAS 130 establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income, requiring its components to be reported in a financial statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements. For the period ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company had no other components of its comprehensive income other than net income (loss) as reported on the statements of operations.

Accounting Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications - Certain amounts in the 2003 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2004 presentation.

NOTE 2 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The breakdown of property and equipment is as follows:

	2004	2003
Office equipment	\$ 21,574	\$ 12,519
Office furniture	2,011	2,011
Vehicle	30,929	30,929
Total cost	54,514	45,459
Less: accumulated depreciation	(19,925)	(10,905)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 34,589	\$ 34,554

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

NOTE 3 - LOANS RECEIVABLE

At December 31, 2004, loans receivable were comprised of a loan to an individual in the amount of \$27,000 and a loan to an unrelated company for \$7,500. Both loans bear no interest and are due on demand.

NOTE 4 - ACCRUED EXPENSES

Compensated Absences - The Company does not accrue for compensated absences since Management has determined that such an accrual would be immaterial in relation to the 2004 and 2003 financial statements taken as a whole.

NOTE 5 - ADVANCE FROM SHAREHOLDER

The Company had advances due to one of its shareholder in the amount of \$18,977 and \$18,319 at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The advances bear no interest, are due on demand, and, are to be repaid as cash becomes available.

NOTE 6 - LONG TERM DEBT

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, long-term debt consisted of an outstanding loan payable to a financial institution in the amount of \$11,169 and \$20,619, respectively. The loan is secured by a vehicle, and bears no interest. This loan is payable in monthly installments of \$859 and matures in December 2005.

NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS

Lease Agreement - On March 15, 2004, the Company entered into a one year term lease. Under the terms of the agreement, rent is to be paid at the monthly rate of \$1,560 and an additional 2% share of common area operating expenses.

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$14,820 and \$3,000 respectively.

NOTE 8 - CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

During the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, approximately 62% and 85% of the Company's revenues were from four (4) customers and one (1) customer, respectively.

FORMAT, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

NOTE 9 - INCOME TAXES

The federal and state income tax provision (benefit) is summarized as follows:

Current:		2004	2003
Federal		\$ 4,200	\$ 4,600
State		2,000	4,500
		6,200	9,100
Deferred:			
Federal		(53,810)	52,400
State		(10,300)	10,500
		(64,110)	62,900
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes		\$ (57,910)	\$ 72,000

The Company's effective income tax rate is lower than what would be expected if the federal and state statutory rate were applied to income before income taxes primarily because of certain expenses deductible for financial reporting purposes that are not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The major temporary differences that give rise to the deferred tax assets and liabilities are the provision for doubtful accounts and depreciation.

NOTE 10 - SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company had the following supplemental cash flow activity:

Cash paid for:

	2004	2003
Income Taxes	\$ 7,135	\$ ---
Interest	\$ ---	\$ ---

PART III

Item 1. Index to Exhibits

Exhibits.

Copies of the following documents are filed with this Registration Statement on Form 10-SB, as exhibits:

3.1	Articles of Incorporation	E-1 through E-8
3.2	Bylaws	E-9 through E-31
4.	Specimen Stock Certificate	E-32 through E-33
14.	Code of Ethics	E-34 through E-37

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on our behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Format, Inc.,
a Nevada corporation

Date: August 31, 2006

By: /s/ Ryan Neely

Ryan Neely
Its: President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Director

**ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
Format, Inc.**

I, the undersigned, for the purposes of incorporating and organizing a corporation pursuant to the General Corporation Law of the State of Nevada, do execute these Articles of Incorporation and do hereby certify as follows:

FIRST. The name of this corporation is Format, Inc.

SECOND. The address of this corporation's registered office in the State of Nevada is 502 East John Street, Carson City, Nevada 89706. The name of its registered agent at such address is CSC Services of Nevada, Inc.

THIRD. The purpose of this corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized pursuant to the General Corporation Law of the State of Nevada.

FOURTH. The total number of shares of capital stock which this corporation shall have authority to issue is fifty five million (55,000,000) with a par value of \$.001 per share amounting to \$55,000.00. Fifty million (50,000,000) of those shares are Common Stock and five million (5,000,000) of those shares are Preferred Stock. Each share of Common Stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote, in person or by proxy, on any matter on which action of the stockholders of this corporation is sought. The holders of shares of Preferred Stock shall have no right to vote such shares, except (i) determined by the Board of Directors of this corporation in accordance with the provisions of Section (3) of ARTICLE FIFTH of these Articles of Incorporation, or (ii) as otherwise provided by the Nevada General Corporation Law, as amended from time to time.

FIFTH. The Board of Directors of this corporation shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, subject to limitations prescribed by law and the provisions of the Article FOURTH of these Articles of Incorporation, to provide for the issuance of the shares of Preferred Stock in series, and by filing a certificate pursuant to the applicable law of the State of Nevada, to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each such series, and to fix the designations, powers, preferences and rights of the shares of each such series and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of each such series. The authority of the Board of Directors with respect to each series shall include, but not be limited to, determination of the following:

- (1) The number of shares constituting such series and the distinctive designation of such series;

(2) The dividend rate on the shares of such series, whether dividends shall be cumulative, and, if so, from which date or dates, and the relative rights of priority, if any, of payment of dividends on shares of such series;

(3) Whether such series shall have voting rights, in addition to the voting rights provided by law, and, if so, the terms of such voting rights;

(4) Whether such series shall have conversion privileges, and, if so, the terms and conditions of such conversion privileges, including provision for adjustment of the conversion rate, in such events as the Board of Directors shall determine;

(5) Whether or not the shares of such series shall be redeemable, and, if so, the terms and conditions of such redemption, including the date or date upon or after which those shares shall be redeemable, and the amount per share payable in the event of redemption, which amount may vary in different circumstances and at different redemption dates;

(6) Whether that series shall have a sinking fund for the redemption or purchase of shares of such series, and, if so, the terms and amount of such sinking fund;

(7) The rights of the shares of such series in the event of voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of this corporation, and the relative rights of priority, if any, of payment of shares of such series; and

(8) Any other relative rights, preferences and limitations of such series.

Dividends on issued and outstanding shares of Preferred Stock shall be paid or declared and set apart for payment prior to any dividends shall be paid or declared and set apart for payment on the shares of Common Stock with respect to the same dividend period.

If, upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of this corporation, the assets of this corporation available for distribution to holders of shares of Preferred Stock of all series shall be insufficient to pay such holders the full and complete preferential amount to which such holders are entitled, then such assets shall be distributed ratably among the shares of all series of Preferred Stock in accordance with the respective preferential amounts, including unpaid cumulative dividends, if any, payable with respect thereto.

SIXTH. The incorporator of this corporation is Michael J. Muellerleile, whose mailing address is 1301 Dove Street, Suite 460, Newport Beach, California 92660.

SEVENTH. No director or officer of this corporation shall have any personal liability to this corporation or its stockholders for damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director or officer, except that this Article Seventh shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a director or officer for (i) acts or omissions which involve intentional misconduct, fraud or a knowing violation of law, or (ii) the payment of dividends in violation of the Nevada General Corporation Law. Any repeal or modification of this article by the stockholders of this corporation shall not adversely affect any right or protection of any director of this corporation existing at the time of such repeal or modification.

EIGHTH. This corporation reserves the right at any time, and from time to time, to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision specified in these Articles of Incorporation, and other provisions authorized by the laws of the State of Nevada at any such time then in force may be added or inserted, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by law; and all rights, preferences and privileges of whatsoever nature conferred upon stockholders, directors or any other persons whomsoever by and pursuant to these Articles of Incorporation in their present form or as hereafter amended are granted subject to the rights reserved in this article.

NINTH. Capital stock issued by this corporation after the amount of the subscription price or par value therefor has been paid in full shall not be subject to pay debts of this corporation, and no capital stock issued by this corporation and for which payment has been made shall ever be assessable or assessed.

