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Double Eagle Holdings, Ltd.
Form 10-Q
February 01, 2008

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For Quarter Ended: December 31, 2007

Commission File Number: 814-00742

DOUBLE EAGLE HOLDINGS, LTD.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

NEVADA

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

87-0460247

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

7633 E 63RD PLACE, SUITE 220, TULSA, OK 74133

(Address of principal executive office)

(918) 461-1667

(Issuer's telephone number)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☒.

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

The number of shares outstanding of registrant's common stock, par value \$.001 per share, as of December 31, 2007 was 20,085,821.

DOUBLE EAGLE HOLDINGS, LTD.

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PART 1: FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DOUBLE EAGLE HOLDINGS, LTD.
Condensed Statement of Net Assets (Liabilities)
December 31, 2007 and September 30, 2007

	December 31, 2007	September 30, 2007
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Investments in portfolio companies:		
Unaffiliated issuers (cost \$292,673 at December 31, 2007 and \$164,500 at September 30, 2007)	\$ 199,548	\$ 114,500
Affiliated issuers (cost \$334,304 at December 31, 2007 and \$0 at September 30, 2007)	334,304	-
Total investments	533,852	114,500
Cash and cash equivalents	194,935	8,351
Accounts receivable - portfolio companies	1,931	318
TOTAL ASSETS	730,718	123,169
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	37,670	-
Accrued expenses	166	7,000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	37,836	7,000
Dividends payable	30,946	30,946
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; 12,500 shares authorized; 2,713 shares issued and outstanding; \$271,300 liquidation preference	271,300	271,300
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND PREFERRED STOCK	340,082	309,246
NET ASSETS (LIABILITIES)	\$ 390,636	\$ (186,077)
Commitments and contingencies		
COMPOSITION OF NET ASSETS:		
Common stock, \$.001 par value; authorized 100,000,000 shares; 20,085,821 shares and 6,375,821 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2007 and September 30, 2007, respectively	\$ 20,086	\$ 6,376
Additional paid-in capital	9,274,753	8,602,963
Stock subscription receivable	(11,000)	(5,000)
Accumulated deficit:		
Accumulated net operating loss	(8,800,078)	(8,739,621)
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	-	-
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(93,125)	(50,000)
NET ASSETS (LIABILITIES)	\$ 390,636	\$ (185,282)
NET ASSET (LIABILITY) VALUE PER SHARE	\$ 0.0194	\$ (0.0291)

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

DOUBLE EAGLE HOLDINGS, LTD.
Condensed Statements of Operations
Three Months Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006
(Unaudited)

	2007	Prior to becoming an Investment Company 2006
Income from operations:		
Interest income from unaffiliated portfolio companies	\$ 1,513	\$ -
Interest income from affiliated portfolio companies	100	-
	1,613	-
Expenses:		
Officer and employee compensation and benefits	1,500	-
Professional fees	55,140	5,500
Shareholder services and communications	2,457	2,035
Director fees	1,000	-
Other general and administrative expense	1,973	-
	62,070	7,535
Loss before income taxes and realized and unrealized losses	(60,457)	(7,535)
Income taxes	-	-
Net loss from operations	(60,457)	(7,535)
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses):		
Net realized gain (loss) on investments, net of income taxes of \$0	-	-
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of portfolio investments, net of deferred income taxes of \$0	(43,125)	-
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	(43,125)	-
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ (103,582)	\$ (7,535)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.0087)	(0.0645)
Weighted average shares outstanding	11,876,691	116,808

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

DOUBLE EAGLE HOLDINGS, LTD.
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
Three Months Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006
(Unaudited)

	2007	Prior to becoming an Investment Company 2006
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	\$ (103,582)	\$ (7,535)
Adjustments to reconcile net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations to net cash used in operating activities:		
Change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation of portfolio investments	43,125	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	-	-
Accrued interest receivable from portfolio companies	(1,613)	-
Accounts payable	31,632	(1,109)
Net cash used in operating activities	(30,438)	(8,644)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investments in portfolio companies	(142,477)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(142,477)	-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Common stock issued for cash	359,500	10,000
Net cash used in investing activities	359,500	10,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	186,585	1,356
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	8,350	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 194,935	\$ 1,356
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for interest and income taxes:		
Interest	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes	-	-
Common stock issued to acquire investment	320,000	
Common stock issued for stock subscription receivable	6,000	

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

DOUBLE EAGLE HOLDINGS, LTD.
Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Assets
Three Months Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006
(Unaudited)

	2007	Prior to becoming an Investment Company 2006
Changes in net assets from operations:		
Net loss from operations	\$ (60,457)	\$ (7,535)
Net realized gain (loss) on sale of investments, net	-	-
Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments, net	(43,125)	-
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	(103,582)	(7,535)
Capital stock transactions:		
Common stock sold for cash	359,500	10,000
Common stock issued for investment	320,000	-
Net increase in net assets from stock transactions	679,500	10,000
Net increase in net assets	575,918	2,465
Net assets (liabilities), beginning of period	(185,282)	(309,246)
Net assets (liabilities), end of period	\$ 390,636	\$ (306,781)

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

DOUBLE EAGLE HOLDINGS, LTD.
Financial Highlights
Three Months Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006
(Unaudited)

