UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x **ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

¨ **TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from __________ to __________

Commission file no.: 001-12885

alpha-En Corporation
(Exact Name of Registrant in its Charter)

Delaware	**95-4622429**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
120 White Plains Road, Suite 425 Tarrytown, New York	**10591**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(914) 418-2000**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: Common Stock, par value $0.01 per share

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ¨ No þ

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes ¨ No þ

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for past 90 days. ¨ Yes þ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). ¨ Yes þ No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-BK is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. þ Yes ¨ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ¨	Accelerated filer ¨
Non-accelerated filer ¨ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company þ

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ¨ No þ

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, as of June 30, 2014, was approximately $1,206,650.

As of September 10, 2015, 27,821,030 shares of the registrant’s common stock were issued and outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: None

alpha-En Corporation

2012 ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

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PART I

ITEM 1. Business

This report contains forward-looking statements regarding our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates" and similar expressions or variations of such words are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements in this report. Additionally, statements concerning future matters such as revenue and expense levels and other statements regarding matters that are not historical are forward-looking statements.

Although forward-looking statements in this report reflect the good faith judgment of our management, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known by us. Consequently, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in or anticipated by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences in results and outcomes include without limitation those discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" below, as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report. Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this report. Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made in this report, which attempt to advise interested parties of the risks factors that may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Overview

For more than the past five years, we have been focused exclusively on efforts to develop a business centered around the commercial manufacturing of pure lithium metal, a raw material for use in lightweight, high energy density batteries, in an environmentally friendly manner. There is a substantial existing market for lithium metal in primary (non-rechargeable) batteries, and future opportunities exist for next generation batteries under development.

Commencing in October 2010, working through a third party, we conducted a series of tests in a production environment. The testing involved feeding lithium carbonate solution into an electrolysis tank containing a liquid metal cathode and an anode suspended in the lithium carbonate solution.

alpha-En's Proposed Process

Based on results to date, we believe that our licensed, proprietary technology offers a number of advantages over lithium extraction techniques currently in use. Traditionally, industrial production of lithium metal involved the electrolysis of molten salts at temperatures of 400°-600° Celsius (752°-1112 °Fahrenheit). Maintaining these salts at high heat levels adds meaningful production costs to the process.

A well-known process exists which allows for lithium production at much lower temperatures, however that process requires large amounts of mercury which creates an unacceptable environmental risk profile. Other proposed low temperature processes also require the use of halide salts of lithium which release hazardous by-products, such as chlorine gas, during lithium separation. Containment and handling of these hazardous by-products adds to the manufacturing costs and increases the environmental risk profile.

Our licensed technology allows for separation temperatures of below 100° degrees Celsius, without the use of mercury, and allows for the use of lithium carbonate as a primary feed stock. The advantages are:

- Lower process temperatures mean lower manufacturing costs.

- Environmental risk is reduced by the absence of toxic mercury.

- Lithium carbonate can be used as the feed stock, reducing raw material and overall manufacturing costs, and eliminating the hazardous by-products typically produced when processing halide salts of lithium.

- The metal alloy which holds the separated lithium metal can be circulated for immediate extraction, or solidified to protect and stabilize the lithium metal for later extraction. This provides a previously unobtainable degree of manufacturing flexibility.

In 2011, we devoted our resources to attempt to refine our technology to manufacture lithium metal, from the lab bench to the manufacturing floor. We still have to solve certain inconsistencies with the process. In 2012, our operations were limited due to a lack of funding.

Currently, we are attempting to further implement our business plan and generate sufficient revenue; however, our cash position may not be sufficient to support our daily operations. While we believe in the viability of our strategy to further implement our business plan and generate sufficient revenue and in our ability to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering, there can be no assurance to that effect. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to further implement our business plan and generate sufficient revenue and our ability to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering.

Corporate Information and Background

alpha-En Corporation is a Delaware corporation. From 1969 to September 1996, operating as Wombat Productions, our primary focus was the production of one-hour profiles of Hollywood stars. In September 1996, we sold this business to former management and changed our name to Avenue Entertainment Group, Inc. From September 1996 to September 2005, we were an independent entertainment company that produced feature films, television films and made-for-television/cable movies.

Our company cut back daily operations in late 2005 and essentially ceased daily operations in May 2006. From May 2006 through the date we entered into a Technology License Agreement in February 2009, we were substantially inactive. All monies disbursed by us from 2006 through January 2009 were used to pay previously-incurred accounting fees and for the payment of directors' and officers' insurance premiums. During that period, we had no employees and our board of directors did not meet.

On April 30, 2008, our board of directors and stockholders owning a majority of our outstanding shares of common stock voted to approve an amendment to our certificate of incorporation to (a) change our corporate name to alpha-En Corporation, and (b) increase the aggregate number of our authorized shares of common stock from 15,000,000 shares to 35,000,000 shares. On June 9, 2008, we filed the certificate of amendment to our certificate of incorporation, effecting these changes. Pursuant to the corporate name change, effective July 22, 2008, our company's trading symbol was changed to "ALPE."

On February 25, 2009, we were granted an exclusive, worldwide, transferable, perpetual license to use certain proprietary technology for the processing of lithium for use in batteries and other fields. In exchange for the license, we (1) issued 1,000,000 shares of our common stock; (2) issued an additional 2,000,000 shares of our common stock which are restricted and subject to forfeiture if there has not been at least $1,000,000 in total commercial sales of licenses products within three years; (3) will pay royalties of $1.00 per kilogram of lithium products manufactured and sold up to the threshold, payable quarterly; (4) will pay a royalty of $0.01 per kilogram of lithium products manufactured and sold in excess of the threshold, payable quarterly; and (5) will grant options to purchase up to a total of 19% (inclusive of previously issued shares) of our outstanding shares upon the issuance of any additional shares after the date of the license. These options are exercisable at the same prices as the shares sold or values received for five years from each grant date. These grants are only issuable if the threshold is met. Upon a transfer of the entire license, we will pay the licensor a fee equal to 19% of all compensation received on the transfer.

The license had been recorded at its fair value of $250,000 based on management's projected net cash flows to be realized from sales of products under the license. As of December 31, 2011, we had evaluated the fair value of the license intangible asset and determined that it is in excess of the carrying value based on the estimated net discounted cash flows anticipated from the sale of the process under the license. We recorded an impairment of $250,000 at December 31, 2011. Pursuant to the terms of the license, the additional 2,000,000 shares of our common stock, which were issued, are subject to forfeiture if there has not been at least $1,000,000 in total commercial sales of licenses products by February 25, 2012. As of February 25, 2012, commercial sales of the licensed products had not commenced.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our company is highly speculative in nature and involves an extremely high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following material risks, together with the other information contained in this report, before you decide to buy our common stock. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, results of operations and financial condition would likely suffer. In these circumstances, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

We have no relevant operating history; we have accumulated and working capital deficits; we are only in an initial commercialization stage with technology that is unproven on a large-scale commercial basis; and there is going concern disclosure in our independent auditors' report.

Our company cut back daily operations in late 2005 and essentially ceased daily operations in May 2006. Through January 2009, we were substantially inactive. In February 2009, we entered into a Technology License Agreement for a metallic lithium battery technology, which we no longer use. Accordingly, we have no relevant operating history upon which an evaluation of our performance and prospects can be made. We are subject to all of the business risks associated with a new enterprise, including, but not limited to, risks of unforeseen capital requirements, failure of market acceptance, failure to establish business relationships and competitive disadvantages as against larger and more established companies. The report of our independent auditors with respect to our financial statements included in this report includes a "going concern" qualification, indicating that our accumulated deficit at December 31, 2012, a net loss and net cash used in operating activities for the year then ended raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have generated no revenues over the past three years from our lithium license, and will not generate any meaningful revenues until after we successfully commercialize our technology to manufacture metallic lithium, of which no assurance can be given. As of December 31, 2012, we had a working capital deficit of $(267,238) and an accumulated deficit of $(8,274,168). Since December 31, 2012, we have continued to incur significant losses and anticipate that we may continue to incur significant losses in 2015 and beyond. There can be no assurance as to whether or when we will generate meaningful revenues or achieve profitable operations.

The metallic lithium battery technology that we have licensed has never been utilized on a large-scale basis, and there can be no assurance that this technology will perform successfully on a large-scale commercial basis or that it will be profitable for us. All of the tests conducted to date by us with respect to our new process and technology have been proven in the laboratory only, and there can be no assurance that the same or similar results could be obtained on a large-scale commercial basis. Additionally, our ability to operate our business successfully will depend on a variety of factors, many of which are outside our control, including competition, cost and availability of strategic components, changes in governmental initiatives and requirements, changes in regulatory requirements, and the costs associated with commencing pilot manufacturing at a third-party site.