TENTH. (a) The affairs of this corporation shall be governed by a Board of Directors of not more than fifteen (15) persons nor less than one (1) person, as determined from time to time by vote of a majority of the Board of Directors of this corporation; provided, however, that the number of directors shall not be reduced so as to reduce the term of any director at the time in office. The name and address of the initial member of the Board of Directors are:

Michelle Miroto
513 Calle Amigo
San Clemente, California 92673

(b) The Board of Directors of this corporation shall be divided into three (3) classes, as nearly equal in numbers as the then total number of directors constituting the entire Board of Directors permits, with the term of office of one class expiring each year. At the first annual meeting of stockholders of this corporation directors of the first class shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the next succeeding annual meeting of those stockholders, directors of the second class shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the second succeeding annual meeting, and directors of the third class shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the third succeeding annual meeting of those stockholders. Any vacancies in the Board of Directors for any reason, and any directorships resulting from any increase in the number of directors, may be filled by the Board of Directors, acting by a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, and any directors so chosen shall hold office until the next election of the class for which such directors shall have been chosen and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Notwithstanding the foregoing, and except as otherwise required by law, whenever the holders of any one or more series of Preferred Stock shall have the right, voting separately as a class, to elect one or more directors of this corporation, the terms of the director or directors elected by such holders shall expire at the next succeeding annual meeting of stockholders. Subject to the foregoing, at each annual meeting of stockholders the successors to the class of directors whose terms shall then expire shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the third succeeding annual meeting of stockholders.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Articles of Incorporation or the bylaws of this corporation (and notwithstanding the fact that some lesser percentage may be specified by law, these Articles of Incorporation or the bylaws of this corporation), any director or the entire Board of Directors of this corporation may be removed at any time, but only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the outstanding shares of capital stock of this corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (considered for this purpose as one class) cast at a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation called for that purpose. Notwithstanding the foregoing, and except as otherwise required by law, whenever the holders of any one or more series of Preferred Stock shall have the right, voting separately as a class, to elect one or more directors of this corporation, the provisions of section (c) of this article shall not apply with respect to the director or directors elected by such holders of Preferred Stock.

ELEVENTH. The period of existence of this corporation shall be perpetual.

TWELFTH. No contract or other transaction between this corporation and any other corporation, whether or not a majority of the shares of the capital stock of such other corporation is owned by this corporation, and no act of this corporation shall in any way be affected or invalidated by the fact that any of the directors of this corporation are pecuniarily or otherwise interested in, or are directors or officers of such other corporation. Any director of this corporation, individually, or any firm of which such director may be a member, may be a party to, or may be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any contract or transaction of this corporation; provided, however, that the fact that he or such firm is so interested shall be disclosed or shall have been known to the Board of Directors of this corporation, or a majority thereof; and any director of this corporation who is also a director or officer of such other corporation, or who is so interested, may be counted in determining the existence of a quorum at any meeting of the Board of Directors of this corporation that shall authorize such contract or transaction, and may vote thereat to authorize such contract or transaction, with the same force and effect as if he or she were not such director or officer of such other corporation or not so interested.

THIRTEENTH. Subject to the provisions of any series of Preferred Stock of this corporation which may at the time be issued and outstanding and convertible into shares of Common Stock of this corporation, the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding shares of Common Stock held by stockholders of this corporation other than the “related person” (as defined later in these Articles of Incorporation), shall be required for the approval or authorization of any “business combination” (as defined later in these Articles of Incorporation) of this corporation with any related person; provided, however, that such voting requirement shall not be applicable if:

(1) The business combination was approved by the Board of Directors of this corporation either (A) prior to the acquisition by such related person of the beneficial ownership of twenty percent (20%) or requisition the outstanding shares of the Common Stock of this corporation, or (B) after such acquisition, but only during such time as such related person has sought and obtained the unanimous approval by the Board of Directors of this corporation of such acquisition of more than 20% of the Common Stock prior to such acquisition being consummated; or

(2) The business combination is solely between this corporation and another corporation, fifty percent (50%) or more of the voting stock of which is owned by a related person; provided, however, that each stockholder of this corporation receives the same type of consideration in such transaction in proportion to his or her stockholdings; or

(3) All of the following conditions are satisfied:

(A) The cash or fair market value of the property, securities or other consideration to be received per share by holders of Common Stock of this corporation in the business combination is not less than the higher of (i) the highest per share price (including brokerage commissions, soliciting dealers fees, dealer-management compensation, and other expenses, including, but not limited to, costs of newspaper advertisements, printing expenses and attorneys' fees) paid by such related person in acquiring any of its holdings of this corporation's Common Stock or (ii) an amount which has the same or a greater percentage relationship to the market price of this corporation's Common Stock immediately prior to the commencement of acquisition of this corporation's Common Stock by such related person, but in no event in excess of two (2) times the highest per share price determined in clause (i), above; and

(B) After becoming a related person and prior to the consummation of such business combination, (i) such related person shall not have acquired any newly issued shares of capital stock, directly or indirectly, from this corporation (except upon conversion of convertible securities acquired by it prior to becoming a related person or upon compliance with the provision of this article or as a result of a pro rata stock dividend or stock split) and (ii) such related person shall not have received the benefit, directly or indirectly, (except proportionately as a stockholder) of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial assistance or tax credits provided by this corporation, or made any major changes in this corporation's business or equity capital structure; and

(C) A proxy statement complying with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether or not this corporation is then subject to such requirements, shall be mailed to the public stockholders of this corporation for the purpose of soliciting stockholder approval of such business combination and shall contain at the front thereof, in a prominent place (i) any recommendations as to the advisability (or inadvisability) of the business combination which the continuing directors, or any outside directors, may determine to specify, and (ii) the opinion of a reputable national investment banking firm as to the fairness (or not) of the terms of such business combination, from the point of view of the remaining public stockholders of this corporation (such investment banking firm to be engaged solely on behalf of the remaining public stockholders, to be paid a reasonable fee for its services by this corporation upon receipt of such opinion, to be a reputable national investment banking firm which has not previously been associated with such related person and, if there are at the time any such directors, to be selected by a majority of the continuing directors and outside directors).

For purposes of this article:

(1) The term "business combination" shall be defined as and mean (a) any merger or consolidation of this corporation with or into a related person; (b) any sale, lease, exchange, transfer or other disposition, including, without limitation, a mortgage or any other security device, of all or any substantial part of the assets of this corporation, including, without limitation, any voting securities of a subsidiary, or of a subsidiary, to a related person; (c) any merger or consolidation of a related person with or into this corporation or a subsidiary of this corporation; (d) any sale, lease, exchange, transfer or other disposition of all or any substantial part of the assets of a related person to this corporation or a subsidiary of this corporation; (e) the issuance of any securities of this corporation or a subsidiary of this corporation to a related person; (f) the acquisition by this corporation or a subsidiary of this corporation of any securities of a related person; (g) any reclassification of Common Stock of this corporation, or any recapitalization involving Common Stock of this corporation, consummated within five (5) years after a related person becomes a related person, and (h) any agreement, contract or other arrangement providing for any of the transactions described in this definition of business combination.

(2) The term “related person” shall be defined as and mean and include any individual, corporation, trust, association, partnership or other person or entity which, together with their “affiliates” and “associates” (defined later in these Articles of Incorporation), “beneficially” owns (as this term is defined in Rule 13d-3 of the General Rules and Regulations pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), in the aggregate 20% or more of the outstanding shares of the Common Stock of this corporation, and any “affiliate” or “associate” (as those terms are defined in Rule 12b-2 pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) of any such individual, corporation, trust, association, partnership or other person or entity;

(3) The term “substantial part” shall be defined as and mean more than ten percent (10%) of the total assets of the corporation in question, as of the end of its most recent fiscal year ending prior to the time the determination is being made;

(4) Without limitation, any shares of Common Stock of this corporation which any related person has the right to acquire pursuant to any agreement, or upon exercise of conversion rights, warrants or options, or otherwise, shall be deemed beneficially owned by such related person;

(5) For the purposes of this article, the term “other consideration to be received” shall include, without limitation, Common Stock of this corporation retained by its existing public stockholders in the event of a business combination with such related person pursuant to which this corporation is the surviving corporation; and

(6) With respect to any proposed business combination, the term “continuing director” shall be defined as and mean a director who was a member of the Board of Directors of this corporation immediately prior to the time that any related person involved in the proposed business combination acquired twenty percent (20%) or more of the outstanding shares of Common Stock of this corporation, and the term “outside director” shall be defined as and mean a director who is not (a) an officer or employee of this corporation or any relative of an officer or employee, (b) a related person or an officer, director employee, associate or affiliate of a related person, or a relative of any of the foregoing, or (c) a person having a direct or indirect material business relationship with this corporation.

