

FORMAT INC
Form 10-K
March 31, 2009

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

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 000-52213

Format, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

3553 Camino Mira Costa, Suite E, San Clemente, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

92672
(Zip Code)

949-481-9203
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Title of each class registered:
None

Name of each exchange on which registered:
None

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has 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 the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K 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. x

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.

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

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's shares of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2008, based on \$1.05 per share, the average bid and asked price of such common equity as of that date, was \$800,712.

As of March 30, 2009, there were 3,770,083 shares of the issuer's \$.001 par value common stock issued and outstanding.

Documents incorporated by reference. There are no annual reports to security holders, proxy information statements, or any prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424 of the Securities Act of 1933 incorporated herein by reference.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our business and industry, and our beliefs and assumptions. Words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “will” and variations of these words and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, are difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those described in Item 1 “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this report. Forward-looking statements that were believed to be true at the time made may ultimately prove to be incorrect or false. We undertake no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Our Background. We were incorporated in Nevada on March 21, 2001. We are qualified to do business in California as Format Document Services, Inc. On November 14, 2006, we filed a Registration Statement on Form 10-SB on a voluntary basis so that we would become a reporting issuer pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, which is a requirement for our common stock to become eligible for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board. Our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB became effective on January 13, 2007. Our shares of common stock are currently eligible for quotation on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol “FRMT”.

During the last three years, our business operations have been negatively impacted by our inability to collect on certain accounts receivable balances, our inability to offer HTML EDGARization filing services and our lack of a significant number of customers. We have focused our business development on the following:

- In 2005 and 2006, we implemented HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and unofficial PDF (Portable Document Format) EDGARization filing services in order to update our service offerings and improve our ability to compete with other providers of EDGARization services.
- In 2007, we have been actively marketing and promoting our services to increase the number of clients that we service.

We have not been a party to any bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceeding. We have not undertaken any material reclassification, merger, consolidation, or purchase or sale of a significant amount of assets not in the ordinary course of our business.

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

literature, newsletters, and custom-printed products.

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

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

We offer HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and unofficial PDF (Portable Document Format) filing service for those clients who prefer their documents to appear similar to their original format. We use the most current EDGARization software, which allows for filings to be transmitted via the Internet for no fee instead of the older, slower, dial-up method. Documents still require much work to conform to the requirements of the EDGAR system. We receive the documents to be EDGARized via email in PDF, Microsoft Word or Excel format. In order to convert that document to an HTML document, our edgarizer will do the following to prepare a document for filing with the SEC:

- 1) Identify the document type to be filed and print the document and open the Edgarizer HTML Software on the desktop.
- 2) Open the Contact Manager section of the software and Input the new client information. This includes client name, CCC, CIK, password, pass phrase, I.R.S. # and other pertinent information.
- 3) Create a new submission information file for the particular filing and input the correct and required information for the particular filing. For example, a current report on Form-8K will have correlating item numbers which must be input in advance of EDGARization, as well as a "date of event" field. Exhibits are then added to the newly create submission information file. The file is then saved.
- 4) From this point, the document attachment is opened in its original format and proofed for formatting errors before conversion. For example, in a word document for example we would do the following:
 - accept track changes;
 - turn off track changes;
 - convert auto numbers;
 - ensure consistent formatting of the document, such as spacing, underlines, bold, italics, paragraph justification, font size, and font type; and
 - copy and paste into the newly created submission information file, the main body of the document.

Additional steps may be required depending on the quality and type of original documents provided. PDF documents would require the extra conversion to Word using Omnipro before it can be cut and paste into the submission information file.

- 5) The edgarized document is proofed for errors and necessary formatting corrections are made within the Edgarizer HTML Software.
- 6) Financial tables are then converted and adjusted using the " Convert to financial table tool", within the Edgarizer HTML Software. Once completed, financial tables require time to correct column width, row height, indents, spacing, underlines, and centering. Financial tables can be significantly more complex than text to convert.
- 7) Exhibits are opened, proofed in the same manner as above, and pasted into their allotted space within the submission information file. Exhibits are proofed again for accuracy and corrected as necessary. An exhibit number

and style header is added to the top of each exhibit.

8) Page breaks are added throughout the entire document and page numbers are inserted.

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9) Adjustments are also made to the page numbers of the table of contents, as needed and where applicable.

10) Finally, the appropriate signature lines are added from within the Edgarizer HTML software toolbar. The appropriate information is then cut and pasted in. Dates are added and signatures conformed as required.

Our Commercial Printing Services. We also provide commercial printing services, which consists of printing annual reports, sales and marketing literature, newsletters, and custom-printed products. We provide these services through third party contractors. We do not expect our printing services to become a material part of our business for the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

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

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

- establish relationships with industry professionals, such as attorneys and accountants, who can refer customers to us;

- utilizing direct response print advertisements placed primarily in small business, entrepreneurial, and financially-oriented magazines and special interest magazines;
- attend industry tradeshow; and
- initiate direct contact with potential customers.

