

CIRTRAN CORP
Form 10-12G
May 11, 2018

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10

GENERAL FORM OF REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES

Pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

CirTran Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

68-0121636

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

4125 South 6000 West, West Valley City, Utah 84128

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(801) 963-5112

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Edgar Filing: CIRTRAN CORP - Form 10-12G

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
N/A	N/A

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

Common Stock, Par Value \$0.001

(Title of class)

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

Large accelerated filer []	Accelerated filer []
Non-accelerated filer []	Smaller reporting company [X]
Emerging growth company []	

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This registration statement contains statements about the future, sometimes referred to as “forward-looking” statements. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the use of the words “believe,” “may,” “could,” “should,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “project,” “propose,” “plan,” “intend,” and similar words and expressions. Statements that describe our future strategic plans, goals, or objectives are also forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Readers of this registration statement are cautioned that any forward-looking statements, including those regarding us or our management’s current beliefs, expectations, anticipations, estimations, projections, strategies, proposals, plans, or intentions, are not guarantees of future performance or results of events and involve risks and uncertainties, such as:

We may be deemed to be insolvent and may face liquidation.

The auditors’ report for our most recent fiscal years contains explanatory paragraphs about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Playboy Enterprises, Inc., or Playboy, has obtained a judgment that precludes us from using the Playboy trademark in distributing an energy drink, our only source of revenue during recent years, and our likelihood of success in our pending motion for a retrial may be considered low.

We cannot assure that we will be able to use our energy drink formulations for any other branding or distribution.

We cannot assure that our efforts to identify and commercialize new products for manufacture and distribution will be successful or generate revenue.

All of our assets are encumbered to secure the payment of approximately \$2.6 million in indebtedness, plus \$1.1 million of accrued interest, that is convertible to common stock, and if the indebtedness is not converted before April 2027, our default could result in the loss of all of our assets.

We are a party to numerous lawsuits that require significant management attention and funds for attorneys’ fees and that subject us to risk of damages.

We will require substantial amounts of additional capital from external sources.

Any sizable increase in products being developed, manufactured, and distributed will require skilled management of growth.

Penny stock regulations impose certain restrictions on resales of our securities, which may cause an investor to lose some or all of its investment.

Risk factors, such as those set forth under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation” and other factors that are not currently known to us, may emerge from time to time.

The forward-looking information is based on present circumstances and on our predictions respecting events that have not occurred, that may not occur, or that may occur with different consequences from those now assumed or anticipated. Actual events or results could vary significantly from those expressed or implied in such statements and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct.

Discussions containing these forward-looking statements may be found, among other places, in this registration statement under the captions “Risk Factors,” “Business,” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Before deciding to purchase our securities, you should carefully consider the risk factors discussed here or incorporated by reference, in addition to the other information set forth in this registration statement. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of the document in which they are contained, and we do not undertake any duty to update our forward-looking statements, except as may be required by law, and we caution you not to rely on them unduly.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

From 2007 until October 2016, we manufactured, marketed, and distributed internationally an energy drink under a license with Playboy through our subsidiary, CirTran Beverage Corporation (“CirTran Beverage”). CirTran Beverage conducted its activities under an agreement with Play Beverages, LLC (“PlayBev”), which held the Playboy license. During this time, PlayBev was considered a variable interest entity. On October 21, 2016, we deconsolidated PlayBev from our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2016, Playboy obtained a judgment against CirTran Beverage and PlayBev holding that the license is no longer valid, that PlayBev is no longer authorized to market the Playboy-branded energy drink, and awarding money damages to Playboy. CirTran Corporation was not a party to the lawsuit. CirTran Beverage and PlayBev have filed a motion for a retrial, which is now pending before the court. See Item 8. Legal Proceedings.

Since the Playboy litigation was initiated, our activities declined rapidly, restrained by the necessity to prioritize obtaining the forbearance of our principal secured and judgment creditors, seeking to resolve disputes respecting the PlayBev license to market Playboy-licensed energy drinks, defending the numerous lawsuits to which we were a party, and obtaining additional capital. Disputes respecting the status of the PlayBev license to market Playboy-licensed energy drinks impaired our ability to establish new distributors, damaged some of our relationships with existing distributors, and considerably depressed revenues.

We are now without significant operations. Reflecting our severely limited operations, we had minimal revenue of \$12,500 during the year ended December 31, 2017, and \$0 in the previous year.

References to “us,” “we,” “our,” and correlative terms refer to CirTran Corporation and the subsidiaries and divisions through which we conduct our activities.

Consumer Product Commercialization—Contract Marketing

We are now seeking to commercialize one or more consumer products. In our efforts to commercialize new products, we will identify what we believe to be a product or other demand and then seek a product that may be distributed to address that demand. We pursue contract marketing relationships principally in the domestic consumer products markets, including products in areas such as home and garden, kitchen, health and beauty, toys, licensed merchandise, and apparel for film, television, sports, and other entertainment properties. If we deem it suitable, we may obtain rights from the product owner to manufacture and market a particular product, generally in consideration of the payment of a royalty, sometimes accompanied with an initial fee. Frequently, owners of undeveloped products or product concepts are seeking branding, marketing, manufacturing, order fulfillment, and distribution assistance. Where we identify a need but find no suitable available product, we may design our own product for commercialization.

Our commercialization effort includes developing product packaging, branding the product, arranging third-party manufacturing, establishing distribution channels, and arranging order fulfillment. We anticipate that these activities will generally be undertaken by third parties under contract. In some cases, we may brand a product under a license to use a third-party's recognized name, as we did in the case of the Playboy-branded energy drink, seek an endorsement from a publicly recognized celebrity, sports figure, or other person, or obtain the rights to use the image, likeness, or logo of a product or a person, such as a well-known celebrity. Licensed merchandise and apparel are then sold and marketed in the entertainment and sports franchise industries. We anticipate that these products will be introduced into the market under either one uniform brand name or separate trademarked names that we originate and own or acquire by license.

Although we are now investigating some commercialization opportunities, we are in the early stages of our efforts and cannot assure that we will be successful in completing commercialization of any product, generating revenues, or realizing a profit.

The contract-manufacturing industry specializes in providing the program management, technical and administrative support, and manufacturing expertise required to take products from the early design and prototype stages through volume production and distribution, providing the customer with a quality product, delivered on time and at a competitive cost. This full range of services gives the customer an opportunity to avoid large capital investments in plant, inventory, equipment, and staffing, so that instead, it can concentrate on innovation, design, and marketing. By using our contract-manufacturing services, customers will have the ability to improve the return on their investment with greater flexibility in responding to market demands and exploiting new market opportunities. Our efforts will be led by our current chief executive officer and others that we may hire as employees or engage as independent contractors.