FOURTEENTH. No action required to be taken or which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders of this corporation may be taken without a meeting, and the power of stockholders to consent in writing, without a meeting, to the taking of any action is specifically denied.

FIFTEENTH. All of the powers of this corporation, insofar as the same may be lawfully vested by these Articles of Incorporation in the Board of Directors, are hereby conferred upon the Board of Directors of this corporation. In furtherance and not in limitation of that power, the Board of Directors shall have the power to make, adopt, alter, amend and repeal from time to time bylaws of this corporation, subject to the right of the shareholders entitled to vote with respect thereto to adopt, alter, amend and repeal bylaws made by the Board of Directors; provided, however, that bylaws shall not be adopted, altered, amended or repealed by the stockholders of this corporation, except by the vote of the holders of not less than two thirds (2/3) of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote upon the election of directors.

The undersigned incorporator hereby acknowledges that the foregoing Articles of Incorporation is his act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned incorporator has hereunto affixed his signature at Newport Beach, California this 20th day of March, 2001.

Incorporator:

/s/ Michael J. Muellerleile

Michael J. Muellerleile

**BYLAWS
OF
FORMAT, INC.
a Nevada corporation**

SECTION 1. OFFICES

The principal office of Format, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“Corporation”) shall be located at the principal place of business or such other place as the Board of Directors (“Board”) may designate. The Corporation may have such other offices, either within or without the State of Nevada, as the Board may designate or as the business of the Corporation may require from time to time.

SECTION 2. SHAREHOLDERS

2.1 Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held the first Friday of March in each year, or on such other day as shall be fixed by resolution of the Board, at the principal office of the Corporation, or such other place as fixed by the Board, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before that meeting. If the day fixed for the annual meeting is a legal holiday at the place of that meeting, that meeting shall be held on the next succeeding business day.

2.2 Special Meetings

The Board, the President, or the Chairperson of the Board, may call special meetings of the shareholders for any purpose. The holders of not less than ten percent (10%) of all the outstanding shares of the Corporation entitled to vote for or against any issue proposed to be considered at the proposed special meeting, if they date, sign and deliver to the Corporation's Secretary a written demand for a special meeting specifying the purpose or purposes for which it is to be held, may call a special meeting of the shareholders for such specified purpose.

2.3 Place of Meeting

All meetings shall be held at the principal office of the Corporation, or at such other place as designated by the Board, by any persons entitled to call a meeting pursuant to the bylaws, or in a waiver of notice signed by all of the shareholders entitled to vote at that meeting.

2.4 Notice of Meeting

(a) The Corporation shall cause to be delivered to each shareholder entitled to notice of, or to vote at, an annual or special meeting of shareholders, either personally or by mail, not less than ten (10) days nor more than sixty (60) days before that meeting, written notice stating the date, time and place of that meeting and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which that meeting is called.

(b) Notice to a shareholder of an annual or special shareholders meeting shall be in writing. Such notice, if in comprehensible form, is effective (a) when mailed, if it is mailed postpaid and is correctly addressed to that shareholder's address specified in the Corporation's then current record of shareholders, or (b) when received by that shareholder, if it is delivered by telegraph, facsimile transmission or private courier.

(c) If an annual or special shareholders meeting is adjourned to a different date, time, or place, notice of the new date, time, or place shall not be required if the new date, time, or place is announced at that meeting before adjournment, unless a new record date for the adjourned meeting is, or must be, fixed pursuant to (i) Section 2.6(a) of these bylaws or (ii) the Nevada General Corporation Law.

2.5 Waiver of Notice

(a) Whenever any notice is required to be given to any shareholder pursuant to the provisions of these bylaws, the Articles of Incorporation or the Nevada General Corporation Law, a waiver thereof in writing, signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time specified in such notice, and delivered to the Corporation for inclusion in the minutes for filing with the corporate records, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

(b) The attendance of a shareholder at a meeting shall be a waiver of each objection to lack of, or defect in, notice of such meeting or of consideration of a particular matter at that meeting, unless that shareholder, at the beginning of that meeting or prior to consideration of such matter, objects to holding that meeting, transacting business at that meeting, or considering the matter when presented at that meeting.

2.6 Fixing of Record Date for Determining Shareholders

(a) For the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to notice of, or to vote at, any meeting of shareholders, or any adjournment thereof, or shareholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend, or to make a determination of shareholders for any other purpose, the Board may fix in advance a date as the record date for any such determination. Such record date shall be not more than seventy (70) days, and in case of a meeting of shareholders, not less than ten (10) days, prior to the date on which the particular action requiring such determination is to be taken. If no record date is fixed for the determination of shareholders entitled to notice of, or to vote at, a meeting, or to receive payment of a dividend, the date on which the notice of meeting is mailed or on which the resolution of the Board declaring such dividend is adopted, as the case may be, shall be the record date for such determination. Such determination shall apply to any adjournment of that meeting; provided, however, such adjournment is not set for a date more than one hundred twenty (120) days after the date fixed for the original meeting.

(b) The record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to demand a special shareholders meeting shall be the date the first shareholder signs the demand.

2.7 Shareholders' List

(a) Beginning two (2) business days after notice of a meeting of shareholders is given, a complete alphabetical list of the shareholders entitled to notice of that meeting shall be made, arranged by voting group, and within each voting group by class or series, with the address of and number of shares held by each shareholder. Such record shall be kept on file at the Corporation's principal office or at a place identified in that meeting notice in the city where the meeting will be held. On written demand, such record shall be subject to inspection by any shareholder at any time during normal business hours. Such record shall also be kept open at that meeting for inspection by any shareholder.

(b) A shareholder may, on written demand, copy the shareholders' list at such shareholder's expense during regular business hours; provided, however, that:

- (i) Such shareholder's demand is made in good faith and for another purpose;
- (ii) Such shareholder has described with reasonable particularity such shareholder's purpose specified in the written demand; and
- (iii) The shareholders' list is directly related to such shareholder's purpose.

2.8 Quorum

A majority of the votes entitled to be cast on a matter at a meeting by a voting group, represented in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum of that voting group for action on that matter at a meeting of the shareholders. If a quorum is not present for a matter to be acted upon, a majority of the shares represented at that meeting may adjourn that meeting from time to time without additional notice. If the necessary quorum is present or represented at a reconvened meeting following such an adjournment, any business may be transacted that might have been transacted at the meeting as originally called. The shareholders present at a duly organized meeting may continue to transact business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough shareholders to leave less than a quorum.

2.9 Manner of Acting

(a) If a quorum exists, action on a matter (other than the election of directors) by a voting group is approved if the votes cast within the voting group favoring the action exceed the votes cast opposing the action, unless the affirmative vote of a greater number is required by these bylaws, the Articles of Incorporation or the Nevada General Corporation Law.

(b) If a matter is to be voted on by a single group, action on that matter is taken when voted upon by that voting group. If a matter is to be voted on by two (2) or more voting groups, action on that matter is taken only when voted upon by each of those voting groups counted separately. Action may be taken by one voting group on a matter even though no action is taken by another voting group entitled to vote on such matter.

2.10 Proxies

A shareholder may vote by proxy executed in writing by that shareholder or by his or her attorney-in-fact. Such proxy shall be effective when received by the Secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate votes at the meeting. A proxy shall become invalid eleven (11) months after the date of its execution, unless otherwise expressly provided in the proxy. A proxy for a specified meeting shall entitle the holder thereof to vote at any adjournment of that meeting, but shall not be valid after the final adjournment thereof.