	2007	Prior to becoming a Investment Company 2006
PER SHARE INFORMATION		
Net asset (liability) value, beginning of period	\$ (0.0291)	\$ (3.1231)
Net decrease from operations	(0.0051)	(0.0645)
Net change in realized gains (losses) and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments, net	(0.0036)	-
Net increase (decrease) from stock transactions	0.0572	0.6678
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 0.0194	\$ (2.5198)
Per share market value:		
Beginning of period	\$ 0.12	\$ 4.44
End of period	0.23	3.00
Investment return, based on change in market price during the period (1)	91.7%	-32.4%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA		
Net assets, end of period	\$ 390,636	\$ (306,781)
Average net assets	56,376	(305,592)
Annualized ratio of expenses to average net assets	440.0%	-10.0%
Annualized ratio of net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations to average net assets	-735.0%	-10.0%
Shares outstanding at end of period	20,085,821	121,749
Weighted average shares outstanding during period	11,876,691	116,808

(1) Periods of less than one year are not annualized

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

Double Eagle Holdings, Ltd.
Schedules of Investments
As of September 30, 2007

Shares/ Interest	Quarter Acquired		Original Cost	Fair Value	Percent Net Assets
UNAFFILIATED PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
NON-INCOME PRODUCING INVESTMENTS					
750,000	Mar-07	EffTec International, Inc. (Pink Sheets:EFFI);	\$ 125,000	\$ 31,875	8%
	Jun-07	EffTec has developed an Internet-based chiller tool which it is installing and selling to its customer base			
			125,000	31,875	8%
LOAN INVESTMENTS					
Loan	Sep-07	Line of credit with Signature Energy, Inc. (private)	38,750	38,750	10%
	Dec-07	with interest at 8%; due August 2008; Signature is an oil and gas development and production company			
Loan	Sep-07	Line of credit with EffTec International, Inc. with	25,000	25,000	6%
	Dec-07	interest at 8%; due August 2008; EffTec has developed and sells an Internet-based chiller tool			
Loan	Dec-07	Line of credit with ZATSO, LLC (private) with interest at 6%; due September 30, 2008; Zatso is an Internet based game developer	103,923	103,923	27%
			167,673	167,673	43%
		Total unaffiliated portfolio investments	292,673	199,548	51%
AFFILIATED PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS					
	Dec-07	Ultimate Social Network, Inc. (private); Ultimate owns The Ultimate College Model contest website. The contest allows men and women enrolled in college to post their pictures and enter a weekly modeling contest. Members participate by rating contestants.			

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60,000 [60%]	Stock investment	320,000	320,000	82%
	6% line-of-credit due September 30, 2008	14,304	14,304	4%
	Total affiliated portfolio investments	334,304	334,304	86%
	Total investments at December 31, 2007	\$ 626,977	533,852	137%
	Cash and other assets, less liabilities		(143,216)	-37%
	Net assets at December 31, 2007		\$ 390,636	100%

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Double Eagle Holdings, Ltd.
Schedules of Investments
As of September 30, 2007

Shares/ Interest	Quarter Acquired		Original Cost	Fair Value	Percent Net Assets
NON-INCOME PRODUCING INVESTMENTS					
750,000	Mar-07	EffTec International, Inc. (Pink Sheets:EFFI);	\$ 125,000	\$ 75,000	-40%
	Jun-07	EffTec has developed an Internet-based chiller tool which it is installing and selling to its customer base			
			125,000	75,000	-40%
LOAN INVESTMENTS					
Loan	Sep-07	Line of credit with Signature Energy, Inc. (private) with interest at 8%; due August 2008; Signature is an oil and gas development and production company	14,500	14,500	-8%
Loan	Sep-07	Line of credit with EffTec International, Inc. with interest at 8%; due August 2008; EffTec has developed and sells an Internet-based chiller tool	25,000	25,000	-13%
			39,500	39,500	-21%
		Total investments at September 30, 2007	\$ 164,500	114,500	-61%
		Cash and other assets, less liabilities		(299,782)	161%
		Net assets at September 30, 2007		\$ (185,282)	100%

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

DOUBLE EAGLE HOLDINGS, LTD.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

NOTE 1: ORGANIZATION

HISTORY OF BUSINESS

Originally incorporated in 1985, as Network Information Services, Inc., Network Systems International, Inc. ("NESI"), a Nevada corporation, was the surviving corporation of a reverse merger completed in April 1996. The Company became a publicly traded entity in connection with the re-organization. On July 10, 1998, the Company's stock was officially approved for listing on the NASDAQ Small Cap market and the Company's common stock began trading on NASDAQ Small Cap under the symbol NESI. As of April 2, 2002, the securities were de-listed from the NASDAQ Small Cap market and now trade on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol DEGH. Effective February 10, 2001, the Company changed its name from Network Systems International, Inc., to Onspan Networking, Inc. ("Onspan"). On October 9, 2001, the Company effected a 1 for 12 reverse stock split of its issued and outstanding common stock. Prior to August 5, 2002, the Company, a Nevada corporation, was a holding company, that through its wholly owned subsidiary, InterLAN Communications, Inc. ("InterLAN"), developed data communications and networking infrastructure solutions for business, government and education. On August 5, 2002, the Company completed the sale of its operating division InterLAN and announced a change in its strategy of business as discussed below. On April 22, 2003, the Company created a new subsidiary, Coventry 1 Inc., a Nevada corporation. The Company also had one other subsidiary, Onspan SmartHouse, Inc., a Florida corporation.

Double Eagle Holdings, Ltd. filed a notification under Form N54a with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, (the "SEC") on April 5, 2007, indicating its election to be regulated as a business development company (a "BDC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). Accordingly, commencing with the Form 10-Q for June 30, 2007, the Company began filing as a BDC.

On November 25, 2006, pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Board of Directors proposed and recommended to the shareholders of the Company that the Company change the name of the corporation to Double Eagle Holdings, Ltd. (the "Company") and increase the authorized common shares to 100,000,000 shares. The Amendments were approved by a majority of the shareholders of the Company with an effective date of January 2, 2007.