In previous years, we found that customers increasingly required contract manufacturers to provide complete turn-key manufacturing and material handling services, rather than working on a consignment basis in which the customer supplies all materials and the contract manufacturer supplies only labor. Turn-key contracts involve design, manufacturing and engineering support, procurement of all materials, and sophisticated in-circuit and functional testing and distribution. The manufacturing partnership between customers and contract manufacturers involves an increased use of “just-in-time” inventory management techniques that minimize the customer’s investment in component inventories, personnel, and related facilities, thereby reducing its costs.

Based on the trends we have observed in the contract-manufacturing industry, we believe we will benefit from the increased market acceptance of, and reliance upon, the use of manufacturing specialists by many original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, marketing firms, distributors, and national retailers. We believe the trend towards outsourcing manufacturing will continue. OEMs use manufacturing specialists for many reasons, including reducing the time it takes to bring new products to market, reducing the initial investment required, accessing leading manufacturing technology, gaining the ability to better focus resources in other value-added areas, and improving inventory management and purchasing power. An important element of our strategy is to establish partnerships with major and emerging OEM leaders in diverse segments across our target industries. Due to the costs inherent in supporting customer relationships, we focus on customers with which the opportunity exists to develop long-term business partnerships. Our goal is to provide our customers with total manufacturing solutions through third-party providers for both new and more mature products, as well as across product generations—an idea we call “Concept to Consumer.”

We have also designed, engineered, manufactured, and supplied products in the international electronics, consumer products, and general merchandise industries for various marketers, distributors, and retailers selling overseas. We have provided manufacturing services to the direct-response and retail consumer markets. Our experience and expertise enables us to enter a project at various phases: engineering and design; product development and prototyping; tooling; and high-volume manufacturing. Our contacts with Asian suppliers have helped us to maintain our status as an international contract manufacturer for multiple products in a wide variety of industries, which will allow us to target larger-scale contracts.

We intend to pursue manufacturing relationships beyond printed circuit board assemblies, cables, harnesses, and injection-molding systems by establishing complete “box-build” or “turn-key” relationships in the electronics, retail, and direct consumer markets.

We have developed markets for several fitness and exercise products, household and kitchen products and appliances, and health and beauty aids that are manufactured in China. We anticipate that offshore contract manufacturing will play an increased role moving forward as resources become available to us.

Beverage Distribution

We retain all rights to the energy drink formulas that we previously marketed under the Playboy brand name and may seek to rebrand and remarket them, relying at least in part on the beverage distribution network that we previously developed.

Sales and Marketing

We are working aggressively to identify products that we may market through current sales channels. We also seek new paths to deliver products and services directly to end users and are pursuing strategic and reciprocal relationships with retail distribution firms whereby they would act as our retail distribution arm and we would act as their manufacturing arm, with each party giving the other priority and first opportunity to work on the other's products.

Our contacts in China may allow us to increase our manufacturing capacity and output with minimal capital investment required. By using various subcontractors, we plan to leverage our upfront payments for inventories and tooling to control costs and receive benefits from economies of scale in Asian manufacturing facilities.

Typically, and depending on the contract, we may be required to prepay a portion of the purchase orders for materials. In exchange for these financial commitments, we may receive dedicated manufacturing responsiveness and eliminate the costly expense associated with capitalizing completely proprietary facilities. For example, we previously expanded our manufacturing capabilities for our beverage division outside the United States to accommodate international customers by contracting with manufacturers in Budapest, Hungary, and India.

During a typical contract manufacturing sales process, a customer provides us with specifications for the product it wants, and we develop a bid price for manufacturing a minimum quantity that includes manufacture engineering, parts, labor, testing, and shipping. If the bid is accepted, the customer is required to purchase the minimum quantity, and additional product is sold through purchase orders issued under the original contract. Special engineering services are provided at either an hourly rate or a fixed contract price for a specified task.

Competition

Competition in our targeted markets is comprised of manufacturing technology, merchandise quality, responsiveness, the provision of value-added services, and price. To be competitive, we must provide technologically advanced manufacturing services, maintain quality levels, offer flexible delivery schedules, and deliver finished products on a reliable basis and for a favorable price.

The manufacturing services industry is large and diverse and serviced by many companies, including several that have achieved significant market share. We will compete with different companies depending on the type of service or geographic area. Certain of our competitors may have greater manufacturing, financial, research and development, and marketing resources than we have.

We will also face competition from current and prospective customers that evaluate our capabilities against the merits of manufacturing products internally.

Regulation

We are subject to typical federal, state, and local regulations and laws governing the operations of manufacturing concerns, including environmental disposal, storage, and discharge regulations and laws; employee safety laws and regulations; and labor practices laws and regulations. We are not required under current laws and regulations to obtain or maintain any specialized or agency-specific licenses, permits, or authorizations to conduct our manufacturing

services. We believe we are in substantial compliance with all relevant regulations applicable to our business and operations. All international sales permits are the responsibility of the local distributors, and they are required to obtain all local licenses and permits.

Employees

At December 31, 2017, we had three employees, including our chief executive officer.

Corporate Background and History

In 1987, CirTran Corporation was incorporated in Nevada under the name Vermillion Ventures, Inc., for the purpose of acquiring other operating corporate entities. We were largely inactive until July 1, 2000, when our wholly owned subsidiary, CirTran Corporation (Utah), acquired substantially all of the assets and certain liabilities of Circuit Technology, Inc.

Our predecessor business in Circuit Technology, Inc. was commenced in 1993 by our president, Iehab Hawatmeh. In 2001, we effected a 15-for-1 forward-split of our shares and a stock distribution, which increased the number of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock. We also increased our authorized capital from 500,000,000 to 750,000,000 shares. In 2007, our stockholders approved a 1.2-for-1 forward-split of our shares and an amendment to our articles of incorporation that increased our authorized capital to 1,500,000,000 shares of common stock. In August 2011, we increased our authorized capitalization to 4,500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001.

In May 2015, our stockholders and board of directors approved an amendment to our articles of incorporation to complete a 1,000-to-1 reverse split of our common stock, decrease our authorized common stock to 100,000,000 shares, par value \$0.001, and authorize a class of 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock having such terms as the board of directors may determine prior to issuance (the "Amendment"). However, FINRA refused to approve the Amendment until such time as we became current in our periodic reports (which we intend to accomplish with this registration statement) and replaced our previous convertible debenture lender (which we completed in April 2017). We now intend to reapply for FINRA approval of the Amendment.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the negative implications of all information and financial data included in or referred to directly in this registration statement, you should consider the following risk factors. This registration statement contains forward-looking statements and information concerning us, our plans, and other future events. Those statements should be read together with the discussion of risk factors set forth below, because those risk factors could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements.