2.11 Voting of Shares

Each outstanding share entitled to vote shall be entitled to one vote upon each matter submitted to a vote at a meeting of shareholders.

2.12 Voting for Directors

Each shareholder may vote, in person or by proxy, the number of shares owned by such shareholder that are entitled to vote at an election of directors, for as many persons as there are directors to be elected and for whose election such shares have a right to vote. Unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Incorporation, directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast by shares entitled to vote in the election at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

2.13 Voting of Shares by Corporations

2.13.1 Shares Held by Another Corporation

Shares standing in the name of another corporation may be voted by such officer, agent or proxy as the bylaws of such other corporation may prescribe, or, in the absence of such provision, as the board of directors of such corporation may determine; provided, however, such shares are not entitled to vote if the Corporation owns, directly or indirectly, a majority of the shares entitled to vote for directors of such other corporation.

2.13.2 Shares Held by the Corporation

Authorized but unissued shares shall not be voted or counted for determining whether a quorum exists at any meeting or counted in determining the total number of outstanding shares at any given time. Notwithstanding the foregoing, shares of its own stock held by the Corporation in a fiduciary capacity may be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists, and may be voted by the Corporation.

2.14 Acceptance or Rejection of Shareholder Votes, Consents, Waivers and Proxy Appointments

2.14.1 Documents Bearing Name of Shareholders

If the name signed on a vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment corresponds to the name of a shareholder, the Secretary or other agent authorized to tabulate votes at the meeting may, if acting in good faith, accept such vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment and give it effect as the act of the shareholder.

2.14.2 Documents Bearing Name of Third Parties

If the name signed on a vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment does not correspond to the name of its shareholder, the Secretary or other agent authorized to tabulate votes at the meeting may nevertheless, if acting in good faith, accept such vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment and give it effect as the act of the shareholder if:

- (a) The shareholder is an entity and the name signed purports to be that of an officer or an agent of that entity;

(b) The name signed purports to be that of an administrator, executor, guardian or conservator representing the shareholder and, if the Secretary or other agent requests, acceptable evidence of fiduciary status has been presented;

(c) The name signed purports to be that of a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy of the shareholder, and, if the Secretary or other agent requests, acceptable evidence of this status has been presented;

(d) The name signed purports to be that of a pledgee, beneficial owner or attorney-in-fact of the shareholder and, if the Secretary or other agent requests, acceptable evidence of the signatory's authority to sign has been presented; or

(e) Two or more persons are the shareholder as co-owners or fiduciaries and the name signed purports to be the name of at least one of the co-owners and the person signing appears to be acting on behalf of all co-owners.

2.14.3 Rejection of Documents

The Secretary or other agent authorized to tabulate votes at the meeting is entitled to reject a vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment if such agent, acting in good faith, has reasonable basis for doubt about the validity of the signature on it or about the signatory's authority to sign for the shareholder.

SECTION 3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

3.1 General Powers

The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by the Board, except as may be otherwise provided in these Bylaws, the Articles of Incorporation or the Nevada General Corporation Law.

3.2 Number, Tenure and Qualifications

The Board of Directors shall consist of no less than one (1) and no more than fifteen (15) Directors, the specific number to be set by resolution of the Board of Directors. The number of directors may be changed from time to time by amendment to these Bylaws, but no decrease in the number of directors shall shorten the term of any incumbent director. The terms of the directors expire at the next annual shareholder's meeting following their election. Despite the expiration of a director's term, however, the director shall continue to serve until such director's successor is elected and qualifies or until there is a decrease in the number of directors. Directors need not be shareholders of the Corporation or residents of the State of Nevada.

3.3 Annual and Regular Meetings

An annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held without additional notice immediately after and at the same place as the annual meeting of shareholders.

By resolution the Board of Directors, or any committee thereof, may specify the time and place for holding regular meetings thereof without other notice than such resolution.

3.4 Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Board of Directors or any committee designated by the Board of Directors may be called by or at the request of the Chair of the Board of Directors, or the President or any director and, in the case of any special meeting of any committee designated by the Board of Directors, by the Chair thereof. The person or persons authorized to call special meetings may fix any place either within or without the State of Nevada as the place for holding any special Board or committee meeting called by them.

3.5 Meetings by Telecommunications

Members of the Board of Directors or any committee designated by the Board of Directors may participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors or such committee by use of any means of telecommunications equipment pursuant to which all persons participating may simultaneously hear each other during such meeting. Participation by such method shall be deemed presence in person at such meeting.

3.6 Notice of Special Meetings

Notice of a special Board of Directors or committee meeting specifying the date, time and place of such meeting shall be given to a director in writing or orally by telephone or in person as specified below. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any special meeting need be specified in the notice of such meeting.

3.6.1 Personal Delivery

If delivery is by personal service, the notice shall be effective if delivered at the address specified on the records of the Corporation at least one day before the meeting.

3.6.2 Delivery by Mail

If notice is delivered by mail, the notice shall be deemed effective if deposited in the official government mail at least five (5) days before the meeting properly addressed to a director at his or her address specified on the records of the Corporation with postage prepaid.

3.6.3 Delivery by Telegraph

If notice is delivered by telegraph, the notice shall be deemed effective if the content thereof is delivered to the telegraph company by such time that the telegraph company guarantees delivery at least one day before the meeting.

3.6.4 Oral Notice

If notice is delivered orally, by telephone or in person, the notice shall be effective if personally given to a director at least one day before the meeting.

3.6.5 Notice by Facsimile Transmission

If notice is delivered by facsimile transmission, the notice shall be deemed effective if the content thereof is transmitted to the office of a director, at the facsimile number specified on the records of the Corporation, at least one day before the meeting, and receipt is either confirmed by confirming transmission equipment or acknowledged by the receiving office.

3.6.6 Notice by Private Courier

If notice is delivered by private courier, the notice shall be deemed effective if delivered to the courier, properly addressed and prepaid, by such time that the courier guarantees delivery at least one day before the meeting.

3.7 Waiver of Notice

3.7.1 Written Waiver

Whenever any notice is required to be given to any director pursuant to the provisions of these Bylaws, the Articles of Incorporation or the Nevada General Corporation Law, a waiver thereof in writing, executed at any time, specifying the meeting for which notice is waived, signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, and filed with the minutes or corporate records, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

3.7.2 Waiver by Attendance

The attendance of a director at a Board of Directors or committee meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, unless such director, at the beginning of the meeting, or promptly upon such director's arrival, objects to holding the meeting or transacting any business at the meeting and does not thereafter vote for or assent to action taken at the meeting.

3.8 Quorum

A majority of the number of directors determined by or in the manner provided by these Bylaws shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Board of Directors meeting.

3.9 Manner of Acting

The act of the majority of the directors present at a Board of Directors or committee meeting at which there is a quorum shall be the act of the Board of Directors or committee, unless the vote of a greater number is required by these Bylaws, the Articles of Incorporation or the Nevada General Corporation Law.

3.10 Presumption of Assent

A director of the Corporation present at a Board of Directors or committee meeting at which action on any corporate matter is taken shall be deemed to have assented to the action taken unless such director objects at the beginning of the meeting, or promptly upon such director's arrival, to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting; or such director's dissent is entered in the minutes of the meeting; or such director delivers a written notice of dissent or abstention to such action with the presiding officer of the meeting before the adjournment thereof; or such director forwards such notice by registered mail to the Secretary of the Corporation immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. A director who voted in favor of such action may not thereafter dissent or abstain.

3.11 Action by Board of Directors or Committee Without a Meeting

Any action which could be taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors or of any committee appointed by the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting, if a written consent setting forth the action so taken is signed by each Director or by each committee member. The action shall be effective when the last signature is placed on the consent, unless the consent specifies an earlier or later date. Such written consent, which shall have the same effect as a unanimous vote of the directors or such committee, shall be inserted in the minute book as if it were the minutes of a Board of Directors or committee meeting.