We have not been able, and may continue to be unable, to timely file periodic reports with the SEC.

We did not timely file this annual report with the SEC. We also have yet to file our quarterly and annual reports relating to 2013 and 2014 and 2015 to date. If we are not able to file these periodic reports in this time period, or file any future periodic reports in the time specified by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, stockholders and potential investors will not have current public information about us which will likely have a negative effect on our obtaining future capital.

Failure to make timely filings also impairs our ability to conduct certain kinds of public offerings on short form registration statements that provide more efficient automatic forward incorporation of future SEC filings. Our inability to timely file periodic reports could materially and adversely affect our future business growth and financial condition.

There remains uncertainty of any market acceptance of our technology to manufacture metallic lithium.

Many prospective users of metallic lithium have already committed substantial resources to other existing forms of battery technology. Our growth and future financial performance will depend on our ability to demonstrate to prospective users the technical and economic advantages of our technology to manufacture metallic lithium over alternative technologies. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in this effort. Furthermore, it is possible that competing technologies may be perceived to have, or may actually have, certain advantages over our technology or metallic lithium in general for certain industries or applications.

We have a need for additional financing in the foreseeable future.

During the past three years, financing for all of our activities has been provided in the form of direct equity investments and advances from our officers and directors. Our future capital requirements could vary significantly and will depend on certain factors, many of which are not within our control. These include the ongoing development and testing of our technology to manufacture metallic lithium, the nature and timing of prospective commercial projects and permits required and the availability of financing. In the battery market, we may not be able to enter into favorable business collaborations and might thus be required to seek project contracts for our own account. If such efforts were successful, we would be required to make significant expenditures on personnel and capital equipment which would require significant financing. In addition, our lack of operational experience and limited capital resources could make it difficult, if not highly unlikely, to successfully secure major projects. In such event, our business development could be limited to smaller commercial projects with significantly lower potential for profit.

In addition, the expansion of our business will require the commitment of significant capital resources toward the hiring of technical and operational support personnel and the development of a manufacturing and testing facility. In the event we are presented with one or more significant projects, individually or in conjunction with collaborative working partners, we may require additional capital to take advantage of such opportunities. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available or, if available, that it will be on favorable terms. If adequate financing is not available, we may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate certain of our research and development programs, to relinquish rights to certain of our technologies, or to license third parties to commercialize technologies that we would otherwise seek to develop ourselves. To the extent we raise additional capital by issuing equity securities, stockholders will be diluted.

We face competition and technical alternatives in the overall battery market.

We anticipate that our primary market will be for metallic lithium batteries. We have had limited experience in manufacturing and marketing our technology and have not previously had any employees or personnel whose primary responsibilities consisted of these functions. Other participants include several large domestic and international companies and numerous small companies, many of whom have substantially greater financial and other resources and more manufacturing, marketing and sales experience than we do. In addition, as metallic lithium technology evolves, there exists the possibility that our technology may be rendered obsolete by one or more competing technologies. Any one or more of our competitors, or one or more other enterprises not presently known to us, may develop technologies which are superior to our technology. To the extent that our competitors are able to offer more cost-effective alternatives, our ability to compete could be materially and adversely affected.

There can be no assurance that we will enter into collaborative agreements or projects utilizing our technology in the future.

We propose to pursue opportunities in the battery market through collaborative joint working arrangements with companies that have a significant presence in well-established industries or markets, and that can introduce our technology to industry participants. However, neither we nor any of our prospective collaborative joint working partners have secured any project contracts. There can be no assurance that we will enter into any definitive joint project arrangements with our prospective working partners or others, or that any such definitive arrangements will be on terms and conditions that will enable us to generate profits. Furthermore, even if we are successful in obtaining one or more project awards, such projects may be curtailed or eliminated, or other problems may arise, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on senior management and other personnel to run our business.

We are dependent on the efforts of our senior management, particularly Jerome I. Feldman, our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. We do not have an employment agreement with him or have key-man life insurance policy on the life of Mr. Feldman to compensate us for the loss of such individual. The loss of the services of any one or more of such persons may have a material adverse effect on our company.

Our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain skilled scientific, management, operational and marketing personnel. Other than Mr. Feldman, we do not currently have any employees or personnel whose responsibilities are focused primarily in these fields. We face competition for hiring such personnel from other companies. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel.

We will need to comply with government regulations, which can be costly and time-consuming.

We and our customers may be required to comply with a number of federal, state and local laws and regulations in the areas of safety, health and environmental controls, including without limitation, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA), which may require us, our prospective working partners or our customers to obtain permits or approvals to manufacture and utilize metallic lithium. There is no assurance that such required permits and approvals will be obtained or maintained. Furthermore, particularly in the battery market, we may be required to conduct performance and operating studies to assure government agencies that our technology does not pose environmental risks. There is no assurance that such studies, if successful, will not be more costly or time-consuming than anticipated. Further, if new environmental legislation or regulations are enacted or existing legislation or regulations are amended, or are interpreted or enforced differently, we, our prospective working partners and/or our customers may be required to meet stricter standards of operation and/or obtain additional operating permits or approvals. There can be no assurance that we will meet all of the applicable regulatory requirements. Failure to obtain such permits, or otherwise to comply with such regulatory requirements, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are controlled by a small number of "insider" stockholders.

Our directors and executive officers currently beneficially own approximately 49.7% of our outstanding common stock. Accordingly, through their collective ownership of our outstanding common stock, if they act together, they will be able to control the voting of our shares at all meetings of stockholders and, because the common stock does not have cumulative voting rights, will be able to determine the outcome of the election of all of our directors and determine corporate and stockholder action on other matters.

We have no plans to pay dividends.

We have never paid any dividends on our common stock, and have no plans to pay dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

It is likely that our common stock price will be volatile.

The stock market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that may be unrelated to the operating performances of specific companies. Announcements of new technologies and changing policies and regulations of the federal government and state governments and other external factors, as well as potential fluctuations in our financial results, may have a significant impact on the price of our stock.

Our charter contains some anti-takeover provisions that may inhibit a takeover.

The provisions in our certificate of incorporation relating to a classified board of directors and delegation to the board of directors of rights to determine the terms of preferred stock may have the effect not only of discouraging attempts by others to buy us, but also of making it more difficult or impossible for existing stockholders to make management changes. A classified board, which is made up of directors elected for staggered terms, while promoting stability in board membership and management, also moderates the pace of any change in control of our board of directors by extending the time required to elect a majority, effectively requiring action in at least two annual meetings. The ability of our board of directors to determine the terms of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible business purchases and other corporate purposes, could make it more difficult for a third party to secure a majority of our outstanding common stock. Additionally, we are subject to the anti-takeover provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prohibits us from engaging in a "business combination" with an "interested stockholder" for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. Section 203 could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

ITEM 2. Properties

We maintain an executive office in Tarrytown, New York, at the offices of Jerome I. Feldman, our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. We are not currently required to make any payments to Mr. Feldman for use of this office.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

There are no pending legal proceedings to which we are a party or of which any of our property is the subject.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

PART II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Our common stock was quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board from April 2001 to April 2007, and then on the Pink Sheets, under the symbol "PIXG." Following our name change in June 2008, our trading symbol was changed to "ALPE" effective July 22, 2008. The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices for our common stock on the OTC Markets Pink marketplace for the years ended December 31, 2011 through 2014 and to date.

	Year ended December 31,									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Quarter										
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
First	$ 0.42	$ 0.11	$ 0.19	$ 0.10	$ 0.10	$ 0.03	$ 0.10	$ 0.03	$ 0.28	$ 0.15
Second	0.50	0.26	0.20	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.29	0.12
Third (through Sept. 10, 2015)	0.36	0.25	0.20	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.30	0.06	0.17	0.39
Fourth	0.26	0.14	0.14	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.35	0.17	-	-

Holders

The number of record holders of our common stock as of September 10, 2015, was approximately 155. This number does not include an indeterminate number of stockholders whose shares are held by brokers in street name.

Dividends

We have not to date and do not expect to pay a dividend on our common stock in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock is within the discretion of our board of directors, subject to our certificate of incorporation. We intend to retain any earnings for use in our operations and any expansion of our business. Payment of dividends in the future will depend on our future earnings, future capital needs and our operating and financial condition, among other factors.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There were no sales of unregistered securities other than as reported in prior reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q or 8-K.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Registrant and Affiliated Purchasers

We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock during the fourth quarter of 2012.

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

Not applicable

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes included in this report. This discussion includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. As a result of many factors, our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements.

Overview

For more than the past five years, we have been focused exclusively on efforts to develop a business centered around the commercial manufacturing of pure lithium metal, a raw material for use in lightweight, high energy density batteries, in an environmentally friendly manner. There is a substantial existing market for lithium metal in primary (non-rechargeable) batteries, and future opportunities exist for next generation batteries under development.