Growth Strategy. Our objective is to become one of the dominant providers of EDGARizing services to small cap and micro cap public companies and small to medium size law firms. Our strategy is to provide clients with competitive pricing, exceptional personal service and reliable quality. Key elements of our strategy include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employees. As of March 28, 2009, we have one full-time employee and one part-time employee. Mr. Neely, our president, chief financial officer, secretary and one of our directors, currently devotes approximately 90% of his business time to our operations. We do not currently anticipate that we will hire any employees in the next six months, unless we significantly increase our revenues. From time-to-time, we anticipate that we will use the services of independent contractors and consultants to support our expansion and business development.

Facilities. Our executive, administrative and operating offices are located at 3553 Camino Mira Costa, Suite E, San Clemente, CA 92672. Our office space is approximately 500 square feet and consists of two offices with a reception area. The term of our lease is month to month and we pay rent of \$1,200 per month. We believe that our facilities are adequate for our needs and that additional suitable space will be available on acceptable terms as required.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

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

Risks Related to our Business:

We have had operating losses since formation and expect to incur net losses for the foreseeable future. We have reported a net loss of \$24,978 for the year ended December 31, 2008, and a net loss of \$106,406 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. We anticipate that we will lose money in the foreseeable future and we may not be able to achieve profitable operations. In order to achieve profitable operations, we need to generate more significant revenues and expand our customer base. We cannot be certain that our business will be successful or that we will generate significant revenues and become profitable.

Four of our customers account for a significant portion of our revenues. We provide EDGARization services to a small number of customers. We expect that those customers will continue to account for a large portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future. If our relationships with any of those customers were disrupted, we could lose a significant portion of our anticipated revenues.

The nature of our EDGARizing business is highly cyclical and affected by conditions in capital markets, such that our operating results may fluctuate due to a number of factors, such as stock market fluctuations and overall trends in the economy. The EDGARizing industry is highly dependent on the volume of public financing and equity offerings and corporate reporting requirements. The corporate reporting revenue is seasonal as the greatest number of regulatory reports is required to be processed during the fiscal quarter ending March 31 and the second quarter ending June 30. Because of these cyclical and seasonal factors, coupled with the general need to complete certain processing jobs quickly after delivery of copy by customers, we may not be able to handle maximum work loads as we only have only full-time employee and one-part time employee.

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

- failure to build brand recognition of Format;

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

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

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

We anticipate that we may need to raise additional capital to market our services. Our failure to raise additional capital will significantly affect our ability to fund our proposed activities. To actively market our services, we may be required to raise additional funds of approximately \$50,000. We do not know if we will be able to acquire additional financing. We anticipate that we will spend significant funds on the marketing and promotion of our services. Our failure to obtain additional funds would significantly limit or eliminate our ability to fund our sales and marketing activities. If we are not able to fund our sales and marketing activities, our ability to increase our revenues will be significantly hindered.

We have been relying, and expect to continue to rely, on Mr. Neely to provide interest free loans to pay for many of our expenses. We owe Mr. Neely a total of \$149,928 as of December 31, 2008. We cannot guaranty that Mr. Neely will continue to provide interest free loans to us.

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

As a service-oriented company, we depend on the efforts and abilities of Ryan Neely to manage our operations and perform our EDGARization services. Our sole officer has not entered into an employment agreement with us. We currently do not maintain any life insurance for our sole officer or any of our directors. Our ability to provide services will depend on the continued services of Ryan Neely, our sole officer and one of our directors. Any loss of services provided by Ryan Neely would be particularly detrimental to us because, among other things, the loss would slow our growth, sever the relationships and contacts we maintain through Mr. Neely within the EDGARizing industry and deprive us of his experience.

Our auditors have questioned our ability to continue operations as a “going concern.” Investors may lose all of their investment if we are unable to continue operations. We hope to generate increased revenues and operate profitably. In the absence of generating significantly more revenues, we will seek to raise additional funds to meet our working capital needs principally through the additional sales of our securities. However, we cannot guaranty that we will be able to obtain sufficient additional funds when needed, or that such funds, if available, will be obtainable on terms satisfactory to us. As a result, our auditors believe that substantial doubt exists about our ability to continue operations.

Risks Related to Owning Our Common Stock

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

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

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

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Property held by us. As of the December 31, 2008 and 2007, we held no real property. We do not presently own any interests in real estate.

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Our Facilities. Our executive, administrative and operating offices are located at 3553 Camino Mira Costa, Suite E, San Clemente, CA 92672. Our office space is approximately 500 square feet and consists of two offices with a reception area. The term of our lease is month to month and we pay rent of \$1,200 per month. We believe that our facilities are adequate for our needs and that additional suitable space will be available on acceptable terms as required.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

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

Item 4. Submission of Matters to Vote of Security Holders.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information. Our common shares are eligible for quotation on the Pink Sheets under the symbol "FRMT". This market is extremely limited and the prices quoted are not a reliable indication of the value of our common stock. As of March 28, 2009, shares of our common stock have been traded only once, with a quoted price \$2.00 per share as of July 11, 2007.