3.12 Resignation

Any director may resign at any time by delivering written notice to the Chair of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors, or to the registered office of the Corporation. Such resignation shall take effect at the time specified in the notice, or if no time is specified, upon delivery. Unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Once delivered, a notice of resignation is irrevocable unless revocation is permitted by the Board of Directors.

3.13 Removal

One or more members of the Board of Directors (including the entire Board of Directors) may be removed at a meeting of shareholders called expressly for that purpose, provided that the notice of such meeting states that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is such removal. A member of the Board of Directors may be removed with or without cause, unless the Articles of Incorporation permit removal for cause only, by a vote of the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote on the election of the director. A director may be removed only if the number of votes cast to remove the director exceeds the number of votes cast to not remove the director. If a director is elected by a voting group of shareholders, only the shareholders of that voting group may participate in the vote to remove such director.

3.14 Vacancies

Any vacancy occurring on the Board of Directors, including a vacancy resulting from an increase in the number of directors, may be filled by the shareholders, by the Board of Directors, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors though less than a quorum of the Board of Directors, or by a sole remaining director. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor in office; except that the term of a director elected by the Board of Directors to fill a vacancy expires at the next shareholders' meeting at which directors are elected. Any directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the number of directors fixed by the Bylaws prior to such increase for a term of office continuing only until the next election of directors by the shareholders. Any directorship not so filled by the directors shall be filled by election at the next annual meeting of shareholders or at a special meeting of shareholders called for that purpose. If the vacant directorship is filled by the shareholders and was held by a director elected by a voting group of shareholders, then only the holders of shares of that voting group are entitled to vote to fill such vacancy. A vacancy that will occur at a specific later date by reason of a resignation effective at such later date or otherwise may be filled before the vacancy occurs, but the new director may not take office until the vacancy occurs.

3.15 Minutes

The Board of Directors shall keep minutes of its meetings and shall cause them to be recorded in books kept for that purpose.

3.16 Executive and Other Committees

3.16.1 Creation of Committees

The Board of Directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the number of Directors fixed in the manner provided by these Bylaws, may appoint standing or temporary committees, including an Executive Committee, from its own number. The Board of Directors may invest such committee(s) with such powers as it may see fit, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors, these Bylaws, the Articles of Incorporation and the Nevada General Corporation Law.

3.16.2 Authority of Committees

Each committee shall have and may exercise all of the authority of the Board of Directors to the extent provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors designating the committee and any subsequent resolutions pertaining thereto and adopted in like manner, except that no such committee shall have the authority to (a) authorize distributions, except as may be permitted by Section 3.16.2 (g) of these Bylaws; (b) approve or propose to shareholders actions required by the Nevada General Corporation Law to be approved by shareholders; (c) fill vacancies on the Board of Directors or any committee thereof; (d) adopt, amend or repeal these Bylaws; (e) amend the Certificate of Incorporation; (f) approve a plan of merger not requiring shareholder approval; or (g) authorize or approve reacquisition of shares, except within limits prescribed by the Board of Directors.

3.16.3 Quorum and Manner of Acting

A majority of the number of Directors composing any committee of the Board of Directors, as established and fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of such committee.

3.16.4 Minutes of Meetings

All committees so appointed shall keep regular minutes of their meetings and shall cause them to be recorded in books kept for that purpose.

3.16.5 Resignation

Any member of any committee may resign at any time by delivering written notice thereof to the Board of Directors, the Chair of the Board of Directors or the Corporation. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified in the notice, or if no time is specified, upon delivery. Unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Once delivered, a notice of resignation is irrevocable unless revocation is permitted by the Board of Directors.

3.16.6 Removal

The Board of Directors may remove from office any member of any committee elected or appointed by it, but only by the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the number of directors fixed by or in the manner provided by these Bylaws.

3.17 Compensation

By Board of Directors resolution, directors and committee members may be paid their expenses, if any, of attendance at each Board of Directors or committee meeting, or a fixed sum for attendance at each Board of Directors or committee meeting, or a stated salary as director or a committee member, or a combination of the foregoing. No such payment shall preclude any director or committee member from serving the Corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefor.

SECTION 4. OFFICERS

4.1 Number

The Officers of the Corporation shall be a President and a Secretary, each of whom shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. One or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer and such other Officers and assistant Officers, including a Chair of the Board of Directors, may be appointed by the Board of Directors; such officers and assistant officers to hold office for such period, have such authority and perform such duties as are provided in these Bylaws or as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Directors. Any Officer may be assigned by the Board of Directors any additional title that the Board of Directors deems appropriate. The Board of Directors may delegate to any officer or agent the power to appoint any such subordinate officers or agents and to prescribe their respective terms of office, authority and duties. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person.

4.2 Appointment and Term of Office

The officers of the Corporation shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors at the Board of Directors meeting held after the annual meeting of the shareholders. If the appointment of officers is not made at such meeting, such appointment shall be made as soon thereafter as a Board of Directors meeting conveniently may be held. Unless an officer dies, resigns, or is removed from office, he or she shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors or until his or her successor is appointed.

4.3 Resignation

Any officer may resign at any time by delivering written notice to the Corporation. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified in the notice, or if no time is specified, upon delivery. Unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Once delivered, a notice of resignation is irrevocable unless revocation is permitted by the Board of Directors.

4.4 Removal

Any officer or agent appointed by the Board of Directors may be removed by the Board of Directors, with or without cause, but such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the person so removed. Appointment of an officer or agent shall not of itself create contract rights.

4.5 Vacancies

A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification, creation of a new office or any other cause may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term, or for a new term established by the Board of Directors. If a resignation is made effective at a later date, and the Corporation accepts such future effective date, the Board of Directors may fill the pending vacancy before the effective date, if the Board of Directors provides that the successor does not take office until the effective date.

4.6 Chair of the Board of Directors

If appointed, the Chair of the Board of Directors shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to him or her by the Board of Directors from time to time and shall preside over meetings of the Board of Directors and shareholders unless another officer is appointed or designated by the Board of Directors as Chair of such meeting.

4.7 President

The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation unless some other Officer is so designated by the Board of Directors, shall preside over meetings of the Board of Directors and shareholders in the absence of a Chair of the Board of Directors and, subject to the Board of Directors' control, shall supervise and control all of the assets, business and affairs of the Corporation. The President shall have authority to sign deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments, except when the signing and execution thereof have been expressly delegated by the Board of Directors or by these Bylaws to some other officer or agent of the Corporation, or are required by law to be otherwise signed or executed by some other officer or in some other manner. In general, the President shall perform all duties incident to the office of President and such other duties as are prescribed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

4.8 Vice President

In the event of the death of the President or his or her inability to act, the Vice President (or if there is more than one Vice President, the Vice President who was designated by the Board of Directors as the successor to the President, or if no Vice President is so designated, the Vice President first appointed to such office) shall perform the duties of the President, except as may be limited by resolution of the Board of Directors, with all the powers of and subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Vice Presidents shall have, to the extent authorized by the President or the Board of Directors, the same powers as the President to sign deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts or other instruments. Vice Presidents shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to them by the President or by the Board of Directors.

4.9 Secretary

The Secretary shall (a) prepare and keep the minutes of meetings of the shareholders and the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for that purpose; (b) see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws or as required by law; (c) be responsible for custody of the corporate records and seal of the corporation; (d) keep registers of the post office address of each shareholder and Director; (e) have general charge of the stock transfer books of the Corporation; and (f) in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the President or by the Board of Directors. In the absence of the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary may perform the duties of the Secretary.

4.10 Treasurer

If required by the Board of Directors, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his or her duties in such amount and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors shall determine. The Treasurer shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the Corporation; receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the Corporation from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the Corporation in banks, trust companies or other depositories selected in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws; and in general perform all of the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the President or by the Board of Directors. In the absence of the Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer may perform the duties of the Treasurer.

4.11 Salaries

The salaries of the Officers shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors or by any person or persons to whom the Board of Directors has delegated such authority. No officer shall be prevented from receiving such salary by reason of the fact that he or she is also a Director of the Corporation.