On October 25, 2006, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation which authorized a one share for 11 share reverse split of the authorized issued and unissued common shares. The amendment was effective November 6, 2006, and the authorized shares were reduced from 8,333,333 shares to 757,576 shares and the issued shares were reduced from 1,339,219 to 121,749 shares. All share transactions in this Form 10-Q have been adjusted to reflect the reverse split. The par value of the common stock was also reduced from \$.012 to \$.001.

As of June 21, 2006, pursuant to a settlement agreement, substantially all of the Company's debt (\$709,181) was forgiven or assumed by the Company's former CEO and other shareholders and the Company sold its remaining subsidiary, OnSpan SmartHouse, Inc. The \$709,181 in obligations was recorded as a contribution to capital of the Company in September 2006 when the settlement agreement was finalized.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements at December 31, 2007 and 2006 include the accounts of the Company.

The financial statements included in this report have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for interim reporting and include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation. These financial statements have not been audited.

Although the nature of the Company's operations and its reported financial position, results of operations, and its cash flows are dissimilar for the periods prior to and subsequent to its becoming an investment company, its financial position for the three months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and its operating results, cash flows and changes in net assets for the three months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 are presented in the accompanying financial statements pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation S-X. In addition, the accompanying footnotes, although different in nature as to the required disclosures and information reported therein, are also presented as they relate to each of the above referenced periods.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations for interim reporting. The Company believes that the disclosures contained herein are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. However, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended September 30, 2007, which is included in the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended September 30, 2007. The financial data for the interim periods presented may not necessarily reflect the results to be anticipated for the complete fiscal year.

The operating results for the quarter ended December 31, 2007, reflects the Company's results as an investment/business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, whereas the quarterly results for the three month period ended December 31, 2006 reflect the Company's results prior to operating as an investment/business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements for these two periods are different, and therefore, the results of operations are not directly comparable. The primary differences in accounting principles relates to the carrying value of investments.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Double Eagle Holdings, Inc. filed a notification under Form N54a with the SEC on April 5, 2007, indicating its election to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, commencing with the Form 10-Q for June 30, 2007, the Company began filing as a BDC. In connection with this election, the Company has adopted corporate resolutions and intends to operate as a closed-end management investment company as a BDC. The Company has conducted limited operations to date. Under this recent election, the Company has been organized to provide investors with the opportunity to participate, with a modest amount in venture capital, in investments that are generally not available to the public and that typically require substantially larger financial commitments. In addition, the Company will provide professional management and administration that might otherwise be unavailable to investors if they were to engage directly in venture capital investing. The Company has decided to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act, and will operate as a non-diversified company as that term is defined in Section 5(b)(2) of the 1940 Act. The Company will at all times conduct its business so as to retain its status as a BDC. The Company may not change the nature of its business so as to cease to be, or withdraw its election as, a BDC without the approval of the holders of a majority of its outstanding voting stock as defined under the 1940 Act.

The 1940 Act defines a BDC as a closed-end management investment company that provides small businesses that qualify as “eligible portfolio companies” with investment capital and also significant managerial assistance. As a business development company, the Company is required to invest at least 70% of its total assets in qualifying assets, which, generally, are securities of private companies or securities of public companies whose securities are not eligible for purchase on margin (which includes many companies with thinly traded securities that are quoted in the pink sheets or the NASD Electronic Quotation Service.) The Company must also offer to provide significant managerial assistance to these portfolio companies. Qualifying assets may also include:

cash,
cash equivalents,
U.S. Government securities, or
high-quality debt investments maturing in one year or less from the date of investment.

The Company may invest a portion of the remaining 30% of its total assets in debt and/or equity securities of companies that may be larger or more stabilized than target portfolio companies.

An eligible portfolio company generally is a United States company that is not an investment company and that:

- does not have a class of securities registered on an exchange or included in the Federal Reserve Board's over-the-counter margin list;
- is actively controlled by a BDC and has an affiliate of a BDC on its Board of Directors; or
- meets such other criteria as may be established by the SEC.

Control under the 1940 Act is presumed to exist where a BDC owns more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of the eligible portfolio company. The Company may or may not control its portfolio companies.

An example of an eligible portfolio company is a new start up company or a privately owned company that has not yet gone public by selling its shares in the open market and has not applied for having its shares listed on a nationally recognized exchange such as the NYSE, the American Stock Exchange, National Association of Securities Dealers' Automated Quotation System, or the National Market System. An eligible portfolio company can also be one which is subject to filing, has filed, or has recently emerged from reorganization protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act.

A BDC may invest the remaining 30% of its total assets in non-qualifying assets, including companies that are not eligible portfolio companies. The foregoing percentages will be determined, in the case of financings in which a BDC commits to provide financing prior to funding the commitment, by the amount of the BDC's total assets represented by the value of the maximum amount of securities to be issued by the borrower or lessee to the BDC pursuant to such commitment.

BDC's are required to implement certain accounting provisions that are different from those to which other reporting companies are required to comply. These requirements may result in presentation of financial information in a manner that is more or less favorable than the manner permitted by other reporting companies. In connection with the implementation of accounting changes to comply with the required reporting of financial information, we must also comply with SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" ("SFAS 154").

Prior to April 5, 2007, the date the Company began operating as a BDC, the Company's only operations during the periods presented included ownership of marketable investment securities. The Company followed Financial Accounting Standard No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" ("FAS 115") for its marketable investment securities. The Company classified its marketable investment securities as trading securities, for which FAS 115 provides that unrealized holding gains and losses for trading securities shall be included in earnings. Since this method of accounting for investments is the same as the valuation method required when operating as a BDC, there is no cumulative effect recognition in the accompanying financial statements upon becoming an investment company.