We may be deemed to be insolvent and may face liquidation.

We may be deemed to be insolvent. We are unable to meet all of our obligations as they accrue, and the aggregate amount of our liabilities may exceed the value of our assets. Creditors may have the right to initiate involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against us in which they would seek our liquidation. We cannot assure that we would be successful in avoiding liquidation by converting such liquidation proceedings to a Chapter 11 reorganization, which would permit us to develop and propose, for creditor approval, a reorganization plan that would enable us to proceed. Even if we were to propose a reorganization plan, any reorganization plan would likely require that we obtain new post-petition funding, which may be unavailable. Further, in the event of bankruptcy, our secured creditors that have encumbrances on all of our assets would likely execute and take all of our assets, which may leave nothing for other creditors or our stockholders.

The auditors' report for our most recent fiscal year, like previous years, contains an explanatory paragraph about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We had a net loss of \$2.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2017, and \$22.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, which includes \$0.3 million and \$25.0 million in losses from discontinued operations. We had an accumulated deficit of \$76.6 million as of December 31, 2017. During the year ended December 31, 2017, net cash used in operations was \$207,000. We had current liabilities of \$35.8 million and a \$35.8 million working capital deficit as of December 31, 2017. The reports from our auditors on our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, as for several previous years, contain explanatory paragraphs about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We may not be able to establish new operations based on the commercialization of new products or concepts.

Following the judicial termination of our rights to distribute a Playboy-branded energy drink and in the absence of a successful motion for a new trial and a favorable decision in a new trial, we are seeking to establish new operations based on the commercialization of new products or product concepts. We cannot assure that we will be able to identify, acquire, or originate new products, complete branding, arrange third-party manufacturing, establish order fulfillment relationships, or establish distribution channels in order to generate new revenues.

All of our assets are encumbered to secure the payment of approximately \$2.6 million of indebtedness, plus \$1.1 million of accrued interest, on secured convertible debentures that require payments beginning in April 2027 if not previously converted to common stock.

We have encumbered all of our assets to secure the payment of approximately \$2.6 million in indebtedness, plus \$1.1 million of accrued interest, due on secured convertible debentures. \$0.2 million requires payment by October 2018 and \$2.4 million requires payment by April 2027, if not previously converted. We cannot assure that these convertible debentures will be converted to common stock before we are obligated to pay the balance due. If we were to default in payment at maturity, our secured creditor could exercise its remedies, including the execution on all of our assets, which would result in the termination of our activities. We cannot assure that the secured creditor will consider or agree to any forbearance from aggressive collection efforts. The existence of these secured obligations will likely significantly impair our ability to obtain capital from external sources.

We are parties to numerous lawsuits that require significant management attention and funds for attorney's fees and subject us to risks of damages or other adverse judgments.

As noted in Item 8. Legal Proceedings, we are a party to numerous lawsuits, some of which remain active, requiring that we incur attorney's fees and other costs and devote management's time and attention. Successful suits by creditors for the collection of debts may require that we pay judgment amounts, subject to the priority encumbrances in favor of secured creditors. We may incur significant costs to pursue litigation in which we are the plaintiff without any recovery or other favorable outcome. Any judgments we may obtain against third parties may not be collectible.

We will require substantial amounts of additional capital from external sources.

Whether or not the Playboy license is reinstated following our pending motion for a retrial and we are successful in a new trial, of which there can be no assurance, we will require substantial additional funds to implement our product commercialization and contract manufacturing plans. The extent of our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the outcome of the Playboy litigation; marketing plans; the growth of product commercialization and contract manufacturing; establishment of strategic alliances, joint ventures, licenses, or other collaborative arrangements; and other factors not within our control.

We anticipate that we will seek required funds from external sources. However, our precarious financial condition, limited revenues, substantial secured indebtedness, continuing lawsuits, and uncertainties respecting the status of the PlayBev litigation will make it difficult for us to obtain capital.

We may seek required funds through the sale of equity or other securities. Our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms will depend on many factors, including the condition of the securities markets generally and for companies like us at the time of the offering; our business, financial condition, and prospects at the time of the proposed offering; our ability to identify and reach a satisfactory arrangement with prospective securities sales and investment groups; and various other factors. We cannot assure that we will be able to obtain financing on terms favorable to us or at all. The issuance of additional equity securities may dilute the interest of our existing stockholders or may subordinate their rights to the superior rights of new investors.

We may also seek additional capital through strategic alliances, joint ventures, or other collaborative arrangements. Any such relationships may dilute our interest in any specific project and decrease the amount of revenue that we may receive from the project. We cannot assure that we will be able to negotiate any strategic investment or obtain required additional funds on acceptable terms, if at all. In addition, our cash requirements may vary materially from those now planned because of the results of future marketing and manufacturing agreements; results of product testing; potential relationships with our strategic or collaborative partners; changes in the focus and direction of our research and development programs; competition and technological advances; issues related to patent or other protection for proprietary technologies; and other factors.

If adequate funds are not available, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate our planned efforts; obtain funds through arrangements with strategic or collaborative partners that may require us to relinquish rights to certain of our technologies, product candidates, or products that we would otherwise seek to develop or commercialize ourselves; or sublicense our rights to such products on terms that are less favorable to us than might otherwise be available.

Any substantial increase in business activities will require skilled management of growth.

If we have the opportunity to commercialize new products, our success will depend on our ability to manage continued growth, including integrating new employees and independent contractors into an effective management and technical team; formulating strategic alliances, joint ventures, or other collaborative arrangements with third parties; commercializing and marketing proposed products and services; and monitoring and managing these relationships on a long-term basis. If our management is unable to integrate these resources and manage growth effectively, the quality of our products and services, our ability to retain key personnel, and the results of our operations would be materially and adversely affected.

We have issued nearly all of the shares of stock we are authorized to issue, which may limit our ability to obtain necessary financing.

We have authorized 4,500,000,000 shares of common stock, nearly all of which has been issued. Being unable to issue additional shares of common stock limits our ability to obtain the financing we need. Although our stockholders voted to increase the number of shares we are authorized to issue, we are unable to proceed with recapitalization because we could not obtain necessary approval from FINRA. We cannot assure that completing the registration of our common stock under the Securities Exchange Act via this registration statement or replacing the holder of our secured convertible debentures will enable us to obtain FINRA approval for our Amendment in order to increase our capitalization.