SECTION 5. CONTRACTS, LOANS, CHECKS AND DEPOSITS

5.1 Contracts

The Board of Directors may authorize any Officer or Officers, or agent or agents, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the Corporation. Such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

5.2 Loans to the Corporation

No loans shall be contracted on behalf of the Corporation and no evidences of indebtedness shall be issued in its name unless authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors. Such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

5.3 Loans to Directors

The Corporation shall not lend money to or guarantee the obligation of a Director unless (a) the particular loan or guarantee is approved by a majority of the votes represented by the outstanding voting shares of all classes, voting as a single voting group, excluding the votes of the shares owned by or voted under the control of the benefitted director; or (b) the Board of Directors determines that the loan or guarantee benefits the Corporation and either approves the specific loan or guarantee or a general plan authorizing the loans and guarantees. The fact that a loan or guarantee is made in violation of this provision shall not affect the borrower's liability on the loan.

5.4 Checks, Drafts, Etc.

All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the Corporation shall be signed by such officer or officers, or agent or agents, of the Corporation and in such manner as is from time to time determined by resolution of the Board of Directors.

5.5 Deposits

All funds of the Corporation not otherwise employed shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the Corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Directors may select.

SECTION 6. CERTIFICATES FOR SHARES AND THEIR TRANSFER

6.1 Issuance of Shares

No shares of the Corporation shall be issued unless authorized by the Board of Directors, which authorization shall include the maximum number of shares to be issued and the consideration to be received for each share. Before the Corporation issues shares, the Board of Directors shall determine that the consideration received or to be received for such shares is adequate. Such determination by the Board of Directors shall be conclusive insofar as the adequacy of consideration for the issuance of shares relates to whether the shares are validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

6.2 Escrow for Shares

The Board of Directors may authorize the placement in escrow of shares issued for a contract for future services or benefits or a promissory note, or may authorize other arrangements to restrict the transfer of shares, and may authorize the crediting of distributions in respect of such shares against their purchase price, until the services are performed, the note is paid or the benefits received. If the services are not performed, the note is not paid, or the benefits are not received, the Board of Directors may cancel, in whole or in part, such shares placed in escrow or restricted and such distributions credited.

6.3 Certificates for Shares

Certificates representing shares of the Corporation shall be in such form as shall be determined by the Board of Directors. Such certificates shall be signed by any two of the following officers: the Chair of the Board of Directors, the President, any Vice President, the Treasurer, the Secretary or any Assistant Secretary. Any or all of the signatures on a certificate may be facsimiles if the certificate is manually signed on behalf of a transfer agent or a registrar other than the Corporation itself or an employee of the Corporation. All certificates shall be consecutively numbered or otherwise identified.

6.4 Stock Records

The stock transfer books shall be kept at the registered office or principal place of business of the Corporation or at the office of the Corporation's transfer agent or registrar. The name and address of each person to whom certificates for shares are issued, together with the class and number of shares represented by each such certificate and the date of issue thereof, shall be entered on the stock transfer books of the Corporation. The person in whose name shares stand on the books of the Corporation shall be deemed by the Corporation to be the owner thereof for all purposes.

6.5 Restriction on Transfer

6.5.1 Securities Laws

Except to the extent that the Corporation has obtained an opinion of counsel acceptable to the Corporation that transfer restrictions are not required under applicable securities laws, or has otherwise satisfied itself that such transfer restrictions are not required, all certificates representing shares of the Corporation shall bear conspicuously on the front or back of the certificate a legend or legends describing the restriction or restrictions.

6.5.2 Other Restrictions

In addition, the front or back of all certificates shall include conspicuous written notice of any further restrictions which may be imposed on the transferability of such shares.

6.6 Transfer of Shares

Transfer of shares of the Corporation shall be made only on the stock transfer books of the Corporation pursuant to authorization or document of transfer made by the holder of record thereof or by his or her legal representative, who shall furnish proper evidence of authority to transfer, or by his or her attorney-in-fact authorized by power of attorney duly executed and filed with the Secretary of the Corporation. All certificates surrendered to the Corporation for transfer shall be cancelled and no new certificate shall be issued until the former certificates for a like number of shares shall have been surrendered and cancelled.

6.7 Lost or Destroyed Certificates

In the case of a lost, destroyed or mutilated certificate, a new certificate may be issued therefor upon such terms and indemnity to the Corporation as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

6.8 Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Board of Directors may from time to time appoint one or more Transfer Agents and one or more Registrars for the shares of the Corporation, with such powers and duties as the Board of Directors shall determine by resolution.

6.9 Officer Ceasing to Act

In case any officer who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a stock certificate shall have ceased to be such officer before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if the signer were such officer at the date of its issuance.

6.10 Fractional Shares

The Corporation shall not issue certificates for fractional shares.

SECTION 7. BOOKS AND RECORDS

The Corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account, stock transfer books, minutes of the proceedings of its shareholders and Board of Directors and such other records as may be necessary or advisable.

SECTION 8. FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be the calendar year; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may select a different fiscal year at any time for purposes of federal income taxes, or otherwise.

SECTION 9. SEAL

The seal of the Corporation, if any, shall consist of the name of the Corporation and the state of its incorporation

SECTION 10. INDEMNIFICATION

10.1 Right to Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Each person who was or is made a party or is threatened to be made a party to or is otherwise involved in any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (hereafter a “proceeding”), by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director or officer of the Corporation or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director or officer of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including service with respect to an employee benefit plan hereinafter an “indemnatee”), whether the basis of such proceeding is alleged action in an official capacity as a director or officer or in any other capacity while serving as a director or officer shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Corporation to the fullest extent authorized by the Nevada General Corporation Law, as the same exists or may hereafter be amended, (but, in the case of any such amendment, only to the extent that such amendment permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than permitted prior thereto), against all expense, liability and loss (including attorney's fees, judgments, fines, ERISA excise taxes or penalties and amounts paid in settlement) reasonably incurred or suffered by such indemnatee in connection therewith and such indemnification shall continue as to an indemnatee who has ceased to be a director or officer and shall inure to the benefit of the indemnatee's heirs, executors and administrators; provided, however, that, except as provided in Section 10.3 of these Bylaws or with respect to proceedings to enforce rights to indemnification, the Corporation shall indemnify any such indemnatee in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such indemnatee only if such proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

10.2 Right to Advancement of Expenses

The right to indemnification conferred in Section 10.1 of these Bylaws shall include the right to be paid by the Corporation the expenses incurred in defending any proceeding for which such right to indemnification is applicable in advance of its final disposition (hereinafter an “advancement of expenses”); provided, however, that, if the Nevada General Corporation Law requires, an advancement of expenses incurred by an indemnitee in his or her capacity as a director or officer (and not in any other capacity in which service was or is rendered by such indemnitee, including, without limitation, service to an employee benefit plan) shall be made only upon delivery to the Corporation of an undertaking (hereinafter an “undertaking”), by or on behalf of such indemnitee, to repay all amounts so advanced if it shall ultimately be determined by final judicial decision from which there is no further right to appeal (hereinafter a “final adjudication”) that such indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified for such expenses under this section or otherwise.

10.3 Right of Indemnitee to Bring Suit

The rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses conferred in Sections 10.1 and 10.2 of these Bylaws shall be contract rights. If a claim under Sections 10.1 and 10.2 of these Bylaws is not paid in full by the Corporation within sixty (60) days after a written claim has been received by the Corporation, except in the case of a claim for an advancement of expenses, in which case the applicable period shall be twenty (20) days, the indemnitee may at any time thereafter bring suit against the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the indemnitee shall be entitled to be paid also the expense of prosecuting or defending such suit. In (i) any suit brought by the indemnitee to enforce a right to indemnification hereunder (but not in a suit brought by the indemnitee to enforce a right to an advancement of expenses) it shall be a defense that, and (ii) in any suit by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking the Corporation shall be entitled to recover such expenses upon a final adjudication that, the indemnitee has not met any applicable standard for indemnification set forth in the Nevada General Corporation Law. Neither the failure of the Corporation (including its board of directors, independent legal counsel, or its stockholders) to have made a determination prior to the commencement of such suit that indemnification of the indemnitee is proper in the circumstances because the indemnitee has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in Nevada General Corporation Law, nor an actual determination by the Corporation (including its board of directors, independent legal counsel, or its stockholders) that the indemnitee has not met such applicable standard of conduct, shall create a presumption that the indemnitee has not met the applicable standard of conduct or, in the case of such a suit brought by the indemnitee, be a defense to such suit. In any suit brought by the indemnitee to enforce a right to indemnification or to an advancement of expenses hereunder, or by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the burden of proving that the indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified, or to such advancement of expenses, under this section or otherwise shall be on the Corporation.