Reports to Security Holders. We became a reporting company pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 on January 13, 2007, which was 60 days after the filing of our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB. Since that time, we have been required to provide an annual report to our security holders, which will include audited financial statements, and quarterly reports, which will contain unaudited financial statements. The public may read and copy any materials filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may also obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Securities and Exchange Commission maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

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

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

As of March 28, 2009, there were approximately 57 record holders of our common stock.

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

No Equity Compensation Plan. We do not have any securities authorized for issuance under any equity compensation plan. We also do not have an equity compensation plan and do not plan to implement such a plan.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities. There have been no sales of unregistered securities within the last three (3) years which would be required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 701 of Regulation S-B.

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Use of Proceeds of Registered Securities. There were no sales or proceeds during the calendar year ended December 31, 2008, for the sale of registered securities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Purchases of Equity Securities. None during the period covered by this report.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition or Plan of Operation.

This following information specifies certain forward-looking statements of management of the company.

Forward-looking statements are statements that estimate the happening of future events are not based on historical fact. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as "may", "shall", "could", "expect", "estimate", "anticipate", "predict", "probable", "possible", "should", "continue", or similar terms, variations

terms or the negative of those terms. The forward-looking statements specified in the following information have been compiled by our management on the basis of assumptions made by management and considered by management to be reasonable. Our future operating results, however, are impossible to predict and no representation, guaranty, or warranty is to be inferred from those forward-looking statements.

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

Critical Accounting Policy and Estimates. Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section discusses our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, accrued expenses, financing operations, and contingencies and litigation. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The most significant accounting estimates inherent in the preparation of our financial statements include estimates as to the appropriate carrying value of certain assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources. These accounting policies are described at relevant sections in this discussion and analysis and in the notes to the financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, together with notes thereto included in this Form 10-K.

For the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period ended December 31, 2007.

Results of Operations.

Revenues. We generated revenues of \$114,386 for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to \$84,927 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in revenues from 2007 to 2008 was primarily due to the fact that we were able to engage additional clients and perform more work than the year before. We hope to continue to engage more clients and increase our revenues.

Operating Expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2008, our total operating expenses were \$138,564, as compared to total operating expenses of \$196,134 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease in total operating expenses is primarily due to a decrease in general and administrative expenses from \$68,712 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$31,946, for the year ended December 31, 2008. We also had a decrease in professional fees, which totaled \$27,470 for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to \$39,195 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease was due to the fact that we were able to reduce legal expenses incurred in preparing our quarterly and annual reports.

Other Income. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we had no other income, as compared to other income of \$5,601 for the year ended December 31, 2007. For the year ended December 31, 2007, we had \$5,601 gain on the sale of an automobile.

Net Income or Loss. For the year ended December 31, 2008, our net loss from operations before provision for income taxes of \$800 was \$24,178, making our net loss \$24,978. This is in comparison to the year ended December 31, 2007, where our net loss from operations before provision for income taxes of \$800 was \$105,606, making our net loss \$106,406. The decrease in our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007, was primarily due to our ability to generate additional revenues while lowering our costs of operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources. We had cash of \$2,169 as of December 31, 2008, compared to cash of \$5,583 as of December 31, 2007. We had less cash as of December 31, 2008, due to the difficulty of collecting on our accounts receivable. Our accounts receivable increased to \$25,216 as of December 31, 2008, as compared to \$15,235 as of December 31, 2007, due to our inability to collect certain receivables in a timelier manner. Our total current assets increased to \$28,585 as of December 31, 2008, from total current assets of \$15,235 as of December 31, 2007, which was primarily due to the increase in accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2007, the total of our property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation, was a net value of \$15,069, compared to the net value of \$9,257 for our property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation, as of December 31, 2008.

Our total assets as of December 31, 2008 were \$37,842, as compared to total assets of \$38,287 as of December 31, 2007. Our total assets remained nearly even between the comparable periods as the increase in accounts receivable was offset by the decrease in property and equipment.

As of December 31, 2008, our current liabilities were \$223,673, of which \$73,745 was represented by accounts payable and accrued expenses, as compared to December 31, 2007, where we had current liabilities were \$199,140, of which \$66,712 was represented by accounts payable and accrued expenses. However, the increase in current liabilities is due primarily to the increase in related party advance from \$132,428 as of December 31, 2007, to \$149,928 as of December 31, 2008. The related party advance is payable to Mr. Neely, our officer, principal shareholder and one of our directors compared. Mr. Neely had advanced those funds to us for working capital. We had no other long term liabilities, commitments or contingencies.