We do not have enough authorized shares available to allow the conversion and exercise of outstanding convertible debentures and options, which may subject us to liability.

We have approximately \$2.6 million in principal, plus \$1.1 million of accrued interest, for outstanding convertible debentures. We do not have adequate authorized and unissued shares of common stock to permit the conversion and exercise of those securities. If those holders of our convertible debentures and options attempted to convert and exercise those securities, they would be unable to do so, which might place us in default of our obligation to increase our capitalization.

Penny stock regulations will impose certain restrictions on resales of our securities, which may cause an investor to lose some or all of its investment.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted regulations that generally define a “penny stock” to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) of less than \$5.00 per share that is not traded on a national securities exchange or that has an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. As a result, our common stock is subject to rules that impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers that sell these securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally those with assets in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000, or \$300,000 together with their spouse). For transactions covered by these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of such securities and have received the purchaser’s written consent to the transaction before the purchase. Further, if the price of the stock is below \$5.00 per share and the issuer does not have \$2.0 million or more net tangible assets or is not listed on a registered national securities exchange, sales of that stock in the secondary trading market are subject to certain additional rules promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. These rules generally require, among other things, that brokers engaged in secondary trading of penny stocks provide customers with written disclosure documents, monthly statements of the market value of penny stocks, disclosure of the bid and asked prices, and disclosure of the compensation to the broker-dealer and the salesperson working for the broker-dealer in

connection with the transaction. These rules and regulations may affect the ability of broker-dealers to sell our common stock, thereby effectively limiting the liquidity of our common stock. These rules may also adversely affect the ability of persons that acquire our common stock to resell their securities in any trading market that may exist at the time of such intended sale.

ITEM 2. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

Overview

Until October 2016, we manufactured, marketed, and distributed internationally an energy drink under a license with Playboy Enterprises, Inc. ("Playboy"), through our subsidiary, CirTran Beverage Corporation ("CirTran Beverage"). CirTran Beverage manufactured, marketed, and distributed Playboy-branded energy drinks in accordance with its agreement with Play Beverages, LLC ("PlayBev"), which held the Playboy license. An Illinois court determined in October 2016 that PlayBev no longer had the right to distribute the Playboy-branded beverage. Following the adverse court ruling, we filed a motion for a retrial, which is now pending before the court. See Item 8. Legal Proceedings. PlayBev was previously consolidated as a variable interest entity. However, at October 21, 2016, we deconsolidated PlayBev from our consolidated financial statements.

Since October 2016, we have had minimal revenue from consulting services we provided to third parties.

During 2016 and 2017, our activities declined rapidly, restrained by the necessity to prioritize obtaining the forbearance of our principal secured and judgment creditors, seeking to resolve disputes respecting the PlayBev license to market Playboy-licensed energy drinks, defending the numerous lawsuits to which we are a party, and obtaining additional capital. Further, disputes respecting the status of the PlayBev license to market energy drinks impaired our ability to establish new distributors, damaged our relationships with existing distributors, and considerably depressed revenues.

In the United States, we intend to commercialize consumer products and provide a mix of high- and medium-volume turnkey manufacturing services and products using various high-tech applications for leading electronics OEMs (original equipment manufacturers) in the communications, networking, peripherals, gaming, law enforcement, consumer products, telecommunications, automotive, medical, and semiconductor industries. Our business activities include pre-manufacturing, manufacturing, and post-manufacturing services. Our goal is to provide our customers with total manufacturing solutions through third-party providers for both new and more mature products, as well as across product generations.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

Sales and Cost of Sales

Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2017, totaled \$12,500, as compared \$0 the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase is attributable to consulting services we provided to third parties.

Operating Expenses

During the year ended December 31, 2017, selling, general, and administrative expenses decreased by 49%, as compared to the preceding year, as a result of the termination of salary accruals.

Other Income and Expense

Other expenses during the year ended December 31, 2017, consisted principally of \$500,000 related to a loss on settlement of debt and \$489,000 in interest expense. Other expenses during the year ended December 31, 2016, included \$439,000 for interest expense and \$132,000 for loss on derivatives valuation. Interest expense was approximately equal for each year because the principal amount of indebtedness and applicable interest rate were approximately the same. During 2016, we recognized a gain of \$4.3 million from equity in losses of a deconsolidated entity.

As a result of the foregoing, we had a loss from continuing operations of \$1.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2017, as compared to income from continuing operations of \$2.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2016, principally attributable to the \$4.3 million gain from equity in losses of a deconsolidated entity.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have had a history of losses from operations, as our expenses have been greater than our declining revenues, which have now ceased entirely. Our accumulated deficit was \$76.6 million at December 31, 2017. For the year ended December 31, 2017, we realized negligible net cash of \$5,551 from operating and financing activities, compared to negative net cash flow of \$612 for the prior year, from operating and financing activities.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we used \$206,894 of net cash in operations, comprised of a net loss from continuing operations of \$1,790,708, non cash losses of \$695,055, changes in working capital of \$921,825, and net cash used in discontinued operations of \$33,066. The net change in working capital was primarily driven by an increase in accounts payable for \$361,042 and an increase in accrued interest of \$489,057.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we generated \$192,964 of net cash in operations, comprised of net income from continuing operations of \$2,131,422, noncash gains of \$4,135,911, changes in working capital of \$850,993, and net cash provided by discontinued operations of \$1,346,460. The net change in working capital was primarily driven by an increase in accrued payroll for \$344,930 and an increase in accrued interest of \$454,560.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we generated \$212,445 of net cash from financing comprised of a repayment of bank overdrafts of \$2,620, proceeds from related-party loans of \$457,758, repayments of related-party loans totaling \$442,693, and proceeds from convertible loans payable of \$200,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we used \$193,576 of net cash in financing activities comprised of proceeds from bank overdrafts of \$130, proceeds from related-party loans totaling \$162,756, and repayments on related-party loans of \$356,462.

Operating Activities

We have only nominal cash or short-term assets while our current liabilities aggregate \$39.3 million. The amount of cash used by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2017, increased by \$400,000, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2016, driven primarily by recognizing equity in losses of a deconsolidated entity in 2016 as a one-time event during the year ended December 31, 2016. Additionally, we recognized a one-time loss of \$500,000 during the year ended December 31, 2017, from the loss on a settlement of debt and had \$184,880 of expenses paid on our behalf, which did not occur during the year ended December 31, 2016. Lastly, we generated \$1,346,460 of cash from discontinued operations during the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$33,066 of net cash used in discontinued operations during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2017, our financing activities provided net cash of \$212,000, as compared to using net cash of \$194,000 the prior year end, a result of increased proceeds from related party and convertible loans.