10.4 Non-Exclusivity of Rights

The rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses conferred in this article shall not be exclusive of any other right which any person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, the Corporation's certificate of incorporation, bylaw, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise.

10.5 Insurance

The Corporation may maintain insurance, at its expense, to protect itself and any director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation or another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any expense, liability or loss, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify such person against such expense, liability or loss under the Nevada General Corporation Law.

10.6 Indemnification of Employees and Agents of the Corporation

The Corporation may, to the extent authorized from time to time by the board of directors, grant rights to indemnification, and to the advancement of expenses to any employee or agent of the Corporation to the fullest extent of the provisions of this article with respect to the indemnification and advancement of expenses of directors and officers of the Corporation.

10.7 No Presumption of Bad Faith

The termination of any proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction or upon a plea of *nolo contendere* or its equivalent shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which the person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of this Corporation, or, with respect to any criminal proceeding, that the person had reasonable cause to believe that the conduct was unlawful.

10.8 Survival of Rights

The rights conferred on any person by this Bylaw shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or other agent and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person.

10.9 Amendments to Law

For purposes of this Bylaw, the meaning of “law” within the phrase “to the fullest extent not prohibited by law” shall include, but not be limited to, the Nevada General Corporation Law, as the same exists on the date hereof or as it may be amended; provided, however, that in the case of any such amendment, such amendment shall apply only to the extent that it permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than the Act permitted the Corporation to provide prior to such amendment.

10.10 Savings Clause

If this Bylaw or any portion hereof shall be invalidated on any ground by any court of competent jurisdiction, the Corporation shall indemnify each director, [officer or other agent] to the fullest extent permitted by any applicable portion of this Bylaw that shall not have been invalidated, or by any other applicable law.

10.11 Certain Definitions

For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) The term “proceeding” shall be broadly construed and shall include, without limitation, the investigation, preparation, prosecution, defense, settlement and appeal of any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether brought in the right of the Corporation or otherwise and whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, in which the director or officer may be or may have been involved as a party or otherwise by reason of the fact that the director or officer is or was a director or officer of the Corporation or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director or officer of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise.

(b) The term “expenses” shall be broadly construed and shall include, without limitation, all costs, charges and expenses (including fees and disbursements of attorneys, accountants and other experts) actually and reasonably incurred by a director or officer in connection with any proceeding, all expenses of investigations, judicial or administrative proceedings or appeals, and any expenses of establishing a right to indemnification under these Bylaws, but shall not include amounts paid in settlement, judgments or fines.

(c) “Corporation” shall mean Format, Inc. and any successor corporation thereof.

(d) Reference to a “director” or “officer” of the Corporation shall include, without limitation, situations where such person is serving at the request of the Corporation as a director or officer of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise.

(e) References to “other enterprises” shall include employee benefit plans. References to “fines” shall include any excise taxes assessed on a person with respect to any employee benefit plan. References to “serving at the request of the Corporation” shall include any service as a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation which imposes duties on, or involves services by, such director, officer, employee or agent with respect to an employee benefit plan, its participants, or beneficiaries. A person who acted in good faith and in a manner the person reasonably believed to be in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of an employee benefit plan shall be deemed to have acted in a manner “not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation” as referred to in this Bylaw.

SECTION 11. AMENDMENTS

These Bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed and new Bylaws may be adopted by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors; provided, however, that the shareholders, in amending or repealing a particular Bylaw, may provide expressly that the Board of Directors may not amend or repeal that Bylaw. The shareholders may also make, alter, amend and repeal the Bylaws of the Corporation at any annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose. All Bylaws made by the Board of Directors may be amended, repealed, altered or modified by the shareholders at any regular or special meeting called for that purpose.

The foregoing Bylaws were adopted by the Board of Directors of the Corporation on March 22, 2001.

/s/ Michelle Mirrotto

Michelle Mirrotto, Secretary

SEP-01-2006 11:30 P.02

1089

Format, Inc.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
50,000,000 SHARES COMMON STOCK AUTHORIZED, \$0.001 PAR VALUE

CUSIP 54857R 10-0
SEE REVERSE FOR
CERTIFICATIONS

SPECIMEN

is the owner of

FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE SHARES OF COMMON STOCK OF
Format, Inc.

Transferable on the books of the corporation to person or by duly authorized attorney upon surrender of this certificate properly endorsed. This certificate and the shares represented hereby are subject to the laws of the State of Nevada, and to the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Corporation, as now or hereafter amended. This certificate is not valid unless countersigned by the Transfer Agent.
WITNESS the legitimate seal of the Corporation and the signature of its duly authorized officers.

DATED

By _____
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

Ryan M. Moley
PRESIDENT
SECRETARY

THE SEAL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

The following abbreviations, when used in the inscription on the face of this certificate, shall be construed as though they were written out in full according to applicable laws or regulations.

TEN COM	- as tenants in common	UNIF GIFT MIN ACT.....Custodian.....
TEN ENT	- as tenants by the entireties	(Cust) (Minor)
JT TEN	- as joint tenants with the right of survivorship and not as tenants in common	Act..... (State)

Additional abbreviations may also be used though not in the above list.

For value received, _____ hereby sell, assign and transfer unto

PLEASE INSERT SOCIAL SECURITY OR OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBER OF ASSIGNEE

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPEWRITE NAME AND ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE, OF ASSIGNEE)

_____ shares

of the capital stock represented by the within Certificate, and do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint

_____, Attorney to transfer the said stock on the books of the within named Corporation with full power of substitution in the premises.

Dated _____

X

THE SIGNATURE TO THIS ASSIGNMENT MUST CORRESPOND WITH THE NAME AS WRITTEN UPON THE FACE OF THIS CERTIFICATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR, WITHOUT ALTERATION OR ENLARGEMENT OR ANY CHANGE WHATSOEVER. THE SIGNATURE(S) MUST BE GUARANTEED BY AN ELIGIBLE GUARANTOR INSTITUTION (Banks, Stockbrokers, Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions)

SIGNATURE GUARANTEED:

TRANSFER FEE WILL APPLY

**CODE OF ETHICS
OF
FORMAT, INC.**

I. Objectives

Format, Inc. (the “Company”) is committed to the highest level of ethical behavior. The Company’s business success depends upon the reputation of the Company and its directors, officer and employees to perform with the highest level of integrity and principled business conduct.

This Code of Ethics (“Code”) applies to all directors, officers and employees of the Company, including the Company’s principal executive officer and principal financial officer, (collectively, the “Covered Persons”). This Code is designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote all of the following:

1. honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships
2. full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that the Company files with, or submits to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”), and in other public communications made by the Company
3. compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
4. the prompt internal reporting to an appropriate person or persons identified herein for receiving violations of this Code; and
5. accountability for adherence to this Code.

Each Covered Person must conduct himself or herself in accordance with this Code, and must seek to avoid even the appearance of improper behavior.

This Code is not intended to cover every applicable law, or to provide answers to all questions that might arise; for such, the Company relies on each person’s sense of what is right, including a sense of when it is appropriate to seek guidance from others on an appropriate course of conduct.

II. Honest And Ethical Conduct

Each Covered Person must always conduct himself or herself in an honest and ethical manner. Each Covered Person must act with the highest standards of personal and professional integrity and must not tolerate others who attempt to deceive or evade responsibility for actions. Honest and ethical conduct must be a driving force in every decision made by a Covered Person while performing his or her duties for the Company. When in doubt as to whether an action is honest and ethical, each Covered Person shall seek advice from his or her immediate supervisor or senior management, as appropriate.