Commencing in October 2010, working through a third party, we conducted a series of tests in a production environment. The testing involved feeding lithium carbonate solution into an electrolysis tank containing a liquid metal cathode and an anode suspended in the lithium carbonate solution.

alpha-En's Proposed Process

Based on results to date, we believe that our licensed, proprietary technology offers a number of advantages over lithium extraction techniques currently in use. Traditionally, industrial production of lithium metal involved the electrolysis of molten salts at temperatures of 400°-600° Celsius (752°-1112 °Fahrenheit). Maintaining these salts at high heat levels adds meaningful production costs to the process.

A well-known process exists which allows for lithium production at much lower temperatures, however that process requires large amounts of mercury which creates an unacceptable environmental risk profile. Other proposed low temperature processes also require the use of halide salts of lithium which release hazardous by-products, such as chlorine gas, during lithium separation. Containment and handling of these hazardous by-products adds to the manufacturing costs and increases the environmental risk profile.

Our licensed technology allows for separation temperatures of below 100° degrees Celsius, without the use of mercury, and allows for the use of lithium carbonate as a primary feed stock. The advantages are:

- Lower process temperatures mean lower manufacturing costs.
- Environmental risk is reduced by the absence of toxic mercury.
- Lithium carbonate can be used as the feed stock, reducing raw material and overall manufacturing costs, and eliminating the hazardous by-products typically produced when processing halide salts of lithium.
- The metal alloy which holds the separated lithium metal can be circulated for immediate extraction, or solidified to protect and stabilize the lithium metal for later extraction. This provides a previously unobtainable degree of manufacturing flexibility.

In 2011, we devoted our resources to attempt to refine our technology to manufacture lithium metal, from the lab bench to the manufacturing floor. We still have to solve certain inconsistencies with the process. In 2012, our operations were limited due to a lack of funding.

Currently, we are attempting to further implement our business plan and generate sufficient revenue; however, our cash position may not be sufficient to support our daily operations. While we believe in the viability of our strategy to further implement our business plan and generate sufficient revenue and in our ability to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering, there can be no assurance to that effect. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to further implement our business plan and generate sufficient revenue and our ability to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering.

Results of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

In 2012, our operations consisted principally of maintaining our public company status. Operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 consisted principally of developing our technology.

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2012 was $(9,433), compared to a net loss of $(432,419) for the year ended December 31, 2011. We had limited operations during 2012 and expenses consisted of professional fees and general and administrative expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2012, we had negative working capital of $(267,238), compared to negative working capital of $(267,805) at December 31, 2011.

We do not have sufficient funds to continue our operating activities. Future operating activities are expected to be funded by loans from officers, directors and major shareholders, until we begin to raise capital from non-officers or non-directors or generate cash flows from operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of the date of this report, we have not entered into any transactions with unconsolidated entities in which we have financial guarantees, subordinated retained interests, derivative instruments or other contingent arrangements that expose us to material continuing risks, contingent liabilities or any other obligations under a variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides us with financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support.

Impact of Inflation

We believe that inflation has not had a material impact on our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. We cannot assure you that future inflation will not have an adverse impact on our operating results and financial condition.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The significant accounting policies that we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results are as follows:

Consolidated Financial Statements. Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of our company and our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments. Our carrying values of cash, accounts payable and accrued expenses, loan payable, note payable and due to related party approximate their fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Revenue Recognition. We will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. We consider revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires us 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Intangible Assets. Intangible assets, consisting of a license for an exclusive, worldwide, transferable, perpetual license to use certain proprietary technology for the processing of lithium for use in batteries and other fields, have been recorded at fair value and, as they have an indefinite life, will not be amortized. The carrying value of the intangible assets will be evaluated by us for impairment at least annually or upon the occurrence of an event which may indicated that the carrying amount may be greater than its fair value. If impaired, we will write down such impairment. In addition, the useful life of the intangible assets will be evaluated by us at least annually or upon the occurrence of an event which may indicate that the useful life may be definitive and we will commence amortization over such useful life.

We have evaluated the fair value of our intangible assets and determined that it exceeds the carrying value based on our knowledge of the potential use of the lithium that we plan to produce in the existing market. Although we are at an early stage of bringing the lithium process to produce revenues and cannot accurately forecast revenues, we believe that the net cash flow to be derived from the lithium will exceed the carrying value.

Income (Loss) per Common Share. Basic net income (loss) per share was computed by dividing the net income (loss) for the period by the basic weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share was computed by dividing the net income (loss) for the period by the weighted average number and any potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period.

Share-Based Compensation. We recognize compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees, directors and others based on the estimated fair values on the date of the grant. Options are valued using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model using the market price of our common stock on the date of valuation, an expected dividend yield of zero, the remaining period or maturity date of the warrants and the expected volatility of our common stock.

Deferred Income Taxes. Deferred income taxes are provided for temporary differences between financial statement and income tax reporting under the liability method, using expected tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not, that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

New Accounting Pronouncements. We do not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements. For more information, please see Note 2, "Significant and Critical Accounting Policies and Practices - Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Our audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are included as a separate section of this report beginning on page F-1.

ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

On March 21, 2011, we were informed by our then independent registered public accounting firm, Most & Company, LLP, that it has combined its practice with Schulman, Wolfson & Abruzzo, LLP, effective as of January 10, 2011. As a result, Most & Company resigned as our independent registered public accounting firm and Schulman, Wolfson, as successor to Most & Company, became our current independent registered public accounting firm. The engagement of Schulman Wolfson was approved by our board of directors acting as our audit committee. For additional information with respect to our change in certifying accountant, please see our Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 22, 2011, filed with the SEC on March 23, 2011.

On March 10, 2015, Schulman Lobel Zand Katzen Williams & Blackman LLP (formerly Schulman Wolfson & Abruzzo, LLP) ("Schulman") was dismissed as our independent registered public accounting firm. Our board of directors approved the dismissal of Schulman.

Schulman's reports on our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor were they qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles, except that the reports of Schulman on our financial statements for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 contained an explanatory paragraph which noted that there was substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and through March 10, 2015, there were no disagreements with Schulman on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Schulman, would have caused it to make reference thereto in connection with its reports on the financial statements for such years. During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and through March 10, 2015, there were no matters that were either the subject of a disagreement as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K or a reportable event as described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

New Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

On March 10, 2015, our board of directors, acting in the capacity of an audit committee, engaged Li and Company, PC ("Li") as our new independent registered public accounting firm to act as the principal accountant to audit our financial statements. During our fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and through March 10, 2015, neither we nor anyone acting on our behalf consulted with Li regarding the application of accounting principles to a specific completed or proposed transaction or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our financial statements, and no written report or oral advice was provided that Li concluded was an important factor considered by us in reaching a decision as to any such accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue.

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our President and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our President and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2012 were not effective, due to the material weaknesses discussed below, to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our President and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and

- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Because of the inherent limitations of internal control, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our system of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012. In making this assessment, our management used the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission COSO). Based on our assessment and the criteria set forth by COSO, our management believes that we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 due to the material weaknesses discussed below.

The aforementioned evaluation identified material weaknesses that relate to the fact that that our overall financial reporting structure, internal accounting information systems and current staffing levels are not sufficient to support our financial reporting requirements. To address the weaknesses, we performed additional analyses and other post-closing procedures to ensure that our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, our management believes that the financial statements included in this report fairly present in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

As noted above, the issues that resulted from these weaknesses were properly addressed before the completion of our consolidated financial statements. In addition, our management is working to identify and implement corrective actions where required to improve our internal controls, including the enhancement of our systems and procedures to assure that the weaknesses noted above are corrected. We are working to remedy our deficiency.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Our management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only our management's report in this annual report.

ITEM 9B. Other Information

None

PART III

ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The following table shows the positions held by our board of directors and executive officers, and their ages, as of September 10, 2015:

Name	Age	Position
Jerome I. Feldman	83	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
George McKeegan	63	Vice President, Secretary, General Counsel and Director
Steven M. Payne	57	Director

The principal occupations for the past five years (and, in some instances, for prior years) of each of our directors and executive officers are as follows:

Jerome I. Feldman became our Chairman of the Board in December 2008 (he previously was the Vice Chairman) and our Chief Executive Officer in March 2011, and has been a member of our board of directors and our Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since September 2006. Mr. Feldman founded GP Strategies Corp., which provides training, engineering and consulting services to the automotive, steel, energy and government industries, in 1959 and served as its Chief Executive Officer from 1959 until April 2005, Chairman of the Board from 1999 until April 2005, and President from 1959 until 2001. He has been Chairman of the Board of Five Star Products, Inc., a paint and hardware distributor, from 1994 until June 2007, a director of GSE Systems, Inc., a leading global provider of real-time simulation and training solution to the power, process, manufacturing and government sectors, since 1994, Chairman of the Board of GSE Systems since 1997, and Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of National Patent Development Corp., which was devoted to searching out new inventions and assisting major corporations in licensing their technologies, from 2004 until June 2007. He was a director of Valera Pharmaceuticals, a specialty pharmaceutical company, from January 2005 until April 2007. Mr. Feldman is also Chairman of the New England Colleges Fund and a Trustee of Northern Westchester Hospital Foundation. Mr. Feldman is a minority owner of MXL Industries, Inc. and MXL Leasing, LP. He has a B.A. degree from Indiana University and an LL.B degree from New York University.