Our Capital Resources and Anticipated Requirements

Our monthly operating costs and interest expense average approximately \$108,000 per month, excluding capital expenditures. We continue to focus on generating revenue and reducing our monthly business expenses through cost reductions and operational streamlining. Currently, we do not have enough cash on hand to sustain our business operations, and we expect to access external capital resources in the near future.

In conjunction with our efforts to commercialize new products, we are actively seeking infusions of capital from investors. In our current financial condition, it is unlikely that we will be able to obtain additional debt financing. Even if we did acquire additional debt, we would be required to devote additional cash flow to servicing the debt and securing the debt with assets.

Accordingly, we are looking to obtain equity financing to meet our anticipated capital needs. We cannot assure that we will be successful in obtaining such capital. If we were to issue additional shares for debt and/or equity, this would dilute the value of our common stock and existing stockholders' positions. We also have no authorized but unissued capital available, and we are dependent on the Amendment becoming effective in order to obtain any new equity financing.

Restructuring of Convertible Debentures

In April 2017, we restructured our outstanding convertible debentures that were originally issued commencing in 2007, which had been consolidated into a single debenture, by entering into an amended, restated, and consolidated secured convertible debenture with Tekfine, LLC, an unrelated entity, with a maturity date of April 30, 2027, to the extent not previously converted. These convertible debentures had an outstanding principal balance of \$2.4 million, with accrued interest of \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2016. As part of the agreement, the Company entered into an additional convertible debenture of \$0.2 million due in October 2018. The amended debenture had a total outstanding principal balance of \$2.6 million, with accrued interest of \$1.1 million as of December 31, 2017.

In a related agreement with Tekfine on April 20, 2017, Tekfine advanced \$200,000 to us in consideration of our issuance of a new convertible debenture due, unless earlier converted, on April 20, 2018. Like our previously outstanding debentures, the newly issued debenture is convertible into shares of our common stock at the lowest bid price for the 20 trading days prior to conversion. Effective April 20, 2018, the maturity date of this convertible debenture was extended to October 20, 2018. As of May 11, 2018, we are unable to convert this debenture because we have insufficient authorized but unissued shares to issue upon conversion.

Advanced Beauty Solutions, LLC Obligation

We have assigned to ABS our creditor claim against the estate of ABS, to the extent of the balance due under the ABS Forbearance Agreement. Any distribution from the ABS estate in excess of the adjusted amounts due under the ABS Forbearance Agreement will be paid to us. Because ABS's lien is subordinated to liens on all of our assets in favor of Tekfine, ABS is unable to presently take any steps to enforce its judgment. If this were to change in the future, we would potentially face enforcement actions on the judgment, subject to our offset claims for the intellectual property and creditor claim.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Recently issued accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies that require adoption and that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements upon adoption.

ITEM 3. PROPERTIES

We rent on a month-to-month basis our existing approximately 40,000-square-foot headquarters and manufacturing facility, located at 4125 South 6000 West in West Valley City, Utah. Monthly payments are \$5,000. The premises include about 10,000 square feet of office space to support administration, sales, and engineering staff and independent contractors and 30,000 square feet of manufacturing space, which includes a secured inventory area, shipping and receiving areas, and manufacturing and assembly space.

We believe that the facilities and equipment described above are generally in good condition, well maintained, and suitable and adequate for our current and projected operating needs.

ITEM 4. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information, as of May 11, 2018, respecting the beneficial ownership of our outstanding common stock by: (i) any holder of more than 5%; (ii) each of the Named Executive Officers (defined as any person who was principal executive officer during the preceding fiscal year and each other highest compensated executive officers earning more than \$100,000 during the last fiscal year) and directors; and (iii) our directors and Named Executive Officers as a group, based on 4,498,891,910 shares of common stock outstanding:

Name of Person or Group ⁽¹⁾	Nature of Ownership	Amount	Percent
Principal Stockholder: Ihab J. Hawatmeh	Common stock	301,533,877	6.7 %
	Options ⁽²⁾	60,000,000	1.3
		361,533,877	7.9
Directors: Ihab J. Hawatmeh	Common stock	301,533,877	6.7
	Options ⁽²⁾	60,000,000	1.3
		361,533,877	7.9
Kathryn Hollinger	Common stock	39,335,853	*
	Options ⁽³⁾	14,000,000	*
		53,335,853	1.2
All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (2 persons):	Common Stock	340,869,730	7.6
	Options ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	74,000,000	1.6
	Total	414,869,730	9.2 %

* Less than 1%.

(1) Address for all stockholders is 4125 S 6000 W, West Valley City, UT 84128.

Includes options to purchase up to 60,000,000 shares that have been accrued for services provided during 2008, (2)2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. These options can be exercised any time upon issuance at exercise prices ranging between \$0.0001 and \$0.016 per share.

Includes options to purchase up to 12,000,000 shares that have been accrued for services provided during 2011, (3)2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. These options can be exercised any time upon issuance at an exercise prices ranging from \$0.0001 and \$0.0021 per share.

The persons named in the above table have sole voting and dispositive power respecting all shares beneficially owned, subject to community property laws where applicable. Beneficial ownership is determined according to the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and generally means that a person has beneficial ownership of a security if he or she possesses sole or shared voting or investment power over that security. Each director, officer, or 5% or more stockholder, as the case may be, has furnished the information respecting beneficial ownership.

ITEM 5. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Tenure</u>
Iehab Hawatmeh	51	President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chairman	July 2000 to date
Kathryn Hollinger*	67	Director, Controller	August 2011 to date

* Ms. Hollinger acted as our chief executive officer for the months of July and August 2017, during Mr. Hawatmeh's absence.

Iehab J. Hawatmeh

Iehab J. Hawatmeh founded our predecessor company in 1993 and has been our chairman, president, and chief executive officer since July 2000, except for a brief absence during 2017. Mr. Hawatmeh oversees all daily operations, including our technical and sales functions. Mr. Hawatmeh is currently functioning in a dual role as chief financial officer. Before his involvement with our company, Mr. Hawatmeh was the Processing Engineering Manager for Tandy Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, overseeing that company's contract manufacturing printed circuit board assembly division. In addition, he was responsible for developing and implementing Tandy's facility Quality Control and Processing Plan model. Mr. Hawatmeh earned an MBA from University of Phoenix and a BS in Electrical and Computer Engineering from Brigham Young University.

Kathryn Hollinger

Kathryn Hollinger has been with CirTran since 2000 as our controller, except for a brief period during 2017 in which she also acted as chief executive officer. She has been involved with the day-to-day accounting and finance functions throughout her term with us. Ms. Hollinger studied mathematics and accounting at Northridge University (now Cal. State University Northridge) in California.