III. Conflicts Of Interest

The term “conflict of interest” refers to any circumstance that would cast doubt on a Covered Person’s ability to act objectively when representing the Company’s interest. Covered Persons should not use their position or association with the Company for their own or their family’s personal gain, and should avoid situations in which their personal interests (or those of their family) conflict or overlap, or appear to conflict or overlap, with the Company’s best interests.

The following are examples of activities that give rise to a conflict of interest. These examples do not in any way limit the general scope of the Company’s policy regarding conflicts of interest.

1. Where a Covered Person's association with (or financial interest in) another person or entity would reasonably be expected to interfere with the Covered Person's independent judgment in the Company's best interest, that association or financial interest creates a conflict of interest.
2. The holding of a financial interest by a Covered Person in any present or potential competitor, customer, supplier, or contractor of the Company creates a conflict of interest, except where the business or enterprise in which the Covered Person holds a financial interest is publicly owned, and the financial interest of the Covered Person in such public entity constitutes less than one percent (1%) of the ownership of that business or enterprise.
3. The acceptance by a Covered Person of a membership on the board of directors, or serving as a consultant or advisor to any board or any management, of a business that is a present or potential competitor, customer, supplier, or contractor of the Company, creates a conflict of interest, unless such relationship is pre-approved in writing by the principal executive officer of the Company.
4. Engaging in any transaction involving the Company, from which the Covered Person can benefit financially or otherwise, apart from the usual compensation received in the ordinary course of business, creates a conflict of interest. Such transactions include lending or borrowing money, guaranteeing debts, or accepting gifts, entertainment, or favors from a present or potential competitor, customer, supplier, or contractor of the Company.
5. The use or disclosure of any unpublished information regarding the Company, obtained by a Covered Person in connection with his or her employment for personal benefit, creates a conflict of interest.

It is our policy and it is expected that all Covered Persons should endeavor to avoid all situations that present an actual or apparent conflict of interest. All actual or apparent conflicts of interest must be handled honestly and ethically. If a Covered Person suspects that he or she may have a conflict of interest, that Covered Person is required to report the situation to, and to seek guidance from, his or her immediate supervisor or senior management, as appropriate. For purposes of this Code, directors, the principal executive officer, and the principal financial officer shall report any such conflict or potential conflict situations to the chairman of the audit committee, if one be created, and in the absence of an audit committee, to chairman of the board of directors. Officers (other than the principal executive officer and principal financial officer) and employees of the Company shall report any such situations to their immediate supervisor. It is the responsibility of the audit committee chairman or the chairman of the board, as applicable, to determine if a conflict of interest exists or whether such situation is likely to impair the Covered Persons ability to perform his or her assigned duties with the Company, and if such situation is determined to present a conflict, to determine the necessary resolution.

Loans are expressly prohibited from the Company to all directors and executive officers.

IV. Compliance With Applicable Laws, Rules And Regulations

Full compliance with letter and the spirit of all applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations, and applicable rules and listing standards of any national securities exchange on which the Company's securities may be listed, is one of the foundations on which this Company's ethical policies are built. All directors and executive officers of the Company must understand and take responsibility for the Company's compliance with the applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations of the cities, states and countries in which the Company operates, and for complying with the applicable rules and listing standards of any national securities exchange on which the Company's securities may be listed.

V. Rules To Promote Full, Fair, Accurate, Timely and Understandable Disclosure

As a public company, the Company has a responsibility to report financial information to security holders so that they are provided with accurate information in all material respects about the Company's financial condition and results of operations. It is the policy of the Company to fully and fairly disclose the financial condition of the Company in compliance with applicable accounting principles, laws, rules and regulations. Further, it is the Company's policy to promote full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in all Company reports required to be filed with or submitted to the Commission, as required by applicable laws, rules and regulations then in effect, and in other public communications made by the Company.

Covered Persons may be called upon to provide or prepare necessary information to ensure that the Company's public reports are complete, fair and understandable. The Company expects Covered Persons to take this responsibility seriously and to provide accurate information related to the Company's public disclosure requirements.

All books and records of the Company shall fully and fairly reflect all Company transactions in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and any other financial reporting or accounting regulations to which the Company is subject. No entries to the Company's books and records shall be made or omitted to intentionally conceal or disguise the true nature of any transaction. Covered Persons shall maintain all Company books and records in accordance with the Company's established disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls for financial reporting, as such controls may be amended from time to time.

All Covered Persons must report any questionable accounting or auditing matters that may come to their attention. This applies to all operating reports or records prepared for internal or external purposes, such as sales or backlog information. If any Covered Person has concerns or complaints regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters of the Company, Covered Person shall report such matters to his or her immediate supervisor. If the immediate supervisor is involved in the questionable accounting or auditing matter, or does not timely resolve the Covered Person's concern, the Covered Person should submit their concerns to the principal executive officer or the principal financial officer. If the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer are involved in the questionable accounting or auditing matter, or do not timely resolve the Covered Person's concerns, the Covered person should submit his or her concern directly to the audit committee, if one be established, or to the board of directors in the absence of a designated audit committee. The reporting of any such matters may be done on a confidential basis, at the election of the Covered Person making the report.

VI. Corporate Opportunities

Directors and employees are prohibited from taking for themselves opportunities that are discovered through the use of Company property, information or position, or using Company property, information or position for personal gain. Directors and employees have a duty to the Company to advance its legitimate interest when the opportunity to do so arises.

VII. Confidentiality

Directors and employees must maintain the confidentiality of non-public, proprietary information regarding the Company, its customers or its suppliers, and shall use that information only to further the business interests of the Company, except where disclosure or other use is authorized by the Company or legally mandated. This includes information disseminated to employees in an effort to keep them informed or in connection with their work activities, but with the instruction, confidential labeling, or reasonable expectation that the information be kept confidential.

VIII. Trading on Inside Information

Inside information includes any non-public information, whether favorable or unfavorable, that investors generally consider important in making investment decisions. Examples including financial results not yet released, imminent regulatory approval/disapproval of an alliance or other significant matter such as the purchase or sale of a business unit or significant assets, threatened litigation, or other significant facts about a business. No information obtained as the result of employment at, or a director's service on the Board of, the Company may be used for personal profit or as the basis for a "tip" to others, unless such information is first made generally available to the public.

IX. Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets

Directors and employees should protect the Company's assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, carelessness and waste have an adverse impact on the Company and its profitability. Company assets may only be used for legitimate Company business purposes.

X. Intellectual Property

The Company expends a great deal of time, effort and money to protect our intellectual property. We are sensitive to issues regarding the improper use of our intellectual property and avoiding the improper use of intellectual property of others, including but not limited to copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and patents. In fulfillment of our legal obligations with respect to intellectual property rights, the Company adheres to copyright laws, including the application of those laws to copyrighted work in print, video, music, computer software or other electronic formats. Employees must not make any unauthorized reproduction of any copyrighted work.

XI. Reporting Violations of the Code

Any Covered Person who becomes aware of any violation of this Code must promptly bring the violation to the attention of the appropriate party as follows: directors, the Company's principal executive officer and the principal financial officer shall report on a confidential basis any violations to the chairman of the audit committee, if one be created, and in the absence of an audit committee, to the chairman of the board of directors of the Company; Executive officers and employees of the Company shall report any violations to the Company's principal executive officer or principal financial officer..

XII. Compliance with the Code

All issues of non-compliance with this Code will be reviewed and evaluated according to the circumstances and severity of the problem. Senior management will take such actions as it deems appropriate, which can include disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment, legal action, and other measures.

XIII.

Any waiver of this Code may be made only by the independent directors on the board of directors, or by an authorized committee of the board of directors comprised solely of independent directors, and will be disclosed as required by law, Commission regulations, or the rules and listing standards of any national securities exchange on which the Company's securities may be listed.