BDC's, as governed under the 1940 Act may not avail themselves of any of the provisions of Regulation S-B, including any of the streamlined reporting permitted thereunder.

NOTE 2: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of accounts payable approximates its carrying amount in the financial statements due to the short maturity of such instruments.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company will recognize revenue when earned and realizable.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS (AS AN INVESTMENT COMPANY)

As an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, all of the Company's investments must be carried at market value or fair value as determined by management for investments which do not have readily determinable market values. Prior to this conversion, only marketable debt and equity securities and certain derivative securities were required to be carried at market value.

Beginning April 5, 2007, portfolio assets for which market prices are available are valued at those prices. Securities that are traded in the over-the-counter market or on a stock exchange generally will be valued at the prevailing bid price on the valuation date. However, some of the Company's investments may be acquired in privately negotiated transactions and have no readily determinable market values. These securities are carried at fair value as determined by management and outside professionals as necessary under the Company's valuation policy. Currently, the valuation policy provides for management's review of the management team, financial conditions, and products and services of the portfolio company. In situations that warrant such an evaluation, an independent business valuation may be obtained.

Value, as defined in Section 2(a)(41) of 1940 Act, is (i) the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and (ii) for all other securities and assets, fair value is as determined in good faith by management. There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment. The Company must determine the fair value of each individual investment on a quarterly basis. The Company records unrealized depreciation on investments when it believes that an investment has become impaired, including where realization of an equity security is doubtful. Conversely, the Company records unrealized appreciation if the Company believes that the underlying portfolio company has appreciated in value and, therefore, its investment has also appreciated in value, where appropriate.

As an investment company, the Company invests primarily in illiquid securities including equity securities of private companies. The structure of each equity security is specifically negotiated to enable the Company to protect its investment and maximize its returns. The Company generally includes many terms governing ownership parameters, dilution parameters, liquidation preferences, voting rights, and put or call rights. The Company's investments are generally subject to some restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market. Because of the type of investments that the Company makes and the nature of its business, the Company's valuation process requires an analysis of various factors. The Company's fair value methodology includes the examination of, among other things, the underlying investment performance, financial condition and market changing events that impact valuation.

CONVERSION TO AN INVESTMENT COMPANY

The Company began operating as a BDC on April 5, 2007. Accordingly, the 2006 period included herein was not originally reported as a BDC and has been reclassified to conform to the BDC presentation. The period subsequent to April 5, 2007 reflects the Company's results as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements beginning April 5, 2007, are different than those of prior periods and, therefore, the financial position and results of operations of these periods are not directly comparable. The primary differences in accounting principles relate to the carrying value of investments.

INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS 109"). Under SFAS 109, the liability method is used in accounting for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company has established a valuation allowance for the full amount of the deferred tax asset which results from its net operating loss carryforward.

STOCK OPTION PLAN

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for options granted under its employee compensation plan using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25") and related interpretations including Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 44, "Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation, an interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25." Under APB 25, compensation expense was recognized for the difference between the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant and the exercise price. As permitted by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), stock-based compensation was included as a pro forma disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123R (Revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R") using the modified prospective transition method for all stock options issued. SFAS 123R requires measurement of compensation cost for all options granted based on fair value on the date of grant and recognition of compensation over the service period for those options expected to vest. The Company did not grant any options during the three months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

The Company currently fully reserves all of its tax benefits. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS 123R, which requires the benefits of tax deduction in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those options to be classified as financing cash inflows rather than operating cash inflows, on a prospective basis, will have no current impact on the Company.

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATIONS PER SHARE

The financial statements are presented in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128 ("SFAS 128"), "Earnings Per Share". Basic net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations per share reflects the potential dilution from the exercise or conversion of securities into common stock. There are currently no common stock equivalents. Accordingly, basic and fully diluted net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations per share is the same in both fiscal 2007 and 2006.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

SFAS No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*, establishes standards for reporting and displaying comprehensive income and its components (revenues, expenses, gains and losses) in a full set of general-purpose financial statements. It requires that all items that are required to be recognized under accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be reported in a financial statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements. SFAS No. 130 requires that an enterprise (a) classify items of other comprehensive income by their nature in financial statements, and (b) display the accumulated balance of other comprehensive income separately in the equity section of the balance sheet for all periods presented. The Company's comprehensive income (loss) does not differ from its reported net income (loss).

As an investment company, the Company must report changes in the fair value of its investments outside of its operating income on its statement of operations and reflect the accumulated appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of its investments as a separate component of its stockholders' deficit. This treatment is similar to the treatment required by SFAS No. 130.

FISCAL YEAR

Fiscal 2008 refers to periods in the year ending September 30, 2008. Fiscal 2007 refers to periods in the year ended September 30, 2007.

NOTE 3: INVESTMENTS

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

As required by the SEC's Accounting Series Release ("ASR") 118, the investment committee of the Company is required to assign a fair value to all investments. To comply with Section 2(a) (41) and Rule 2a-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), it is incumbent upon the Board of Directors to satisfy themselves that all appropriate factors relevant to the value of securities for which market quotations are not readily available have been considered and to determine the method of arriving at the fair value of each such security. To the extent considered necessary, the Board of Directors may appoint persons to assist them in the determination of such value and to make the actual calculations pursuant to the Board of Directors' direction. The Board of Directors must also, consistent with this responsibility, continuously review the appropriateness of the method used in valuing each issue of security in the Company's portfolio. The Directors must recognize their responsibilities in this matter and whenever technical assistance is requested from individuals who are not Directors, the findings of such individuals must be carefully reviewed by the Directors in order to satisfy themselves that the resulting valuations are fair.