Other than the proposed increases in marketing expenses and potential increases in legal and accounting costs we experienced due to the reporting requirements of being a reporting company, we are not aware of any other known trends, events or uncertainties, which may affect our future liquidity.

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

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

We had cash of \$2,169 as of December 31, 2008, which we estimate will not be sufficient to fund our operations for the next twelve months. Our forecast for the period for which our financial resources will be adequate to support our operations involves risks and uncertainties and actual results could fail as a result of a number of factors. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we were advanced \$17,500, making our total amount due to Mr. Neely \$149,928, as compared to \$39,657 advanced during the year ended December 31, 2007, with a total amount due as of that date of

only \$132,428. All of those loans are interest free and due on demand. We used those funds to pay our auditors for the audit of our financial statements. We expect that the increased legal and accounting costs due to the reporting requirements of being a reporting company will continue to impact our liquidity as we will need to obtain funds to pay those expenses.

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Besides generating revenue from our current operations, we will need to raise approximately \$50,000 to continue operating at our current rate. At our current level of operation, we are not able to operate profitably. In order to conduct further marketing activities and expand our operations to the point at which we are able to operate profitably, we believe we would need to raise \$50,000, which would be used for conducting marketing activities. Other than proposed increases in marketing expenses and the anticipated increases in legal and accounting costs of becoming a public company, we are not aware of any other known trends, events or uncertainties, which may affect our future liquidity.

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

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

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

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

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Format, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders' (deficit), and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Format, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, 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 accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As shown in the financial statements, the Company has negative working capital, incurred significant losses, and has an accumulated deficit of \$227,410 as of December 31, 2008. As discussed in Note 1, these conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Jonathon Reuben, C.P.A.
Jonathon Reuben, C.P.A.
Torrance, California
March 27, 2009

FORMAT, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS

| | December 31, | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | 2008 | 2,007 |
| ASSETS | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| Cash | \$ 2,169 | \$ 5,583 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 25,216 | 15,235 |
| Loan receivable, net | - | - |
| Security deposit | - | 1,200 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Total current assets | 28,585 | 23,218 |
| PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET | 9,257 | 15,069 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ 37,842 | \$ 38,287 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 73,745 | \$ 66,712 |
| Due to related party | 149,928 | 132,428 |
| Total current liabilities | 223,673 | 199,140 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 223,673 | 199,140 |
| STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) | | |
| Preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 5,000,000 shares authorized and 0 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007 | - | - |
| Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized and 3,770,083 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007 | 3,770 | 3,770 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 37,809 | 37,809 |
| Accumulated deficit | (227,410) | (202,432) |
| Total stockholders' (deficit) | (185,831) | (160,853) |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) | \$ 37,842 | \$ 38,287 |

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

| | Year ended December 31, | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| REVENUE | \$ 114,386 | \$ 84,927 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | |
| Wages and wage related expenses | 58,336 | 67,496 |
| Professional fees | 27,470 | 39,195 |
| Rent expense | 15,000 | 14,440 |
| Depreciation expense | 5,812 | 6,291 |
| Other general and administrative expenses | 31,946 | 68,712 |
| Total operating expenses | 138,564 | 196,134 |
| INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS | (24,178) | (111,207) |
| OTHER INCOME | | |
| Gain on sale of automobile | - | 5,601 |
| Total other income | - | 5,601 |
| INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES | (24,178) | (105,606) |
| Provision for income taxes | (800) | (800) |
| NET INCOME (LOSS) | \$ (24,978) | \$ (106,406) |
| NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED | \$ (0.01) | \$ (0.03) |
| WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING | 3,770,083 | 3,770,083 |

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

| | Common Stock | | Additional | Retained | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Shares | Amount | Paid-In | Earnings | Total |
| | | | Capital | (Accumulated | |
| | | | | Deficit) | |
| Balance - January 1, 2007 | 3,770,083 | \$ 3,770 | \$ 37,809 | \$ (96,026) | \$ (54,447) |
| Net loss for the year | - | - | - | (106,406) | (106,406) |
| Balance - December 31, 2007 | 3,770,083 | 3,770 | 37,809 | (202,432) | (160,853) |
| Net loss for the year | - | - | - | (24,978) | (24,978) |
| Balance - December 31, 2008 | 3,770,083 | \$ 3,770 | \$ 37,809 | \$ (227,410) | \$ (185,831) |

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

| | Year ended December 31, | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2008 | 2007 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Net loss | \$ (24,978) | \$ (106,406) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation | 5,812 | 6,291 |
| Bad debt reserve | (11,481) | 36,049 |
| Gain on sale of automobile | - | (5,601) |
| Net changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable | 1,500 | (1,178) |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 1,200 | 6,650 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 7,033 | 17,081 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | (20,914) | (47,114) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Proceeds from sale of automobile | - | 10,000 |
| (Acquisition) of fixed assets | - | (6,900) |
| Net cash provided by investing activities | - | 3,100 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Advances from related party | 17,500 | 39,656 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 17,500 | 39,656 |
| NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | (3,414) | (4,358) |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF PERIOD | 5,583 | 9,941 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF PERIOD | \$ 2,169 | \$ 5,583 |