As the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Feldman leads the board and guides our company. Mr. Feldman brings extensive industry knowledge to our company and a deep background in technology growth companies.

George McKeegan has been our Vice President or Executive Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel, and a member of our board of directors since May 2006. Since 1986, Mr. McKeegan has led McKeegan & Shearer, P.C., a law firm engaged in the general practice of civil law, and specializing in litigation and corporate counseling. Prior to that, he served as Vice President at Citibank, N.A. and as an Assistant District Attorney with the New York County District Attorney's Office. He received a B.A. degree from Fordham College and a J.D. degree from the University of Michigan. Mr. McKeegan's almost 30 years of working experience in corporate controls and governance makes him well qualified to be a member of our board.

Steven M. Payne has been a member of our board of directors since May 2006, and was our President from May 2006 to December 2012. Since 1976, Mr. Payne has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Quatro Foods Inc., a food service enterprise. He is a director and past Board President of Carbondale Main Street, Inc., a local downtown redevelopment corporation, and a director of the Southern Illinois Entrepreneurship and Business Development Center at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, Illinois. Mr. Payne is also President of 13 West LLC, a developer and operator of Mini Storage facilities. He attended Southern Illinois University. Mr. Payne's experience in running businesses and advising entrepreneurial ventures makes him well qualified to be a member of our board.

In December 2011, Ogden Reid, who had been a director of our company since December 2008, resigned as a director.

Our directors are divided into three classes. At each annual meeting of stockholders, directors are elected to succeed those directors whose terms expire and are elected for a term of office to expire at the third succeeding annual meeting of stockholders after their election. Under our bylaws, the number of directors constituting the entire board of directors shall be fixed, from time to time, by the directors then in office, who may decrease or increase the number of directors by majority action without soliciting stockholder approval. We do not currently pay compensation to directors for service in that capacity.

Committees of the Board

We have not established an audit committee, compensation committee or nominations and governance committee, and we are not required to do so since our shares are not listed on a national securities exchange.

Indebtedness of Directors and Executive Officers

None of our directors or executive officers or their respective associates or affiliates is indebted to us.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships among our current directors and executive officers.

Legal Proceedings

No officer, director, persons nominated for such positions, promoter or significant employee has been involved in the last ten years in any of the following:

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

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

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

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

- Being the subject of, or a party to, any Federal or State judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of (i) any Federal or state securities or commodities law or regulation, (ii) any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order or (iii) any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; and

- Being the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization, any registered entity, or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

Code of Ethics

In December 2007, we adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that applies to all of our executive officers, directors and employees. The Code of Ethics and Business Conduct codifies the business and ethical principles that govern all aspects of our business. Our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct is available without charge to any stockholder who makes a written request for a copy.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Rules adopted by the SEC under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, require our officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of our equity securities, to file reports of their ownership, and changes in ownership, of such securities with the SEC on Forms 3, 4 or 5, as appropriate. Such persons are required by the regulations of the SEC to furnish us with copies of all forms they file pursuant to Section 16(a).

We believe that all of the officers, directors, and owners of more than ten percent of the outstanding shares of our common stock complied with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act for the year ended December 31, 2012.

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth, for the most recent fiscal year and prior fiscal year, all cash compensation paid, distributed or accrued, including salary and bonus amounts, for services rendered to us by our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and two other executive officers in such year who received or are entitled to receive remuneration in excess of $100,000 during the stated period and any individuals for whom disclosure would have been made in this table but for the fact that the individual was not serving as an executive officer as at December 31, 2012:

Name and Principal Position (a)	Year (b)	Salary ($) (c)	Bonus ($) (d)	Stock Awards ($) (e)	Option Awards ($) (f)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (4) (g)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($) (h)	All Other Compensation ($) (i)	Total ($) (j)
Jerome I. Feldman	2012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	2011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George McKeegan	2012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel	2011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steven M. Payne	2012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Former President	2011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table summarizes equity awards outstanding at December 31, 2012, for each of the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table above:

Name (a)	Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable (b)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable (c)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options (#) (d)	Option Exercise Price ($) (e)	Option Expiration Date (f)	Stock Awards: Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#) (g)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested ($) (h)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#) (i)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested ($) (j)
Jerome I. Feldman Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George McKeegan Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steven M. Payne Former President	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Employment Agreements

As of December 31, 2012, and through the date of this report, we have no employment agreements in place with any person.

Director Compensation

Directors currently receive no compensation for serving on our board of directors, other than reimbursement of reasonable expenses for attendance at board meetings.

Director Compensation

Name (a)	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash ($) (b)	Stock Awards ($) (e)	Option Awards ($) (f)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compen-sation ($) (g)	Nonqualified Deferred Compen-sation Earnings ($) (h)	All Other Compen-sation ($) (i)	Total ($) (j)

Jerome I. Feldman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George McKeegan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steven M. Payne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The table below sets forth the beneficial ownership of our common stock, as of September 10, 2015, by:

- all of our directors and executive officers, individually,
- all of our directors and executive officers, as a group, and
- all persons who beneficially owned more than 5% of our outstanding common stock.

The beneficial ownership of each person was calculated based on 27,821,030 shares of our common stock outstanding as of September 10, 2015, according to the record ownership listings as of that date and the verifications we solicited and received from each director and executive officer. The SEC has defined "beneficial ownership" to mean more than ownership in the usual sense. For example, a person has beneficial ownership of a share not only if he owns it in the usual sense, but also if he has the power to vote, sell or otherwise dispose of the share. Beneficial ownership also includes the number of shares that a person has the right to acquire within 60 days of September 10, 2015, pursuant to the exercise of options or warrants or the conversion of notes, debentures or other indebtedness, but excludes stock appreciation rights. Two or more persons might count as beneficial owners of the same share. Unless otherwise noted, the address of the following persons listed below is c/o alpha-En Corporation, 120 White Plains Road, Suite 425, Tarrytown, New York 10591.

Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that all persons named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock beneficially owned by them.

Name	Position	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned	Percent of Common Stock Beneficially Owned
5% Stockholder:			
Michael D. Feldman	Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	3,765,000	13.5%
Directors and Executive Officers:			
Jerome I. Feldman	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	7,320,000	26.3%
George McKeegan	Vice President, Secretary, General Counsel and Director	750,000	2.7%
Steven M. Payne	Director	4,667,900	16.8%
All directors and executive officers as a group (3 persons)		12,737,900	46.1%

Change in Control

There are no arrangements currently in effect which may result in our "change in control," as that term is defined by the provisions of Item 403(c) of Regulation S-K.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Under our Stock Option and Long Term Incentive Compensation Plan (the Plan), as amended, there are 2,750,000 shares reserved for issuance under the Plan to key employees, directors and consultants. Grants may be stock options, SAR's, restricted stock or stock bonuses. Only employees may receive incentive awards. Exercise prices of incentive stock option grants shall not be less than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of the grant. Stock options may be exercised subject to continued employment and certain other conditions. We can determine all other terms of an award under the Plan, including vesting and term, provided, however, that the terms of a stock option grant under the Plan may not be for more than ten years from the date of grant. As of September 10, 2015, all 2,750,000 stock options are available for issuance under the Plan and, as of that date, there were no outstanding grants under the Plan.

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2012, with respect to the shares of common stock that may have been issued under our existing equity compensation plan.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category	Number of shares of common stock to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	—	—	2,750,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2,750,000

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

As of December 31, 2011, loan payable-stockholder/officer was $130,001 payable on demand. The loan bears interest at 5%, per annum. For the year ended December 31, 2011, interest expense on the loan payable-stockholder/officer was $5,288. On January 1, 2012, the loan was converted into an advance with no interest to be charged. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we were advanced $12,050.

We have been provided office space by our Chief Executive Officer at no cost. Management determined that such cost is nominal and did not recognize the rent expense in our financial statements.

Director Independence

Our three current directors are not "independent" as they are or recently were executive officers of our company.