ITEM 6. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**Summary Compensation Table**

The following table sets forth, for each of our last two completed fiscal years, the dollar value of all cash and noncash compensation earned by any person who was our principal executive officer and each of our three most highly compensated other executive officers or persons who were serving in such capacities during the preceding fiscal year (“Named Executive Officers”):

Name and Principal Position	Year Ended Dec. 31	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Award(s) (\$)	Option Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
(a) Ihab J. Hawatmeh ⁽²⁾ President, Chief Executive Officer ⁽⁴⁾	(b) 2017	(c) —	(d) —	(e) —	(f) 600	(g) —	(h) —	(i) 36,170 ⁽³⁾	(j) 36,770
	2016	348,750	3,006	—	600	—	—	34,063 ⁽⁵⁾	386,419
Kathryn Hollinger ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	2017	55,000	5,000	—	200	—	—	—	60,200
	2016	55,000	5,000	—	200	—	—	—	60,200

(1) The amount is the fair value of the option awards on the date of grant in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718. See note 2 to our consolidated financial

statements.

- Mr. Hawatmeh did not receive cash payments for his salary or bonus during the 2016 fiscal year. His salary and (2) bonus expense have been accrued. Of the amounts reported for 2016, \$258,750 was accrued by us and \$90,000 was accrued by our former variable interest subsidiary, Play Beverages, LLC.
- (3) Includes \$12,000 for car allowance and \$24,170 for medical insurance premiums.
- (4) Mr. Hawatmeh resigned as our chief executive officer on July 15, 2017 and was reinstated on September 3, 2017. Ms. Hollinger served as our chief executive officer during Mr. Hawatmeh's resignation.
- (5) Includes \$12,000 for car allowance and \$22,063 for medical insurance premiums.
- (6) Ms. Hollinger did not receive additional compensation while serving as our chief executive officer during Mr. Hawatmeh's resignation. The compensation listed in this table is for her services as our controller.

Employment Agreements—Change in Control

On August 1, 2009, we entered into an Employment Agreement with Iehab Hawatmeh, our president, that amends and restates in their entirety the previous employment agreement and amendment with Mr. Hawatmeh. The employment term continues and extends automatically from each August for successive one-year periods, with an annual base salary of \$345,000. The employment agreement, among other things: (a) grants options to purchase a minimum of 6,000,000 shares of our stock each year, with the exercise price of the options being the market price of our common stock as of the grant date, for the maximum term allowed under our stock option plan; (b) provides for health insurance coverage, cell phone, car allowance, life insurance, and director and officer liability insurance, as well as any other bonus approved by our board; (c) includes additional incentive compensation as follows: (i) a quarterly bonus equal to 5% of our earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization for the applicable quarter; (ii) bonuses equal to 1% of the net purchase price of any acquisitions we complete that are directly generated and arranged by Mr. Hawatmeh; and (iii) an annual bonus (payable quarterly) equal to 1% of our gross sales of all beverage products, net of returns and allowances.

Pursuant to the Employment Agreement, Mr. Hawatmeh’s employment may be terminated for cause, or upon death or disability, in which event we are required to pay him any unpaid base salary and unpaid earned bonuses. In the event that Mr. Hawatmeh is terminated without cause, we are required to pay to him: (i) within 30 days following such termination, any benefit, incentive, or equity plan, program, or practice (the “Accrued Obligations”) paid when such would have been paid to him if employed; (ii) within 30 days following such termination (or on the earliest later date as may be required by Internal Revenue Code Section 409A to the extent applicable), a lump sum equal to 30 months’ annual base salary; (iii) bonuses owing under the Employment Agreement for the two-year period after the date of termination (net of any bonus amounts paid as Accrued Obligations) based on actual results for the applicable quarters and fiscal years; and (iv) within 12 months following such termination (or on the earliest later date as may be required by Internal Revenue Code Section 409A to the extent applicable), a lump sum equal to 30 months’ annual base salary; *provided* that if Mr. Hawatmeh is terminated without cause in contemplation of, or within one year, after a change in control, then two times such annual base salary and bonus payment amounts.

Under a previous agreement with the holder of an outstanding secured convertible debenture, all cash amounts payable to Mr. Hawatmeh in excess of an aggregate of \$120,000 per year are accrued and will not be paid until the secured convertible debenture is paid or converted to common stock.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we accrued for 6,000,000 stock options relating to this employment agreement. The fair market value of the options was \$600, using the following assumptions: estimated seven-year term, estimated volatility of 567%, and a risk-free rate of 2.46%. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we accrued for 6,000,000 stock options relating to this employment agreement. The fair market value of the options was \$600, using the following assumptions: estimated seven-year term, estimated volatility of 363%, and a risk-free rate of 2.06%.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2017 Year-End

The following table summarizes information regarding committed and yet to be issued unexercised options, stock that has not vested, and equity incentive plan awards owned by the Named Executive Officer as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Name	Option Awards			Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying	Equity Incentive Plan	Option Exercise Price(\$)	Option Expiration Date	Market Value of Shares or	Equity Incentive Plan	Equity Incentive Plan

	Unexercised Options (#)	Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Exercise Price (\$)	Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
Iehab J. Hawatmeh (2017)	— 60,000,000 (1)	—	0.0032	—	—	—
Iehab J. Hawatmeh (2016)	— 54,000,000 (1)	—	0.0035	—	—	—

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we did not issue stock options to the named executive officer due to the limited number of available shares under the employee incentive plan. These options have been (1) earned by our named executive officer and we have accrued the stock option expense in the respective periods. These stock options can be issued upon the discretion of the board of directors based upon the number of available shares of the 2012 Stock Option Plan.

Director Compensation

Except for Iehab Hawatmeh, who is also our chief executive officer, we pay our directors \$5,000 per year to serve on our board.

ITEM 7. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Transactions involving Officers, Directors, and Stockholders

In 2007, we issued a 10% promissory note to a family member of our president in exchange for \$300,000. The note was due on demand after May 2008. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, we did not make any payments on the note. At December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, the principal amount owing on the note was \$151,833 with accrued interest of \$122,448, \$104,178, and \$85,958, respectively.

On March 31, 2008, we issued to this same family member, along with two other company shareholders, promissory notes totaling \$315,000 (\$105,000 each). Under the terms of these three \$105,000 notes, we received total proceeds of \$300,000 and agreed to repay the amount received plus a 5% borrowing fee. The notes were due April 30, 2008, after which they were due on demand, with interest accruing at 12% per annum. During 2017, 2016, and 2015, we made no payments towards the outstanding notes. The principal balance owing on each of the three \$105,000 notes as of December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, totaled \$72,466, \$72,466, and \$72,466, respectively.