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

FORMAT, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

| | Year ended December 31, 2008 | Year ended December 31, 2007 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW ACTIVITY | | |
| Cash paid during the year for income taxes | \$ 800 | \$ 800 |
| Cash paid during the year for interest expense | \$ - | \$ - |
| SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON NONCASH ACTIVITY | | |
| Accounts receivable paid off with marketable securities. | \$ - | \$ 18,447 |

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

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Format, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the State of Nevada on March 21, 2001. The Company provides transactional financial, corporate reporting, commercial and digital printing for its customers. The Company receives its clients’ information in a variety of formats and reprocesses it for distribution typically in print, digital or internet formats. The Company provides services throughout the United States, Canada and China.

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

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

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

Going Concern

As shown in the accompanying financial statements the Company has incurred a net loss of \$24,978 and \$106,406 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The Company has an accumulated deficit of \$227,410 and a working capital deficit of \$195,088 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The Company has experienced cash shortages that have been funded by the Company’s President. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to sustain operations to alleviate the working capital deficit or continued operating losses. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period.

Management’s plans to mitigate the effects that give rise to the conditions involve more aggressive marketing strategies towards small publicly reporting companies. This marketing will include working closely with lawyers, associations and investment advisors.

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

Reclassification

Certain reclassifications have been made to conform the prior period financial statement amounts to the current period presentation for comparative purposes.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances at one financial institution that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000.

Use of Estimates

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

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are reported at the customer's outstanding balances less any allowance for doubtful accounts. Interest is not accrued on overdue accounts receivable and the Company does not require any collateral to support its accounts receivable.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

An allowance for doubtful accounts on accounts receivable is charged to operations in amounts sufficient to maintain the allowance for uncollectible accounts at a level management believes is adequate to cover any probable losses. Management determines the adequacy of the allowance based on historical write-off percentages and information collected from individual customers. Accounts receivable are charged off against the allowance when collectability is determined to be permanently impaired. Management has determined that as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 an allowance of \$16,700 and \$15,200, respectively, is required.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method on the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally ranging from three to seven years. Expenditures of major renewals and improvements that extended the useful lives of property and equipment are capitalized. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter or the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term. Gains or losses from retirements or sales are credited or charged to income.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company accounts for its long-lived assets in accordance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." SFAS No. 144 requires that long-lived assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the historical cost carrying value of an asset may no longer be appropriate. The Company assesses recoverability of the carrying value of an asset by estimating the future net cash flows expected to result from the asset, including eventual disposition. If the future net cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset, an impairment loss is recorded equal to the difference between the asset's carrying value and fair value or disposable value. As of December 31, 2008, the Company does not believe there has been any

impairment of its long-lived assets.

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FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Pursuant to SFAS No. 107, "Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments", the Company is required to estimate the fair value of all financial instruments included on its balance sheet as of December 31, 2008. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivables, payables, and other obligations. The Company considers the carrying value of such amounts in the financial statements to approximate their fair value.

Revenue Recognition

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

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share Based Payment ("SFAS No. 123R"), under the modified-prospective transition method on January 1, 2006. SFAS No. 123R requires companies to measure and recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value. Share-based compensation recognized under the modified-prospective transition method of SFAS No. 123R includes share-based compensation based on the grant-date fair value determined in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, for all share-based payments granted prior to and not yet vested as of January 1, 2006 and share-based compensation based on the grant-date fair-value determined in accordance with SFAS No. 123R for all share-based payments granted after January 1, 2006. SFAS No. 123R eliminates the ability to account for the award of these instruments under the intrinsic value method prescribed by Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and allowed under the original provisions of SFAS No. 123. Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, the Company accounted for our stock option plans using the intrinsic value method in accordance with the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had no options outstanding.

Concentrations

The Company derived 42% of its operating revenue from six customers during the year ended December 31, 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company derived 35% of its operating revenue from two customers. As of December 31, 2008, four customers each had balances due the Company that exceeded 10% of total accounts receivable.

Loss Per Share of Common Stock

The Company follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings Per Share" (SFAS No. 128) that requires the reporting of both basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share. Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common

shares outstanding for the period. The calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. In accordance with SFAS No. 128, any anti-dilutive effects on net earnings (loss) per share are excluded. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, there were no common stock equivalents.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

SFAS No. 141(R) - In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141(R), Business Combinations. This Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 141, Business Combinations. This Statement retains the fundamental requirements in Statement 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which Statement 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. This Statement defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination and establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. Statement 141 did not define the acquirer, although it included guidance on identifying the acquirer, as does this Statement. This Statement's scope is broader than that of Statement 141, which applied only to business combinations in which control was obtained by transferring consideration. By applying the same method of accounting - the acquisition method - to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses, this Statement improves the comparability of the information about business combinations provided in financial reports.