PART IV

ITEM 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Effective as of January 10, 2011, our independent registered public accounting firm, Most & Company, LLP, combined its practice with Schulman Lobel Zand Katzen Williams & Blackman LLP (formerly Schulman Wolfson & Abruzzo, LLP) ("Schulman"). As a result, Most & Company resigned as our independent registered public accounting firm and Schulman, as successor to Most & Company, became our independent registered public accounting firm. The engagement of Schulman was approved by our board of directors acting as our audit committee. Schulman served as our independent auditors for the year ended December 31, 2011. On March 10, 2015, Schulman was dismissed as our independent registered public accounting firm. Our board approved the dismissal of Schulman.

On March 10, 2015, our board of directors, acting in the capacity of an audit committee, engaged Li and Company, PC as our new independent registered public accounting firm. Li and Company, PC served as our independent auditors for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Audit Fees

Audit fees are those fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of the annual financial statements and reviews of the financial statements included in Forms 10-Q. For the year ended December 31, 2012, $3,750 in audit fees were billed by Li and Company, PC and, for the year ended December 31, 2011, $25,875 in audit fees were billed by Schulman related to the audit and reviews of our financial statements.

Audit-related Fees

Audit-related fees are fees billed for professional services other than the audit of our financial statements. For the year ended December 31, 2012, no audit-related fees were billed by Li and Company, PC and, for the year ended December 31, 2011, no audit-related fees were billed by Schulman.

Tax Fees

Tax fees are those fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance, including preparation of corporate federal and state income tax returns, tax advice and tax planning. For the year ended December 31, 2012, no tax fees were billed by Li and Company, PC and, for the year ended December 31, 2011, no tax fees were billed by Schulman.

All Other Fees

No other fees were billed by our independent auditors in 2012 and 2011.

Audit Committee

We have not established an audit committee. Our board of directors approved the services rendered and fees charged by our independent auditors. Our board of directors has reviewed and discussed our audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, with our management. In addition, our board of directors has discussed with Li and Company, PC, our independent registered public accountants, the matters required to be discussed by Statement of Auditing Standards No. 61 (Communications with Audit Committee). Our board of directors also has received the written disclosures and the letter from as required by the Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1 (Independence Discussions with Audit Committees) and our board of directors has discussed the independence of Li and Company, PC with that firm.

Based on our board of directors' review of the matters noted above and its discussions with our independent auditors and our management, our board of directors approved that the audited financial statements included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Policy for Pre-Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services

Our board of directors' policy is to pre-approve all audit services and all non-audit services that our independent auditor is permitted to perform for us under applicable federal securities regulations. As permitted by the applicable regulations, our board of directors' policy utilizes a combination of specific pre-approval on a case-by-case basis of individual engagements of the independent auditor and general pre-approval of certain categories of engagements up to predetermined dollar thresholds that are reviewed annually by our board of directors. Specific pre-approval is mandatory for the annual financial statement audit engagement, among others.

The pre-approval policy was implemented effective in fiscal 2001. All engagements of the independent auditor to perform any audit services and non-audit services since that date have been pre-approved by our board of directors in accordance with the pre-approval policy. The policy has not been waived in any instance. All engagements of the independent auditor to perform any audit services and non-audit services prior to the date the pre-approval policy was implemented were approved by our board of directors in accordance its normal functions.

ITEM 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation. (1)
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation. (2)
3.3	By-Laws. (1)
21.1*	Subsidiaries of alpha-En Corporation.
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13(a)-14(a).
32.1*	Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Filed herewith.

(1) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with registration of securities on Form 10-SB, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 10, 1997.

(2) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with quarterly report on Form 10-Q, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on August 14, 2008.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: September 11, 2015

ALPHA-EN CORPORATION

By: /s/ Jerome I. Feldman
Jerome I. Feldman
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal executive, financial and accounting officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Jerome I. Feldman Jerome I. Feldman	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (principal executive, financial and accounting officer)	September 11, 2015
/s/ George McKeegan George McKeegan	Vice President, Secretary, General Counsel and Director	September 11, 2015
/s/ Steven M. Payne Steven M. Payne	Director	September 11, 2015

Alpha-En Corporation

December 31, 2012 and 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Alpha-En Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Alpha-En Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2012, a net loss and net cash used in operating activities for the year then ended. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to these matters are also described in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/Li and Company, PC
Li and Company, PC

Skillman, New Jersey
September 11, 2015

Alpha-En Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	620	376
Prepaid expenses	-	3,078
Total Current Assets	620	3,454
TOTAL ASSETS	620	3,454
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued expenses	125,807	139,873
Note payable	-	1,385
Note payable - related party	-	130,001
Advances from related parties	142,051	-
Total Current Liabilities	267,858	271,259
TOTAL LIABILITIES	267,858	271,259
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Preferred stock par value $0.01: 2,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	-	-
Class B common stock no par value: 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock par value $0.01: 35,000,000 shares authorized; 28,265,474 and 27,821,030 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	282,654	278,210.00
Additional paid-In capital	7,793,659	7,788,103.00
Accumulated deficit	(8,274,168)	(8,264,735.00)
Treasury stock at cost: 798,918 shares	(69,383)	(69,383.00)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(267,238)	(267,805)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	$ 620	$ 3,454

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Alpha-En Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011
Revenue	$ -	$ -
Operating Expenses		
Research and development	-	70,000
Professional fees	4,950	116,699
General and administrative expenses	4,483	18,992
Impairment of intangible asset	-	250,000
Total Operating Expenses	9,433	455,691
Loss from Operations	(9,433)	(455,691)
Other (Income) Expenses		
Interest expense	-	5,288
Participation rights	-	(1,002)
Forgiveness of debt	-	(27,558)
Other Income (Expenses), net	-	(23,272)
Loss before income tax peovision	(9,433)	(432,419)
Income tax provision	-	-
Net loss	$ (9,433)	(432,419)
Earnings Per Share - basic and diluted	$ (0.00)	$ (0.02)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding: - basic and diluted	27,042,734	27,821,030

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Alpha-En Corporation
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
For the Year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	Treasury Stock		Total Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Shares	Amount	Equity (Deficit)
Balance, December 31, 2010	27,821,030	$278,210	$ 7,718,103	$ (7,832,316)	798,918	$(69,383)	$ 94,614
Common stock issued for investor relations	300,000	3,000	123,000				126,000
Options granted for research and development			70,000				70,000
Cancellation of common stock issued for investor relations	(300,000)	(3,000)	(123,000)				(126,000)
Net loss				(432,419)			(432,419)
Balance, December 31, 2011	27,821,030	278,210	7,788,103	(8,264,735)	798,918	(69,383)	(267,805)
Shares issued for cash at $0.0225 per share on December 14, 2012	444,444	4,444	5,556				10,000
Net loss				(9,433)			(9,433)
Balance, December 31, 2012	28,265,474	$282,654	$ 7,793,659	$ (8,274,168)	798,918	$(69,383)	$ (267,238)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Alpha-En Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(9,433)	$ (432,419)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Impairment of intangible asset	-	250,000
Option granted for research and development	-	70,000
Amortization	-	18,515
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	3,078	(18,466)
Accrued expenses	(14,066)	39,055
Net cash used in operating activities	(20,421)	(73,315)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from notes payable	-	10,557
Repayments of notes payable	-	(9,172)
Proceeds from (repayments to) notes payable - related party	(1,385)	128,008
Advances from (repayments to) stockholder	12,050	(56,506)
Proceeds from sale of common shares	10,000	-
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	20,665	72,887
NET CHANGE IN CASH	244	(428)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	376	804
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	620	$ 376
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:		
Interest paid	$ -	$ -
Income tax paid	$ -	$ -

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 1 - Organization and Operations

Alpha-En Corporation (Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on March 7, 1997 and had operated through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Avenue Pictures, Inc. and its subsidiaries and Wombat Productions, Inc. through May 2, 2006.

From May 2, 2006 through February 24, 2009, the Company had been inactive.

On February 25, 2009, the Company was granted a license for an exclusive, worldwide, transferable, perpetual license to use certain proprietary technology for the processing of lithium for use in batteries and other fields.

Commencing in October 2010, working through a third party, the Company conducted a series of tests to determine if the process works and, based on the results, believes that the process is workable and commercially feasible.

Note 2 - Significant and Critical Accounting Policies and Practices

Management of the Company is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies and the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. Critical accounting policies and practices are those that are both most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results and require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company's significant and critical accounting policies and practices are disclosed below as required by generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis of Presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP").

Use of Estimates and Assumptions and Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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 disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date(s) of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period(s).