No single standard for determining "fair value in good faith" can be established, since fair value depends upon the circumstances of each individual case. As a general principle, the current "fair value" of an issue of securities being valued by the Board of Directors would appear to be the amount that the owner might reasonably expect to receive for them upon their current sale. Methods that use this principle may, for example, be based on a multiple of earnings, or a discount from market of a similar freely traded security, or yield to maturity with respect to debt issues, or a combination of these and other methods. Some of the general factors that the Board of Directors should consider in determining a valuation method for an individual issue of securities include: 1) the fundamental analytical data relating to the investment, 2) the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition of the securities, and 3) an evaluation of the forces which influence the market in which these securities are purchased and sold. Among the more specific factors which are to be considered are: type of security, financial statements, cost at date of purchase, size of holding, discount from market value of unrestricted securities of the same class at time of purchase, special reports prepared by analysts, information as to any transactions or offers with respect to the security, existence of merger proposals or tender offers affecting the securities, price and extent of public trading in similar securities of the issuer or comparable companies and other relevant matters.

The Board of Directors has arrived at the following valuation method for its investments. Where there is not a readily available source for determining the market value of any investment, either because the investment is not publicly traded or is thinly traded and in absence of a recent appraisal, the value of the investment shall be based on the following criteria:

- Total amount of the Company's actual investment. This amount shall include all loans, purchase price of securities and fair value of securities given at the time of exchange;
- Total revenues for the preceding twelve months;
- Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation;
- Estimate of likely sale price of investment;
- Net assets of investment; and
- Likelihood of investment generating positive returns (going concern).

The estimated value of each investment shall be determined as follows:

- Where no or limited revenues or earnings are present, then the value shall be the greater of net assets, estimated sales price, or total cost for each investment;
- Where revenues and/or earnings are present, then the value shall be the greater of one-times (1x) revenues or three-times (3x) earnings, plus the greater of the net assets of the investment or the total amount of the actual investment; or
- Under both scenarios, the value of the investment shall be adjusted down if there is a reasonable expectation that the Company will not be able to recoup the investment or if there is reasonable doubt about the investment's ability to continue as a going concern.

Utilizing the foregoing method, the Company has valued its investments as follows:

UNAFFILIATED PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

EffTec International, Inc. (EFFI), formerly American Resource Management, Inc. has developed Internet-based software for chillers which monitors chiller operating data, calculates performance, diagnoses the cause of chiller inefficiencies, notifies plant contacts when problems occur and recommends corrective action when necessary. The Company currently owns 750,000 shares with a cost of \$125,000. Based on the closing price on December 31, 2007, the Board of Directors has valued the investment at \$31,875.

The Company has an 8% line-of-credit with EffTec International, Inc. with a balance of \$25,000 at December 31, 2007. The Board of Directors has valued this investment at \$25,000.

The Company has an 8% line-of-credit with Signature Energy, Inc. with a balance of \$38,750 at December 31, 2007. Signature is an oil and gas development and production company. The Board of Directors has valued this investment at \$38,750 at December 31, 2007.

The Company has a 6% line-of-credit with ZATSO, LLC with a balance of \$103,923 at December 31, 2007. ZATSO is an Internet based game developer. The Board of Directors has valued this investment at \$103,923 at December 31, 2007.

AFFILIATED PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

The Company acquired 60,000 shares (60%) of Ultimate Social Network, Inc. ("USN") in December 2007 in exchange for 6,400,000 shares of its common stock. The investment was valued at the price at which the Company was selling its shares pursuant to its 1-E of \$0.05 per share. In addition the Company has a 6% line-of-credit with USA with a balance of \$14,304 at December 31, 2007. USN presently owns "The Ultimate College Model" contest website which has been operating since March 2007. The Ultimate College Model contest allows men and women that are enrolled in any college or university to post their pictures and enter into the weekly modeling contest. People that join as members of the website participate by rating the contestants and voting for their favorites. The website also allows for online chatting between members and contestants. The Board of Directors valued both of these recent investments at their cost of \$320,000 and \$14,304, respectively, at December 31, 2007.

NOTE 4: STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

PREFERRED STOCK

At December 31, 2007, the Company had 2,713 shares outstanding of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock ("Series A"). Series A has a stated liquidation preference value of \$100 per share redeemable at the Company's option, has no voting rights, and each preferred share is convertible to one share of the Company's common stock as adjusted for the 1 for 12 reverse stock split and a 1 for 11 reverse stock split effective November 6, 2006. Dividends on the Series A were to be paid monthly in cash at a rate of 12% of the original issue. The Company's Board of Directors, elected to suspend the payment of Series A dividends. This decision was made in light of the general economic conditions and to preserve the Company's working capital in order to help maintain the continued viability of the Company. The Board of Directors is unable at this time to predict if and when the Company will resume the payment of cash dividends on its Series A 12% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock. As of December 31, 2007 the amount of accumulated unpaid dividends on the preferred stock is approximately \$193,726 of which \$162,780 has not been declared.

COMMON STOCK

On October 25, 2006, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation which authorized a one share for 11 share reverse split of the authorized issued and unissued common shares. The amendment was effective November 6, 2006, and the authorized shares were reduced from 8,333,333 shares to 757,576 shares and the issued shares were reduced from 1,339,219 to 121,749 shares. All share transactions in this Form 10-Q have been adjusted to reflect the reverse split. The par value of the common stock was also reduced from \$.012 to \$.001.

On November 25, 2006, pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Board of Directors proposed and recommended to the shareholders of the Company that the Company change the name of the corporation to Double Eagle Holdings, Ltd. and increase the authorized common shares to 100,000,000 shares. The Amendments were approved by a majority of the shareholders of the Company with an effective date of January 2, 2007.