This Statement applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. An entity may not apply it before that date. The adoption of SFAS No 141(R) should not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 160 - In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an Amendment of ARB No. 51. This Statement amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. Before this Statement was issued, limited guidance existed for reporting noncontrolling interests. As a result, considerable diversity in practice existed. So-called minority interests were reported in the consolidated statement of financial position as liabilities or in the mezzanine section between liabilities and equity. This Statement improves comparability by eliminating that diversity.

This Statement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The effective date of this Statement is the same as that of the related Statement 141(R). This Statement shall be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which this Statement is initially applied, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements. The presentation and disclosure requirements shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The adoption of SFAS No 160 should not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

SFAS No. 161 - In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. This Statement changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.

This Statement is intended to enhance the current disclosure framework in Statement 133. The Statement requires that objectives for using derivative instruments be disclosed in terms of underlying risk and accounting designation. This disclosure better conveys the purpose of derivative use in terms of the risks that the entity is intending to manage. Disclosing the fair values of derivative instruments and their gains and losses in a tabular format should provide a more complete picture of the location in an entity's financial statements of both the derivative positions existing at period end and the effect of using derivatives during the reporting period. Disclosing information about credit-risk-related contingent features should provide information on the potential effect on an entity's liquidity from using derivatives. Finally, this Statement requires cross-referencing within the footnotes, which should help users of financial statements locate important information about derivative instruments.

This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. This Statement encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. The adoption of SFAS No 160 should not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

FASB issued Staff Position No. 142-3 - In April 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position No. 142-3, "Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets" ("FSP 142-3"). FSP 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". FSP 142-3 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2009. The adoption of "FSP 142-3 should not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 162 - In May 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" ("SFAS 162"). SFAS 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. SFAS 162 will become effective 60 days following Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) amendments to AU Section 411, "The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles." The Company does not anticipate the adoption of SFAS 162 to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

FORMAT, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FASB issued Staff Position No. EITF 03-6-1 - In June 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position No. EITF 03-6-1, "Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities" ("EITF 03-6-1"). EITF 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting, and therefore, need to be included in the earnings allocation in calculating earnings per share under the two-class method described in FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings per Share." EITF 03-6-1 requires companies to treat unvested share-based payment awards that have non-forfeitable rights to dividend or dividend equivalents as a separate class of securities in calculating earnings per share. EITF 03-6-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. EITF 03-6-1 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2009. We are currently assessing the impact of EITF 03-6-1, but do not expect that such adoption will have a material effect on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

SFAS No. 157 - The Company plans to adopt in the first quarter of fiscal 2009, the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, ("SFAS No. 157") for all financial assets and financial liabilities and for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and enhances fair value measurement disclosure. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 should not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements, and the resulting fair values calculated under SFAS No. 157 after adoption were not significantly different than the fair values that would have been calculated under previous guidance.

In October 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Financial Staff Position 157-3, Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active, ("FSP 157-3"). FSP 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157 in a market that is not active, and addresses application issues such as the use of internal assumptions when relevant observable data does not exist, the use of observable market information when the market is not active, and the use of market quotes when assessing the relevance of observable and unobservable data. FSP 157-3 is effective for all periods presented in accordance with SFAS No. 157. The adoption of FSP 157-3 did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements or the fair values of our financial assets and liabilities.

In December 2008, the FASB issued Financial Staff Position ("FSP") Financial Accounting Standard No. 140-4 and FASB Interpretation 46(R)-8, Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities ("FSP FAS 140-4" and "FIN 46(R)-8"). The document increases disclosure requirements for public companies and is effective for reporting periods (interim and annual) that end after December 15, 2008. FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8 became effective for us on December 31, 2008. The adoption of FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8 did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 LOAN RECEIVABLE

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company has a loan receivable from an outside party in the amount of \$20,500. The loan is interest free and due on demand. At December 31, 2008 collectability is uncertain and an allowance has been setup for the full amount due of \$20,500.

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NOTE 4

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of the following as of December 31, 2008 and 2007.

| | 2008 | 2007 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Office machinery and equipment | \$ 33,080 | \$ 34,895 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 2,011 | 2,011 |
| | 35,091 | 36,906 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (25,834) | (21,837) |
| | \$ 9,257 | \$ 15,069 |

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 amounted to \$5,812 and \$6,291, respectively.

In January 2007, the Company sold an automobile for \$10,000. The basis of the automobile at the time of the sale was \$4,399, resulting in a gain on the sale of \$5,601.