Critical accounting estimates are estimates for which (a) the nature of the estimate is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change and (b) the impact of the estimate on financial condition or operating performance is material. The Company's critical accounting estimates and assumptions affecting the financial statements were:

(i) *Assumption as a going concern*: Management assumes that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

(ii) *Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets*: Management assumes that the realization of the Company's net deferred tax assets resulting from its net operating loss ("NOL") carry–forwards for Federal income tax purposes that may be offset against future taxable income was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are offset by a full valuation allowance. Management made this assumption based on (a) the Company has incurred recurring losses, (b) general economic conditions, and (c) its ability to raise additional funds to support its daily operations by way of a public or private offering, among other factors.

(iii) *Estimates and assumptions used in valuation of equity instruments*: Management estimates expected term of share options and similar instruments, expected volatility of the Company's common shares and the method used to estimate it, expected annual rate of quarterly dividends, and risk free rate(s) to value share options and similar instruments.

These significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to these estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such evaluations, if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly.

Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company applies the guidance of Topic 810 "Consolidation" of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to determine whether and how to consolidate another entity. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 810-10-15-10 all majority-owned subsidiaries—all entities in which a parent has a controlling financial interest—shall be consolidated except (1) when control does not rest with the parent, the majority owner; (2) if the parent is a broker-dealer within the scope of Topic 940 and control is likely to be temporary; (3) consolidation by an investment company within the scope of Topic 946 of a non-investment-company investee. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 810-10-15-8, the usual condition for a controlling financial interest is ownership of a majority voting interest, and, therefore, as a general rule ownership by one reporting entity, directly or indirectly, of more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting shares of another entity is a condition pointing toward consolidation. The power to control may also exist with a lesser percentage of ownership, for example, by contract, lease, agreement with other stockholders, or by court decree. The Company consolidates all less-than-majority-owned subsidiaries, if any, in which the parent's power to control exists.

The consolidated financial statements include all accounts of the entities as of the reporting period ending date(s) and for the reporting period(s) as follows:

Name of consolidated subsidiary or entity	State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization	Date of incorporation or formation (date of acquisition, if applicable)	Attributable interest
Avenue Pictures, Inc.	Delaware	April 28, 1992 (September 30, 1996)	100%
Wombat Productions, Inc.	Delaware	March 7, 1997	100%

The consolidated financial statements include all accounts of the Company and its inactive consolidated subsidiaries as of the reporting period ending date.

All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company follows paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1 Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

Level 2 Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3 Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses, and accrued expenses approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Related Parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the Related parties include a. affiliates of the Company ("Affiliate" means, with respect to any specified Person, any other Person that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such Person, as such terms are used in and construed under Rule 405 under the Securities Act); b. entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825–10–15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c. trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d. principal owners of the Company; e. management of the Company; f. other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g. other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved; b. a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and d. amount due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitment and Contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed.

Revenue Recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Stock-Based Compensation for Obtaining Employee Services

The Company accounts for share-based payment transactions issued to employees under the guidance of the Topic 718 Compensation—Stock Compensation of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC Topic 718").

Pursuant to ASC Section 718-10-20 an employee is an individual over whom the grantor of a share-based compensation award exercises or has the right to exercise sufficient control to establish an employer-employee relationship based on common law as illustrated in case law and currently under U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") Revenue Ruling 87-41. A non-employee director does not satisfy this definition of employee. Nevertheless, non-employee directors acting in their role as members of a board of directors are treated as employees if those directors were elected by the employer's shareholders or appointed to a board position that will be filled by shareholder election when the existing term expires. However, that requirement applies only to awards granted to non-employee directors for their services as directors. Awards granted to non-employee directors for other services shall be accounted for as awards to non-employees.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 718-10-30-2 and 718-10-30-3 a share-based payment transaction with employees shall be measured based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued and an entity shall account for the compensation cost from share-based payment transactions with employees in accordance with the fair value-based method, i.e., the cost of services received from employees in exchange for awards of share-based compensation generally shall be measured based on the grant-date fair value of the equity instruments issued or the fair value of the liabilities incurred/settled.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 718-10-30-6 and 718-10-30-9 the measurement objective for equity instruments awarded to employees is to estimate the fair value at the grant date of the equity instruments that the entity is obligated to issue when employees have rendered the requisite service and satisfied any other conditions necessary to earn the right to benefit from the instruments (for example, to exercise share options). That estimate is based on the share price and other pertinent factors, such as expected volatility, at the grant date. As such, the fair value of an equity share option or similar instrument shall be estimated using a valuation technique such as an option pricing model. For this purpose, a similar instrument is one whose fair value differs from its intrinsic value, that is, an instrument that has time value.

If the Company's common shares are traded in one of the national exchanges the grant-date share price of the Company's common stock will be used to measure the fair value of the common shares issued, however, if the Company's common shares are thinly traded the use of share prices established in its most recent private placement memorandum ("PPM"), or weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-55-21 if an observable market price is not available for a share option or similar instrument with the same or similar terms and conditions, an entity shall estimate the fair value of that instrument using a valuation technique or model that meets the requirements in paragraph 718-10-55-11 and takes into account, at a minimum, all of the following factors:

a. The exercise price of the option.

b. The expected term of the option, taking into account both the contractual term of the option and the effects of employees' expected exercise and post-vesting employment termination behavior: The expected life of options and similar instruments represents the period of time the option and/or warrant are expected to be outstanding. Pursuant to paragraph 718-10-S99-1, it may be appropriate to use the *simplified method*, *i.e., expected term = ((vesting term + original contractual term) / 2)*, if (i) A company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term due to the limited period of time its equity shares have been publicly traded; (ii) A company significantly changes the terms of its share option grants or the types of employees that receive share option grants such that its historical exercise data may no longer provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term; or (iii) A company has or expects to have significant structural changes in its business such that its historical exercise data may no longer provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term. The Company uses the simplified method to calculate expected term of share options and similar instruments as the company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.

c. The current price of the underlying share.

d. The expected volatility of the price of the underlying share for the expected term of the option. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-55-25 a newly publicly traded entity might base expectations about future volatility on the average volatilities of similar entities for an appropriate period following their going public. A nonpublic entity might base its expected volatility on the average volatilities of otherwise similar public entities. For purposes of identifying otherwise similar entities, an entity would likely consider characteristics such as industry, stage of life cycle, size, and financial leverage. Because of the effects of diversification that are present in an industry sector index, the volatility of an index should not be substituted for the average of volatilities of otherwise similar entities in a fair value measurement. Pursuant to paragraph 718-10-S99-1 if shares of a company are thinly traded the use of weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as the volatility calculation using daily observations for such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market. The Company uses the average historical volatility of the comparable companies over the expected term of the share options or similar instruments as its expected volatility.

e. The expected dividends on the underlying share for the expected term of the option. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.

f. The risk-free interest rate(s) for the expected term of the option. Pursuant to ASC 718-10-55-28 a U.S. entity issuing an option on its own shares must use as the risk-free interest rates the implied yields currently available from the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon yield curve over the contractual term of the option if the entity is using a lattice model incorporating the option's contractual term. If the entity is using a closed-form model, the risk-free interest rate is the implied yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term equal to the expected term used as the assumption in the model.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 718-10-30-11 and 718-10-30-17 a restriction that stems from the forfeitability of instruments to which employees have not yet earned the right, such as the inability either to exercise a non-vested equity share option or to sell non-vested shares, is not reflected in estimating the fair value of the related instruments at the grant date. Instead, those restrictions are taken into account by recognizing compensation cost only for awards for which employees render the requisite service and a non-vested equity share or non-vested equity share unit awarded to an employee shall be measured at its fair value as if it were vested and issued on the grant date.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 718-10-35-2 and 718-10-35-3 the compensation cost for an award of share-based employee compensation classified as equity shall be recognized over the requisite service period, with a corresponding credit to equity (generally, paid-in capital). The requisite service period is the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for an award, which often is the vesting period. The total amount of compensation cost recognized at the end of the requisite service period for an award of share-based compensation shall be based on the number of instruments for which the requisite service has been rendered (that is, for which the requisite service period has been completed). An entity shall base initial accruals of compensation cost on the estimated number of instruments for which the requisite service is expected to be rendered. That estimate shall be revised if subsequent information indicates that the actual number of instruments is likely to differ from previous estimates. The cumulative effect on current and prior periods of a change in the estimated number of instruments for which the requisite service is expected to be or has been rendered shall be recognized in compensation cost in the period of the change. Previously recognized compensation cost shall not be reversed if an employee share option (or share unit) for which the requisite service has been rendered expires unexercised (or unconverted).

Under the requirement of ASC Paragraph 718-10-35-8 the Company made a policy decision to recognize compensation cost for an award with only service conditions that has a graded vesting schedule on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

Equity Instruments Issued to Parties Other Than Employees for Acquiring Goods or Services

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to parties other than employees for acquiring goods or services under the guidance of Sub-topic 505-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Sub-topic 505-50").