On March 15, 2007, the Company sold 2,500,000 shares of its common stock for \$25,000 in cash.

On May 3, 2007, the Company filed an Offering Circular under Regulation E promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 to sell from 4,000,000 to 50,000,000 shares of its common stock and raise up to \$5,000,000 at prices ranging from \$.05 to \$1.25 per share. During May 2007, the Company sold 3,474,000 shares of its common stock pursuant to the offering for \$173,700 in cash. On June 15, 2007, the Company received a comment letter from the SEC relating to its Form 1-E filing and immediately ceased selling stock pursuant to the 1-E. In its letter, the SEC asked for additional disclosure and clarification of certain issues and the Company complied with the SEC's request and has issued stock for \$9,000 in cash during the balance of fiscal 2007 and has issued stock for \$259,500 in cash in the first quarter of fiscal 2008.

NOTE 5: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company paid its Chief Executive Officer \$1,500 during the three months ended December 31, 2007.

ITEM 2: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

From time to time, the Company may publish forward-looking statements relative to such matters as anticipated financial performance, business prospects, technological developments and similar matters. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this section or elsewhere in this report are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Exchange Act of 1934. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in such forward-looking statements include: 1. General economic factors including, but not limited to, changes in interest rates and trends in disposable income; 2. Information and technological advances; 3. Competition; and 4. Success of marketing, advertising and promotional campaigns.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND POLICIES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations 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 us 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 periods. On an on-going basis, we will evaluate our estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, valuation of investments in portfolio companies, accrued expenses, financing operations, contingencies and litigation. We will base our 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, such as the investments in portfolio companies. These accounting policies are described at relevant sections in this discussion and analysis and in the "Notes to Financial Statements" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006.

PLAN OF OPERATION

On April 5, 2007, we filed a notification under Form N54a with the SEC indicating our election to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act.

On May 3, 2007, we filed an Offering Circular under Regulation E promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 to sell from 4,000,000 to 50,000,000 shares of our common stock and raise up to \$5,000,000 at prices ranging from \$.05 to \$1.25 per share. As of December 31, 2007, we had sold 11,064,000 shares of our common stock pursuant to the offering for \$542,200 (\$359,500 during the quarter ended December 31, 2007) in cash and stock subscriptions receivable in the amount of \$11,000 (\$5,000 at September 30, 2007). On June 15, 2007, we received a comment letter from the SEC relating to our Form 1-E filing and immediately ceased selling stock pursuant to the 1-E. In its letter, the SEC asked for additional disclosure and clarification of certain issues and after we complied with the SEC's request, we subsequently commenced sales of additional stock pursuant to the 1-E.

We have acquired a number of investments (Note 3) and plan to continue to raise funds and make additional investments.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

During the three months ended December 31, 2007, working capital, including investments, increased to \$692,882 from \$116,169 at September 30, 2007. The primary reasons for the increases are the sale of common stock for \$359,500 during the period, the exchange of our common stock to acquire a portfolio company investment valued at \$320,000 and the net decrease in net assets from operations of \$103,582. Net earnings include an unrealized loss on our portfolio investments in the amount of \$43,125. We plan to continue making investments during 2008 and expect to raise funds as needed from sales of our common stock pursuant to our 1-E.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of three months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 -

Revenues – We accrued interest income from our loan investments in the amount of \$1,613 during the three months ended December 31, 2007. We had no revenues in the prior year period.

Costs and expenses increased from \$7,535 in the 2006 period to \$62,070 in the 2007 period. The 2007 costs include the legal costs associated with the investments made during the quarter of \$36,740; audit and accounting costs of \$11,400; and consulting fees of \$8,500. The 2006 period was before we began to operate as a BDC.

An unrealized loss of \$43,125 was recognized in the 2007 period. There were no unrealized gains or losses during the 2006 period.

Net Asset Value

As a BDC, certain of our activities and disclosures are made in reference to Net Asset Value (“NAV”) which is the value of our portfolio assets less debt and preferred stock. This may be viewed, simply and generalized, as the value of our assets available to our common stock holders. As of the date of the financial information in this report, the value of our portfolio of assets including investments and securities in portfolio companies and cash is \$730,718 and from this, are subtracted liabilities and debts of \$68,782. There are 2,713 shares of preferred stock outstanding so the rights of preferred stockholders of \$271,300 are also subtracted. The NAV is therefore \$390,636. The Net Asset Value per Share (“NAV/S”) is calculated by dividing the NAV by the number of common shares outstanding (20,085,821). The NAV/S is \$0.0194.

Our Plan of Operation for the Next Twelve Months

Management's Analysis of Business

We will have significant relative flexibility in selecting and structuring our investments. We will not be subject to many of the regulatory limitations that govern traditional lending institutions such as banks. We will seek to structure our investments so as to take into account the uncertain and potentially variable financial performance of our portfolio companies. This should enable our portfolio companies to retain access to committed capital at different stages in their development and eliminate some of the uncertainty surrounding their capital allocation decisions. We will calculate rates of return on invested capital based on a combination of up-front commitment fees, current and deferred interest rates and residual values, which may take the form of common stock, warrants, equity appreciation rights or future contract payments. We believe that this flexible approach to structuring investments will facilitate positive, long-term relationships with our portfolio companies and enable us to become a preferred source of capital to them. We also believe our approach should enable debt financing to develop into a viable alternative capital source for funding the growth of target companies that wish to avoid the dilutive effects of equity financings for existing equity holders.