We agreed to issue 6,000,000 options each year to our president as compensation for services provided as an officer. The terms of his employment agreement require us to grant to him options to purchase 6,000,000 shares of our stock each year, with the exercise price of the options being the market price of our common stock as of the grant date. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, we accrued for 6,000,000 stock options relating to the employee agreement with Mr. Hawatmeh leaving a balance of 60.0 million, 54.0 million, and 48.0 million options as of December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015.

As of December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, we owed our president a total of \$898,215, \$890,615, and \$805,715, respectively, in unsecured advances. Additionally, 60.0 million, 54.0 million, and 48.0 million stock options, with an aggregated value at time of grant of \$168,896, \$168,296, and \$167,696, respectively, were owed as of December 31,

2017, 2016, and 2015. The advances and short-term bridge loans were approved by our board of directors under a 5% borrowing fee. The borrowing fees were waived by our president on these loans.

As of December 31, 2017, we owe \$333 to our controller for services rendered.

Director Independence

Under the definition of independent directors found in Nasdaq Rule 5605(a)(2), which is the definition we have chosen to apply, none of our directors is independent.

ITEM 8. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We or our subsidiaries and affiliated companies are parties to the following material legal proceedings.

Play Beverages, LLC, and CirTran Beverage Corp. v. Playboy Enterprises, Inc., et al., Cook County, Illinois, Case No. 2012L012181. In October 2016, the court entered an order, following a jury trial, against PlayBev and CirTran Beverages, dismissing the claims of PlayBev and CirTran Beverages against Playboy and awarding Playboy \$1.6 million in damages for breach of a license agreement and \$5.0 million damages for trademark infringement and counterfeiting. PlayBev and CirTran Beverages have filed a motion for a new trial, which is pending before the court. Playboy has initiated collection efforts but has recovered no funds. We have accrued \$17,205,599 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, related to this judgment.

Ha-Emet, Inc. dba Bruce L. Ross & Co. v. PlaySafe, LLC, et al., Case No. YC069189 (L.A. Super. Ct., SW Dist., California). This is a breach of contract action against PlaySafe, LLC, Play Beverages, LLC, Iehab Hawatmeh, and Fadi Nora, a former director who resigned in 2014. Ha-Emet is seeking damages of approximately \$100,000, plus interest and attorneys' fees. All defendants have denied liability and are asserting a vigorous defense.

In addition to the foregoing, we are parties to ordinary routine litigation incidental to our business that, individually and in the aggregate, is not material.

ITEM 9. MARKET PRICE OF AND DIVIDENDS ON THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock was quoted in the over-the-counter market until March 28, 2017. However, no reliable data for any trading is available.

As of May 11, 2018, we had approximately 497 stockholders of record.

We have not declared any dividends on our common stock since our inception, and do not intend to declare any such dividends in the foreseeable future. Our ability to pay dividends is subject to limitations imposed by Nevada law. Under Nevada law, dividends may be paid to the extent the corporation's assets exceed its liabilities and it is able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business.

Penny Stock Rules

Our shares of common stock are subject to the “penny stock” and other rules of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In general terms, “penny stock” is defined as any equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share that is not traded on a national securities exchange or that has an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. As a result, our common stock is subject to rules that impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers that sell these securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally those with assets in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000, or \$300,000 together with their spouse). Transactions covered by these rules are subject to additional sales practice requirements, including the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of these securities and have received the purchaser’s written consent to the transaction before the purchase. These rules may restrict the ability of broker-dealers to trade or maintain a market in our common stock, to the extent it is penny stock, and may affect the ability of stockholders to sell their shares.

Equity Compensation Plan

The following table sets forth information regarding our equity compensation plans, including the number of securities to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights; the weighted average exercise price of the outstanding options, warrants, and rights; and the number of securities remaining available for issuance under our stock plans at December 31, 2017:

Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
--	--	---

(c)

Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	—	\$ —	—
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	165,800,000	0.00322	34,200,000
Total	165,800,000		34,200,000

ITEM 10. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

In April 2017, we restructured our outstanding convertible debentures that were originally issued commencing in 2007, which had been consolidated into a single debenture, by entering into an amended, restated, and consolidated secured convertible debenture with Tekfine, LLC, an unrelated entity, with a maturity date of April 30, 2027, to the extent not previously converted. These convertible debentures had an outstanding principal balance of \$2.4 million, with accrued interest of \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2016. As part of the agreement, the Company entered into an additional convertible debenture for \$0.2 million which is due in October 2018. The amended debentures had a total outstanding principal balance of \$2.6 million, with accrued interest of \$1.1 million as of December 31, 2017.

In a related agreement with Tekfine on April 20, 2017, Tekfine advanced \$200,000 to us in consideration of our issuance of a new convertible debenture due, unless earlier converted, on April 20, 2018. Like our previously outstanding debentures, the newly issued debenture is convertible into shares of our common stock at the lower of \$0.10 or the lowest bid price for the 20 trading days prior to conversion. Effective April 20, 2018, we entered into an agreement to extend the maturity date to October 20, 2018. As of May 11, 2018, we are unable to convert this debenture because we have insufficient authorized but unissued shares to issue upon conversion.

ITEM 11. DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT'S SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED

We are authorized to issue up to 4,500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001. As of May 11, 2018, we had 4,498,891,910 shares of common stock issued and outstanding and outstanding options to purchase 165,800,000 shares of common stock. Although our stockholders and board of directors had approved an amendment to our articles of incorporation providing for a 1,000-to-1 reverse split of our common stock and a decrease of our authorized common stock to 100,000,000 shares, par value \$0.001 (the "Amendment"). However, FINRA refused to approve the Amendment until such time as we became current in our periodic reports (which we intend to accomplish with this registration statement) and replaced our previous convertible debenture lender (which we completed in April 2017). We now intend to reapply for FINRA approval of the Amendment.

Each share of stock entitles the holder thereof to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote at a meeting of the stockholders. All of our stock is of the same class and has the same rights and preferences. Our capital stock is issued as fully paid, and the private property of the stockholders is not liable for our debts, obligations, or liabilities. Our fully paid stock is not liable to any further call of assessment.

Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive the dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by our board of directors out of funds legally available for that purpose. If there is a liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of our company, holders of our common stock would be entitled to distribution of our assets remaining after the payment in full of liabilities and any preferential rights of any then-outstanding securities.