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-25-7, if fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (no specific performance is required by the grantee to retain those equity instruments), then, because of the elimination of any obligation on the part of the counterparty to earn the equity instruments, a measurement date has been reached. A grantor shall recognize the equity instruments when they are issued (in most cases, when the agreement is entered into). Whether the corresponding cost is an immediate expense or a prepaid asset (or whether the debit should be characterized as contra-equity under the requirements of paragraph 505-50-45-1) depends on the specific facts and circumstances. Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-45-1, a grantor may conclude that an asset (other than a note or a receivable) has been received in return for fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (and no specific performance is required by the grantee in order to retain those equity instruments). Such an asset shall not be displayed as contra-equity by the grantor of the equity instruments. The transferability (or lack thereof) of the equity instruments shall not affect the balance sheet display of the asset. This guidance is limited to transactions in which equity instruments are transferred to other than employees in exchange for goods or services.

Pursuant to Paragraphs 505-50-25-8 and 505-50-25-9, an entity may grant fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are exercisable by the grantee only after a specified period of time if the terms of the agreement provide for earlier exercisability if the grantee achieves specified performance conditions. Any measured cost of the transaction shall be recognized in the same period(s) and in the same manner as if the entity had paid cash for the goods or services or used cash rebates as a sales discount instead of paying with, or using, the equity instruments. A recognized asset, expense, or sales discount shall not be reversed if a stock option that the counterparty has the right to exercise expires unexercised.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 505-50-30-2 and 505-50-30-11 share-based payment transactions with nonemployees shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The issuer shall measure the fair value of the equity instruments in these transactions using the stock price and other measurement assumptions as of the earlier of the following dates, referred to as the measurement date: (a) The date at which a commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the equity instruments is reached (a performance commitment); or (b) The date at which the counterparty's performance is complete. If the Company’s common shares are traded in one of the national exchanges the grant-date share price of the Company’s common stock will be used to measure the fair value of the common shares issued, however, if the Company’s common shares are thinly traded the use of share prices established in the Company’s most recent private placement memorandum (“PPM”), or weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-55-21 if an observable market price is not available for a share option or similar instrument with the same or similar terms and conditions, an entity shall estimate the fair value of that instrument using a valuation technique or model that meets the requirements in paragraph 718-10-55-11 and takes into account, at a minimum, all of the following factors:

a. The exercise price of the option.

b. The expected term of the option, taking into account both the contractual term of the option and the effects of employees' expected exercise and post-vesting employment termination behavior: Pursuant to Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(i) of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification the expected term of share options and similar instruments represents the period of time the options and similar instruments are expected to be outstanding taking into consideration of the contractual term of the instruments and holder's expected exercise behavior into the fair value (or calculated value) of the instruments. The Company uses historical data to estimate holder's expected exercise behavior. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the contractual term of the share options and similar instruments is used as the expected term of share options and similar instruments as the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.

c. The current price of the underlying share.

d. The expected volatility of the price of the underlying share for the expected term of the option. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-55-25 a newly publicly traded entity might base expectations about future volatility on the average volatilities of similar entities for an appropriate period following their going public. A nonpublic entity might base its expected volatility on the average volatilities of otherwise similar public entities. For purposes of identifying otherwise similar entities, an entity would likely consider characteristics such as industry, stage of life cycle, size, and financial leverage. Because of the effects of diversification that are present in an industry sector index, the volatility of an index should not be substituted for the average of volatilities of otherwise similar entities in a fair value measurement. Pursuant to paragraph 718-10-S99-1 if shares of a company are thinly traded the use of weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as the volatility calculation using daily observations for such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market. The Company uses the average historical volatility of the comparable companies over the expected term of the share options or similar instruments as its expected volatility.

e. The expected dividends on the underlying share for the expected term of the option. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.

f. The risk-free interest rate(s) for the expected term of the option. Pursuant to ASC 718-10-55-28 a U.S. entity issuing an option on its own shares must use as the risk-free interest rates the implied yields currently available from the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon yield curve over the contractual term of the option if the entity is using a lattice model incorporating the option's contractual term. If the entity is using a closed-form model, the risk-free interest rate is the implied yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term equal to the expected term used as the assumption in the model.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-S99-1, if the Company receives a right to receive future services in exchange for unvested, forfeitable equity instruments, those equity instruments are treated as unissued for accounting purposes until the future services are received (that is, the instruments are not considered issued until they vest). Consequently, there would be no recognition at the measurement date and no entry should be recorded.

Deferred Tax Assets and Income Tax Provision

The Company accounts for income taxes under Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

The estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities are reported in the accompanying balance sheets, as well as tax credit carry-backs and carry-forwards. The Company periodically reviews the recoverability of deferred tax assets recorded on its balance sheets and provides valuation allowances as management deems necessary.

Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged upon an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In addition, the Company operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. If actual taxable income by tax jurisdiction varies from estimates, additional allowances or reversals of reserves may be necessary.

Tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions

The Company discloses tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions pursuant to the ASC Paragraph 740-10-50-15.

Earnings per Share

Earnings per share ("EPS") is the amount of earnings attributable to each share of common stock. For convenience, the term is used to refer to either earnings or loss per share. EPS is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 260-10-45-10 through 260-10-45-16 Basic EPS shall be computed by dividing income available to common stockholders (the numerator) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. Income available to common stockholders shall be computed by deducting both the dividends declared in the period on preferred stock (whether or not paid) and the dividends accumulated for the period on cumulative preferred stock (whether or not earned) from income from continuing operations (if that amount appears in the income statement) and also from net income. The computation of diluted EPS is similar to the computation of basic EPS except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares had been issued during the period to reflect the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through contingent shares issuance arrangement, stock options or warrants.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 260-10-45-45-21 through 260-10-45-45-23 Diluted EPS shall be based on the most advantageous conversion rate or exercise price from the standpoint of the security holder. The dilutive effect of outstanding call options and warrants (and their equivalents) issued by the reporting entity shall be reflected in diluted EPS by application of the treasury stock method unless the provisions of paragraphs 260-10-45-35 through 45-36 and 260-10-55-8 through 55-11 require that another method be applied. Equivalents of options and warrants include non-vested stock granted to employees, stock purchase contracts, and partially paid stock subscriptions (see paragraph 260–10–55–23). Anti-dilutive contracts, such as purchased put options and purchased call options, shall be excluded from diluted EPS. Under the treasury stock method: a. Exercise of options and warrants shall be assumed at the beginning of the period (or at time of issuance, if later) and common shares shall be assumed to be issued. b. The proceeds from exercise shall be assumed to be used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period. (See paragraphs 260-10-45-29 and 260-10-55-4 through 55-5.) c. The incremental shares (the difference between the number of shares assumed issued and the number of shares assumed purchased) shall be included in the denominator of the diluted EPS computation.

There were 1,056,500 potentially dilutive common shares outstanding for the reporting period ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

Cash Flows Reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15 *"Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern ("ASU 2014-15").*

In connection with preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, an entity's management should evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the *financial statements are issued* (or within one year after the date that the *financial statements are available to be issued* when applicable). Management's evaluation should be based on relevant conditions and events that are known and reasonably knowable at the date that the *financial statements are issued* (or at the date that the *financial statements are available to be issued* when applicable). Substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern exists when relevant conditions and events, considered in the aggregate, indicate that it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). The term *probable* is used consistently with its use in Topic 450, Contingencies.

When management identifies conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, management should consider whether its plans that are intended to mitigate those relevant conditions or events will alleviate the substantial doubt. The mitigating effect of management's plans should be considered only to the extent that (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented and, if so, (2) it is probable that the plans will mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, but the substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following (or refer to similar information disclosed elsewhere in the footnotes):

a. Principal conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (before consideration of management's plans)
b. Management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations
c. Management's plans that alleviated substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and substantial doubt is not alleviated after consideration of management's plans, an entity should include a statement in the footnotes indicating that there is *substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern* within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). Additionally, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following:

a. Principal conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern
b. Management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations
c. Management's plans that are intended to mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The amendments in this Update are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted.

In January 2015, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-01 "*Income Statement —Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20)*: *Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items" ("ASU 2015-01").*

This Update eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items and the requirements in Subtopic 225-20 for reporting entities to separately classify, present, and disclose extraordinary events and transactions.

The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption.

In February 2015, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-02 "*Consolidation (Topic 810) - Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis" ("ASU 2015-02")* to improve certain areas of consolidation guidance for reporting organizations (i.e., public, private, and not-for-profit) that are required to evaluate whether to consolidate certain legal entities such as limited partnerships, limited liability corporations, and securitization structures (e.g., collateralized debt/loan obligations).