Longer Investment Horizon - We will not be subject to periodic capital return requirements. These requirements, which are standard for most private equity and venture capital funds, typically require that these funds return to investors the initial capital investment after a pre-agreed time, together with any capital gains on such capital investment. These provisions often force such funds to seek the return of their investments in portfolio companies through mergers, public equity offerings or other liquidity events more quickly than they otherwise might, which can result in a lower overall return to investors and adversely affect the ultimate viability of the affected portfolio companies. Because we may invest in the same portfolio companies as these funds, we are subject to these risks if these funds demand a return on their investments in the portfolio companies. We believe that our flexibility to take a longer-term view should help us to maximize returns on our invested capital while still meeting the needs of our portfolio companies.

Established Deal Sourcing Network - We believe that, through our management and directors, we have solid contacts and sources from which to generate investment opportunities. These contacts and sources include:

.	public and private companies,
.	investment bankers,
.	attorneys,
.	accountants,
.	consultants, and
.	commercial bankers.

However, we cannot assure you that such relationships will lead to the origination of debt or other investments.

Investment Criteria

As a matter of policy, we will not purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate or real estate investment trusts except that we may:

- purchase and sell real estate or interests in real estate in connection with the orderly liquidation of investments, or in connection with foreclosure on collateral;
- own the securities of companies that are in the business of buying, selling or developing real estate; or
- finance the purchase of real estate by our portfolio companies.

We will limit our investments in more traditional securities (stock and debt instruments) and will not, as a matter of policy:

- sell securities short except with regard to managing the risks associated with publicly-traded securities issued by our portfolio companies;
- purchase securities on margin (except to the extent that we may purchase securities with borrowed money); or
- engage in the purchase or sale of commodities or commodity contracts, including futures contracts except where necessary in working out a distressed loan; or in those investment situations where hedging the risks associated with interest rate fluctuations is appropriate, and, in such cases, only after all necessary registrations or exemptions from registration with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission have been obtained.

Prospective Portfolio Company Characteristics - We have identified several criteria that we believe will prove important in seeking our investment objective with respect to target companies. These criteria will provide general guidelines for our investment decisions; however, we caution readers that not all of these criteria will be met by each prospective portfolio company in which we choose to invest.

Experienced Management - We will generally require that our portfolio companies have an experienced president or management team. We will also require the portfolio companies to have in place proper incentives to induce management to succeed and to act in concert with our interests as investors, including having significant equity interests. We intend to provide assistance in this area either supervising management or providing management for our portfolio companies.

Products or Services - We will seek companies that are involved in products or services that do not require significant additional capital or research expenditures. In general, we will seek target companies that make innovative use of proven technologies or methods.

Proprietary Advantage - We expect to favor companies that can demonstrate some kind of proprietary sustainable advantage with respect to their competition. Proprietary advantages include, but are not limited to:

- patents or trade secrets with respect to owning or manufacturing its products, and
- a demonstrable and sustainable marketing advantage over its competition

Marketing strategies impose unusual burdens on management to be continuously ahead of its competition, either through some kind of technological advantage or by being continuously more creative than its competition.

Profitable or Nearly Profitable Operations Based on Cash Flow from Operations - We will focus on target companies that are profitable or nearly profitable on an operating cash flow basis. Typically, we would not expect to invest in start-up companies unless there is a clear exit strategy in place.

Potential for Future Growth - We will generally require that a prospective target company, in addition to generating sufficient cash flow to cover its operating costs and service its debt, demonstrate an ability to increase its revenues and operating cash flow over time. The anticipated growth rate of a prospective target company will be a key factor in determining the value that we ascribe to any warrants or other equity securities that we may acquire in connection with an investment in debt securities.

Exit Strategy - Prior to making an investment in a portfolio company, we will analyze the potential for that company to increase the liquidity of its common equity through a future event that would enable us to realize appreciation, if any, in the value of our equity interest. Liquidity events may include:

- an initial public offering,
- a private sale of our equity interest to a third party,
- a merger or an acquisition of the portfolio company, or
- a purchase of our equity position by the portfolio company or one of its stockholders.

We may acquire warrants to purchase equity securities and/or convertible preferred stock of the eligible portfolio companies in connection with providing financing. The terms of the warrants, including the expiration date, exercise price and terms of the equity security for which the warrant may be exercised, will be negotiated individually with each eligible portfolio company, and will likely be affected by the price and terms of securities issued by the eligible portfolio company to other venture capitalists and other holders. We anticipate that most warrants will be for a term of five to ten years, and will have an exercise price based upon the price at which the eligible portfolio company most recently issued its equity securities or, if a new equity offering is imminent, the price at which such new equity securities will be offered. The equity securities for which the warrant will be exercised generally will be common stock of which there may be one or more classes or convertible preferred stock. Substantially all the warrants and underlying equity securities will be restricted securities under the 1933 Act at the time of the issuance. We will generally negotiate for registration rights with the issuer that may provide:

- "piggyback" registration rights, which will permit us under certain circumstances, to include some or all of the securities owned by us in a registration statement filed by the eligible portfolio company, or
- in circumstances, "demand" registration rights permitting us under certain circumstances, to require the eligible portfolio company to register the securities under the 1933 Act, in some cases at our expense. We will generally negotiate net issuance provisions in the warrants, which will allow us to receive upon exercise of the warrant without payment of any cash a net amount of shares determined by the increase in the value of the issuer's stock above the exercise price stated in the warrant.

Liquidation Value of Assets - Although we do not intend to operate as an asset-based lender, the prospective liquidation value of the assets, if any, collateralizing any debt securities that we hold will be an important factor in our credit analysis. We will emphasize both tangible assets, such as:

- accounts receivable,
- inventory, and
- equipment,

and intangible assets, such as:

- intellectual property,
- customer lists,
- networks, and
- databases.