In August 2008, the Company disposed of a computer. The basis of the computer at the time of the disposal was \$0, resulting in neither a gain or a loss.

NOTE 5

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

A stockholder of the Company has made advances to the Company which are unsecured and due on demand. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company was advanced \$17,500 and \$39,657, respectively. The total amount due at December 31, 2008 and 2007 amounted to \$149,928 and \$132,428.

NOTE 6

INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 (SFAS 1019). This statement mandates the liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes and permits the recognition of deferred tax assets subject to an ongoing assessment of realizability.

The components of the Company's income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 consist of:

| | 2008 | 2007 |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Current income tax expense | \$ 800 | \$ 800 |
| Expected income tax benefit | 42,720 | 37,440 |
| Change in valuation allowance | (42,720) | (37,440) |
| | \$ 800 | \$ 800 |

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

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

On January 7, 2008, we were notified that effective January 1, 2008, Michael Pollack CPA, LLC (“Pollack”) had merged into the accounting firm of KBL, LLP, and that Pollack resigned as independent registered public accounting firm for us. A copy of Pollack’s letter to the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the resignation is included as Exhibit 16.2 to Form 8-K, which was filed on January 15, 2008.

The reports of Pollack on our financial statements for each of the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, contained an explanatory paragraph relating to our ability to continue as a going concern. Other than this report modification, the reports of Pollack on our financial statements as of and for each of the past two fiscal years did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, and were not modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles.

We engaged Jonathon P. Reuben, CPA, an Accountancy Corporation, as its new independent auditors, effective as of January 11, 2008, to audit our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007, and to perform procedures related to the financial statements included in our current reports on Form 8-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB.

The decision to engage Jonathon P. Reuben, CPA, an Accountancy Corporation, was approved by our Board of Directors on January 11, 2008.

During our two most recent fiscal years and the subsequent interim period through January 7, 2007, the date of resignation, there were no disagreements with Pollack on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure which, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Pollack, would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement(s) in connection with its reports. There were no “reportable events” as that term is described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-B during our two most recent fiscal years and the subsequent interim period through January 7, 2007, the date of resignation.

Other than in connection with the engagement of Jonathon P. Reuben, CPA, an Accountancy Corporation, by us, during our two most recent fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and through January 7, 2007, we did not consult Jonathon P. Reuben, CPA, an Accountancy Corporation, regarding either: (i) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our financial statements, or (ii) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-B or the related instructions thereto or a “reportable event” as described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-B.

We made the contents of this disclosure available to Pollack and requested it to furnish a letter to the Securities and Exchange Commission as to whether Pollack agrees or disagrees with, or wishes to clarify our expression of its views. A copy of Pollack’s letter to the Securities and Exchange Commission is included as Exhibit 16.2 to this Form 8-K, which was filed on January 15, 2008

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

We maintain controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission and (ii)

accumulated and communicated to our principal executive and principal financial officers to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based upon their evaluation of those controls and procedures performed as of December 31, 2008, the date of this report, our chief executive officer and the chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting.

Our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and our 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, our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. 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.

Our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) in Internal Control — Integrated Framework.

Based on our assessment, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer believe that, as of December 31, 2008, our internal control over financial reporting is not effective based on those criteria, due to the following:

- lack of proper segregation of functions, duties and responsibilities with respect to our cash and control over the disbursements related thereto due to our very limited staff, including our accounting personnel.

In light of this conclusion and as part of the preparation of this report, we have applied compensating procedures and processes as necessary to ensure the reliability of our financial reporting. Accordingly, management believes, based on its knowledge, that (1) this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report, and (2) the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the years and periods then ended.

This report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. 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 management's report in this report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during our most recently completed quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

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

The following table sets forth information regarding our executive officer and directors.

| Name | Age | Position |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| Ryan A. Neely | 37 | president, secretary, chief financial officer, director |
| Robert D. Summers | 38 | director |

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

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

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

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance. We believe that our officers, directors, and principal shareholders have filed all reports required to be filed on, respectively, a Form 3 (Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership of Securities), a Form 4 (Statement of Changes of Beneficial Ownership of Securities), or a Form 5 (Annual Statement of Beneficial Ownership of Securities).

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

Nominating Committee. Our entire board of directors participates in consideration of director nominees. The board of directors will consider candidates who have experience as a board member or senior officer of a company or who are generally recognized in a relevant field as a well-regarded practitioner, faculty member or senior government officer. The board of directors will also evaluate whether the candidates' skills and experience are complementary to the existing Board's skills and experience as well as the board of directors' need for operational, management, financial, international, technological or other expertise. The board of directors will interview candidates that meet the criteria and then select nominees that board of directors believes best suit our needs.