All legal entities are subject to reevaluation under the revised consolidation model. Specifically, the amendments:

- Eliminating the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership.
- Eliminating the indefinite deferral of FASB Statement No. 167, thereby reducing the number of Variable Interest Entity (VIE) consolidation models from four to two (including the limited partnership consolidation model).
- Clarifying when fees paid to a decision maker should be a factor to include in the consolidation of VIEs. Note: a VIE is a legal entity in which consolidation is not based on a majority of voting rights.
- Amending the guidance for assessing how related party relationships affect VIE consolidation analysis.
- Excluding certain money market funds from the consolidation guidance.

The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, when adopted, will have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Note 3 – Going Concern

The Company has elected to adopt early application of Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, *"Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern ("ASU 2014-15")*.

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

As reflected in the consolidated financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2012, a net loss and net cash used in operating activities for the reporting period then ended. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company is attempting to further implement its business plan and generate sufficient revenue; however, the Company's cash position may not be sufficient to support its daily operations. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to further implement its business plan and generate sufficient revenue and in its ability to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to further implement its business plan and generate sufficient revenue and its ability to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 4 – Intangible Assets

On February 25, 2009, the Company was granted an exclusive, worldwide, transferable, perpetual license (License) to use certain proprietary technology for the processing of lithium for use in batteries and other fields.

In exchange for the License, the Company:

(1) issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company;

(2) issued an additional 2,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company which are restricted and subject to forfeiture if there has not been at least $1,000,000 in total commercial sales of licenses products within three years (Threshold);

(3) will pay royalties of $1.00 per kilogram, of lithium products manufactured and sold up to the Threshold, payable quarterly;

(4) will pay a royalty of $0.01 per kilogram, of lithium products manufactured and sold in excess of the Threshold, payable quarterly; and

(5) will grant options to purchase up to a total of 19% (inclusive of previously issued shares) of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company upon the issuance of any additional shares after the date of the License. These options are exercisable at the same prices as the shares sold or values received for five years from each grant date. These grants are only issuable if the Threshold is met.

Upon a transfer of the entire License, the Company shall pay the licensor a fee equal to 19% of all compensation received on the transfer.

The License had been recorded at its fair value of $250,000 based on management's projected net cash flows to be realized from sales of products under the License.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company has evaluated the fair value of the Technology License intangible asset and has determined that it is in excess of the carrying value based on the estimated net discounted cash flows anticipated from the sale of the process under the licensing agreement. The Company recorded an impairment of $250,000 at December 31, 2011.

Pursuant to the terms of the License Agreement, the additional 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock, which were issued, are subject to forfeiture if there has not been at least $1,000,000 in total commercial sales of licenses products by February 25, 2012. As of February 25, 2012, commercial sales of the licensed products had not commenced.

Note 5 – Related Party Transactions

Note Payable – Related Party/Advances from Stockholders

As of December 31, 2011, loan payable-stockholder/officer was $130,001 payable on demand. The loan bears interest at 5%, per annum. For the year ended December 31, 2011 interest expense on the loan payable-stockholder/officer was $5,288.

On January 1, 2012, the loan was converted into an advance with no interest to be charged. During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company was advanced $12,050.

Free Office Space

The Company has been provided office space by its Chief Executive Officer at no cost. The management determined that such cost is nominal and did not recognize the rent expense in its financial statements.

Note 6 – Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)

Shares Authorized

Upon formation the total number of shares of all classes of stock which the Corporation shall have authority to issue is eighteen million (18,000,000), consisting of fifteen million (15,000,000) shares of common stock, par value one cent ($0.01) per share (the "Common Stock"), one million (1,000,000) shares of Class B common stock, par value one cent ($0.01) per share (the "Class B Common Stock") and two million (2,000,000) shares of preferred stock, par value one cent ($0.01) per share (the "Preferred Stock").

On June 9, 2008, the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation and changed its total number of shares of all classes of stock which the Company is authorized to issue is Thirty Eight Million (38,000,000) shares of which Two Million (2,000,000) shares shall be Preferred Stock, par value $0.01 per share, One Million (1,000,000) shares shall be Class B Common Stock, no par value, and Thirty Five Million (35,000,000) shares shall be Common Stock, par value $0.01 per share.

Common Stock

On February 25, 2011, the Company entered into a one year agreement for investor relations consulting services in exchange for 300,000 shares of common stock valued at $126,000, or $.42 per share, the fair value of the shares on the date of issuance.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2011 the consulting agreement was mutually cancelled and 300,000 shares of common stock were cancelled, resulting in a gain of $31,500, net of the unamortized prepaid consulting expense.

Options

On February 23, 2011, the Company entered into an Option Agreement ("Option") with a company owned 25% by a stockholder/officer, which had been conducting research and development in connection with the commercial manufacture of lithium metal for use in batteries and other applications under the Company's proprietary license.

In exchange for the rights to the research and development and to further develop the lithium process, the Company granted an option to purchase 1,000,000 shares of its common stock exercisable at $0.11 per share, for five years from the date of the grant. The option was valued at $70,000 using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model using the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of valuation of $0.11, an expected dividend yield of zero, a term of five years, and an annual risk-free interest rate of 2.21% and an expected volatility of 80.75%

The option is immediately exercisable and is subject to adjustment by the Company in the event there are any changes in the stock of the Company by reason of stock dividends, stock splits, reorganizations, mergers, consolidations, combinations, exchanges of share or if the number and price of shares available under the Option should be equitably adjusted by the Company.

On May 8, 2014, the options were cancelled with the Company paying the option holder $50,000.

Note 7 – Income Tax Provision

Deferred Tax Assets

At December 31, 2012, the Company has available for federal income tax purposes a net operating loss ("NOL") carry-forwards of approximately $1,549,433 that may be used to offset future taxable income through the fiscal year ending December 31, 2032. No tax benefit has been reported with respect to these net operating loss carry-forwards in the accompanying consolidated financial statements since the Company believes that the realization of its net deferred tax asset of approximately $526,807 was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are fully offset by a full valuation allowance.

Deferred tax assets consist primarily of the tax effect of NOL carry-forwards. The Company has provided a full valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets because of the uncertainty regarding its realizability. The valuation allowance increased by approximately $3,207 and $13,600 for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Components of deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Net deferred tax assets – Non-current:		
Expected income tax benefit from NOL carry-forwards	$ 1,549,433	$ 1,540,000
Less valuation allowance	(1,549,433)	(1,540,000)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	$ -	$ -

Income Tax Provision in the Consolidated Statements of Operations

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate and the effective income tax rate as a percentage of income before income taxes is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011
Federal statutory income tax rate	34.0%	34.0%
Change in valuation allowance on net operating loss carry-forwards	(34.0)%	(34.0)%
Effective income tax rate	0.0%	0.0%

Tax Returns Remaining subject to IRS Audits

The Company has not yet filed its corporation income tax return since its inception. In other words, the Company's corporation income tax returns for the all reporting periods from inception will remain subject to audit under the statute of limitations by the Internal Revenue Service and the State of New York for a period of three (3) years from the date they are filed.

Note 8 – Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that the following reportable subsequent event(s) needed to be disclosed as followed:

Share issuances

- On December 14, 2012, the Company sold 444,444 shares of common stock at $0.0225 per share or $10,000 for cash.
- On January 15, 2013, the Company sold 684,930 shares of common stock at $0.0365 per share or $25,000 for cash.
- On May 8, 2014, the Company issued 869,565 shares of its common stock in lieu of payment of $50,000 of the loan payable – stockholder/officer.

Formation of Majority-Owned Subsidiary

On September 17, 2014, the Company formed Clean Lithium Corporation under the laws of the State of New York as a wholly owned subsidiary with a nominal share capital of $100,000.

On October 13, 2014, the Company sold 150,000 shares (1.5%) in the Capital of Clean Lithium Corporation to Sukvinder Sokhi (the “Investor”) for $150,000.

Stock Option Issuances

Stock Option Shares

Stock options issued in February 20, 2013 to the third party for legal services with an exercise price of $0.10 per share expiring five (5) years from the date of issuance	150,000
Stock options issued in February 20, 2013 to the officer for his services with an exercise price of $0.10 per share expiring five (5) years from the date of issuance	250,000
Stock options issued on September 25, 2014 to a consultant with an exercise price of $0.20 per share expiring five (5) years from the date of issuance	100,000
Stock options issued on September 25, 2014 to a consultant for Research and Development work with an exercise price of $0.20 per share expiring five (5) years from the date of issuance	250,000
Stock options issued on September 25, 2014 to a consultant with an exercise price of $0.20 per share expiring five (5) years from the date of issuance	420,000
Stock options issued on September 25, 2014 to the advisory board member of the Company with an exercise price of $0.20 per share expiring five (5) years from the date of issuance	250,000