Investment Process

Due Diligence - If a target company generally meets the characteristics described above, we will perform initial due diligence, including:

- company and technology assessments,
- evaluation of existing management team,
- market analysis,
- competitive analysis,
- evaluation of management, risk analysis and transaction size,
- pricing, and
- structure analysis.

Much of this work will be done by management and professionals who are well known by management. The criteria delineated above provide general parameters for our investment decisions. We intend to pursue an investment strategy by further imposing such criteria and reviews that best insures the value of our investments. As unique circumstances may arise or be uncovered, not all of such criteria will be followed in each instance but the process provides a guideline by which investments can be prudently made and managed. Upon successful completion of the preliminary evaluation, we will decide whether to deliver a non-binding letter of intent and move forward towards the completion of a transaction.

In our review of the management team, we look at the following:

- Interviews with management and significant shareholders, including any financial or strategic sponsor;
 - Review of financing history;
 - Review of management's track record with respect to:
 - o product development and marketing,

- o mergers and acquisitions,
- o alliances,
- o collaborations,
- o research and development outsourcing and other strategic activities;
- o Assessment of competition; and
- o Review of exit strategies.

In our review of the financial conditions, we look at the following:

- o Evaluation of future financing needs and plans;
- o Detailed analysis of financial performance;
- o Development of pro forma financial projections; and
- o Review of assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, if any, and legal and regulatory risks.

In our review of the products and services of the portfolio company, we look at the following:

- o Evaluation of intellectual property position;
- o Review of existing customer or similar agreements and arrangements;
- o Analysis of core technology;
- o Assessment of collaborations;
- o Review of sales and marketing procedures; and
- o Assessment of market and growth potential.

Upon completion of these analyses, we will conduct on-site visits with the target company's management team. Also, in cases in which a target company is at a mature stage of development and if other matters that warrant such an evaluation, we will obtain an independent appraisal of the target company.

Ongoing Relationships with Portfolio Companies

Monitoring - We will continuously monitor our portfolio companies in order to determine whether they are meeting our financing criteria and their respective business plans. We may decline to make additional investments in portfolio companies that do not continue to meet our financing criteria. However, we may choose to make additional investments in portfolio companies that do not do so, but we believe that we will nevertheless perform well in the future.

We will monitor the financial trends of each portfolio company to assess the appropriate course of action for each company and to evaluate overall portfolio quality. Our management team and consulting professionals, who are well known by our management team, will closely monitor the status and performance of each individual company on at least a quarterly and, in some cases, a monthly basis.

We will use several methods of evaluating and monitoring the performance and fair value of our debt and equity positions, including but not limited to the following:

- Assessment of business development success, including product development, financings, profitability and the portfolio company's overall adherence to its business plan;
- Periodic and regular contact with portfolio company management to discuss financial position, requirements and accomplishments;
- Periodic and regular formal update interviews with portfolio company management and, if appropriate, the financial or strategic sponsor;
- Attendance at and participation in board meetings;
- Review of monthly and quarterly financial statements and financial projections for portfolio companies.

Managerial Assistance - As a business development company, we will offer, and in many cases may provide, significant managerial assistance to our portfolio companies. This assistance will typically involve:

- monitoring the operations of our portfolio companies,
- participating in their board and management meetings,
- consulting with and advising their officers, and
- providing other organizational and financial guidance.

Investment Amounts

The amount of funds committed to a portfolio company and the ownership percentage received will vary depending on the maturity of the portfolio company, the quality and completeness of the portfolio company's management team, the perceived business opportunity, the capital required compared to existing capital, and the potential return. Although investment amounts will vary considerably, we expect that the average investment, including follow-on investments, will be between \$25,000 and \$5,000,000.

Competition

Our primary competitors to provide financing to target companies will include private equity and venture capital funds, other equity and non-equity based investment funds and investment banks and other sources of financing, including traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks and specialty finance companies. Many of these entities have substantially greater financial and managerial resources than we will have. We believe that our competitive advantage with regard to quality target companies relates to our ability to negotiate flexible terms and to complete our review process on a timely basis. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in implementing our strategies.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

· None.

Contractual Obligations

· None.

ITEM 3: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from changes in market rates and prices. We are primarily exposed to equity price risk, which arises from exposure to securities that represent an ownership interest in our portfolio companies. The value of our equity securities and our other investments are based on quoted market prices or our Board of Directors' good faith determination of their fair value (which is based, in part, on quoted market prices). Market prices of common equity securities, in general, are subject to fluctuations, which could cause the amount to be realized upon the sale or exercise of the instruments to differ significantly from the current reported value. The fluctuations may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of our portfolio companies, the relative price of alternative investments, general market conditions and supply and demand imbalances for a particular security.

ITEM 4: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that are filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that are filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the principal executive officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including the principal executive officer, the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2007, and, based on its evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls

There have been no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of the evaluation described above, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 1A: RISK FACTORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2: UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

During the three months ended December 31, 2007, we issued 7,310,000 shares of our common stock in exchange for \$359,500 in cash and a stock subscription receivable of \$6,000. All of the shares issued were sold pursuant to an exemption from registration under Section 4(2) promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

ITEM 3: DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4: SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5: OTHER INFORMATION

We do not currently employ a Chief Financial Officer. Mr. M.E. Durschlag, Chief Executive Officer, also serves as Chief Financial Officer.

ITEM 6: EXHIBITS

(a) EXHIBITS

31.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

SIGNATURE

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.

DOUBLE EAGLE HOLDINGS, LTD.

January 30, 2008

By: /s/M.E. Durschlag
M.E. Durschlag, President,
Chief Executive Officer and
Chief Financial Officer