The board of directors will consider qualified candidates suggested by stockholders for director nominations. Stockholders can suggest qualified candidates for director nominations by writing to our Corporate Secretary, at 3553 Camino Mira Costa, Suite E, San Clemente, CA 92672. Submissions that are received that meet the criteria described above will be forwarded to the board of directors for further review and consideration. The board of directors will not evaluate candidates proposed by stockholders any differently than other candidates.

Compensation Committee. The board of directors has no compensation committee.

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

Item 10. Executive Compensation

Summary Compensation Table. The compensation of the named executive officers for the last two completed fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 is shown below:

| Name and Principal Position | Year Ended | Salary \$ | Bonus \$ | Stock Awards \$ | Option Awards \$ | Non-Equity | Nonqualified | All Other Compensation \$ | Total \$ |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Incentive Plan Compensation \$ | Deferred Compensation Earnings \$ | | |
| Ryan Neely President CFO, Secretary | 2008 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | 2007 | \$32,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | \$32,500 |

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

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-end. As of the year ended December 31, 2008, the following named executive officer had the following unexercised options, stock that has not vested, and equity incentive plan awards:

| Name | Number of Securities | Option Awards | | | Stock Awards | | | Value of Unearned |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | # Un-exercisable | Equity Incentive | Option Exercise | Option Expiration | Number of Shares or Value | Equity Incentive | |

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| | Underlying Unexercised Options # Exercisable | | Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options | Price | Date | Units of Stock Not Vested | of Shares or Units Not Vested | Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights Not Nested | Shares, Units or Other Rights Not Vested |
|---------------|--|---|--|-------|------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Ryan Neely | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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No Equity Compensation Plan. We do not have any securities authorized for issuance under any equity compensation plan. We also do not have an equity compensation plan and do not plan to implement such a plan.

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

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

Director Compensation. Our directors received the following compensation for their service as directors during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008:

| Name | Fees Earned or Paid in Cash | Stock Awards \$ | Option Awards \$ | Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation \$ | Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings \$ | All Other Compensation \$ | Total \$ |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|---|---------------------------|----------|
| Ryan Neely | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Summers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

The following table sets forth certain information as of March 28, 2009, regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock by (i) each stockholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock, (ii) by each of our directors and executive officers and (iii) by all of our executive officers and directors as a group. Each of the persons named in the table has sole voting and investment power with respect to common stock beneficially owned.

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

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

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

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

Equity Compensation Plan Information. There are no securities authorized for issuance under any equity compensation plans, and no securities issued or outstanding under any such plans.

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

Related Party Transactions. From time to time, Ryan Neely, our president, chief financial officer, secretary and one of our directors advances money to us for working capital with no interest, due on demand. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, we have \$149,928 and \$132,428 respectively, due to Mr. Neely as a current liability.

In 2005 and 2004, we loaned \$21,500 and \$7,500, respectively, to a company that is principally owned by one of our shareholders that owns less than one percent of our issued and outstanding shares. The loan is interest free and is due on demand. The loan was made to this company based on the business the company was conducting, and the fact that they were planning on going public and utilizing our services.

Additionally in 2004, we loaned \$27,000 to one of our shareholders that owns less than one percent of our issued and outstanding shares. That loan was repaid in 2005.

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

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

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

Director Independence. Members of our Board of Directors are not independent as that term is defined by defined in Rule 4200(a)(15) of the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Audit Fees. The aggregate fees billed in each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of our annual financial statements and quarterly review of the financial statements included in our Form 10-K or services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years were \$14,536 and \$18,000, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, there were fees billed for services reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the financial statements outside of those fees disclosed above under “Audit Fees.” For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, we were billed a total of \$3,219 by a separate accountant for consulting services in preparation for the annual audit and quarterly reviews of the financial statements. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, we were billed a total of \$7,675 by a separate accountant for consulting services in preparation for the annual audit and quarterly reviews of the financial statements.

Tax Fees. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, our accountants rendered services for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning work for which we paid \$750 and \$875 respectively.

All Other Fees. None.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures. Prior to engaging our accountants to perform a particular service, our board of directors obtains an estimate for the service to be performed. All of the services described above were approved by the board of directors in accordance with its procedures.

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) Financial Statements.

Included in Item 8

(b) Exhibits required by Item 601.

| Exhibit No. | Description |
|-------------|--|
| 3.1 | Articles of Incorporation* |
| 3.2 | Bylaws* |
| 4. | Specimen Stock Certificate* |
| 14. | Code of Ethics* |
| 31 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 |
| 32 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| * | Included in Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed on November 14, 2006. |

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Format, Inc.,
a Nevada corporation

March 30, 2009

By: /s/ Ryan A. Neely
Ryan A. Neely
President, Secretary, Treasurer and a Director
(Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial
and Accounting Officer)

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Ryan Neely
Ryan Neely
President, Secretary, Treasurer and a
Director
(Principal Executive Officer and
Accounting Officer)

March 30, 2009

/s/ Robert Summers
Robert Summers
Director

March 30, 2009