ITEM 12. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Subsection 1 of Section 78.7502 of the Nevada Revised Statutes empowers a corporation to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative, except an action by or in the right of the

corporation, by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit, or proceeding if he is not liable pursuant to Section 78.138 of the Nevada Revised Statutes or if he acted in good faith and in a manner that he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and for any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful.

Section 78.138 of the Nevada Revised Statutes provides that, with certain exceptions, a director or officer is not individually liable to the corporation or its stockholders or creditors for any damages as a result of any act or failure to act in his capacity as a director or officer unless it is proven that: (a) his act or failure to act constituted a breach of his fiduciary duties as a director or officer; and (b) his breach of those duties involved intentional misconduct, fraud or a knowing violation of law.

Article VIII of our bylaws provides that we will indemnify any officer or director and may indemnify any other person to the fullest extent permitted by law as the same exists or may hereafter be amended (but in the case of any amendment, only to the extent that such amendment permits the corporation to provide broader indemnification than was permitted before such amendment). Further, to the extent permitted by the Nevada Revised Statutes, expenses incurred by an officer or director in defending a civil or criminal action, suit, or proceeding will be paid by us in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit, or proceeding on receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such director or officer to repay such amount if it is ultimately determined that he is not entitled to be indemnified by us. Such expenses incurred by other employees and agents may be so paid on such terms and conditions, if any, as our board of directors deems appropriate.

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

ITEM 13. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See Item 15 below.

ITEM 14. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 15. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS

(a) The following financial statements are filed as part of this registration statement:

CIRTRAN CORPORATION

Financial Statements

December 31, 2017 and 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Audited Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-1
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Deficit for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016</u>	F-5
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-6

Report of Independent Registered Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of CirTran Corporation:

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CirTran Corporation (“the Company”) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ deficit, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Explanatory Paragraph Regarding Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a net capital deficiency that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 3. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, 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.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2013.

Salt Lake City, UT

May 11, 2018

CITRAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,824	\$273
Other current assets	347	-
Assets in discontinued operations	62	256
Total current assets	6,233	529
Investment in securities at cost	300,000	300,000
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	14,357	16,076
Total assets	\$320,590	\$316,605
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Checks written in excess of bank balance	\$-	\$2,620
Accounts payable	2,217,329	1,856,287
Related party payable	8,548	948
Short-term advances payable	44,506	44,506
Short-term advances payable - related parties	520,608	320,663
Accrued liabilities	729,384	704,848
Accrued payroll and compensation expense	4,153,237	4,113,300
Accrued interest, current portion	1,644,719	2,292,987
Deferred revenue	638	638
Derivative liability	-	3,398,597
Convertible debenture, current portion	200,000	2,390,528
Notes payable, current portion	90,000	90,000
Note payable to stockholders and members	151,833	151,833
Liabilities from discontinued operations	25,996,119	25,770,225
Total current liabilities	35,756,921	41,137,980
Accrued interest, net of current portion	1,137,325	-
Note payable, net of current portion	500,000	-
Convertible debenture, net of current portion	2,390,528	-
Total liabilities	39,784,774	41,137,980
Commitments and contingencies	-	-
Stockholders' deficit		

Edgar Filing: CIRTRAN CORP - Form 10-12G

Common stock, par value \$0.001; 4,500,000,000 shares authorized; 4,498,891,910 shares issued and outstanding	4,498,892	4,498,892
Additional paid in capital	32,636,223	29,229,170
Accumulated deficit	(76,599,299)	(74,549,437)
Total stockholders' deficit	(39,464,184)	(40,821,375)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$320,590	\$316,605

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

F-2

CITRAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Net sales	\$12,500	\$-
Cost of sales	-	-
Gross profit	12,500	-
Operating expenses		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	805,694	1,566,514
Total operating expenses	805,694	1,566,514
Loss from operations	(793,194)	(1,566,514)
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense	(489,058)	(438,617)
Loss on settlement of debt	(500,000)	(1,650)
Loss on derivative valuation	(8,456)	(132,349)
Equity in losses of deconsolidated entity	-	4,270,552
Total other income (expense)	(997,514)	3,697,936
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(1,790,708)	2,131,422
Loss from discontinued operations	(259,154)	(24,962,380)
Net loss	\$(2,049,862)	\$(22,830,958)
Net loss from discontinued operations per common share, basic and diluted	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations per common share, basic	\$(0.00)	\$0.00
Loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	4,498,891,910	4,498,891,910
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	4,498,891,910	345,331,533,910

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

CITRAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016**

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2015	4,498,891,910	\$4,498,892	\$29,229,170	\$(51,718,479)	\$(9,558,001)	\$(27,548,418)
Deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	9,558,001	9,558,001
Net loss, year ended December 31, 2016	-	-	-	(22,830,958)	-	(22,830,958)
Balance, December 31, 2016	4,498,891,910	\$4,498,892	\$29,229,170	\$(74,549,437)	\$-	\$(40,821,375)
Write off of derivative liability	-	-	3,407,053	-	-	3,407,053
Net loss, year ended December 31, 2017	-	-	-	(2,049,862)	-	(2,049,862)
Balance, December 31, 2017	4,498,891,910	\$4,498,892	\$32,636,223	\$(76,599,299)	\$-	\$(39,464,184)

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

CITRAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$(1,790,708)	\$2,131,422
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operating activities		
Equity in losses of deconsolidated entity	-	(4,270,552)
Loss on settlement of debt	500,000	-
Expenses paid on behalf of Company by a related party	184,880	-
Depreciation expense	1,719	2,292
Loss on derivative fair value adjustment	8,456	132,349
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	-	-
Other current assets	(347)	507
Accounts payable	361,042	31,699
Accrued liabilities	24,536	24,397
Accrued payroll and compensation	39,937	344,930
Accrued interest	489,057	454,560
Related party payable	7,600	(5,100)
Net cash used in continuing operating activities	(173,828)	(1,153,496)
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	(33,066)	1,346,460
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(206,894)	192,964
Cash flows from financing activities		
Bank overdraft	(2,620)	130
Proceeds from related party loans	457,758	162,756
Repayments of related party loans	(442,693)	(356,462)
Proceeds from convertible loans payable	200,000	-
Proceeds from loans payable	-	-
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	212,445	(193,576)
Cash used in discontinued financing activities	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	212,445	(193,576)
Net change in cash	5,551	(612)
Cash, beginning of period	273	885
Cash, end of period	\$5,824	\$273
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$-	\$-
Cash paid for income taxes	\$-	\$-

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing activities

Edgar Filing: CIRTRAN CORP - Form 10-12G

Write off of derivative liability to additional paid in capital	\$3,407,053	\$-
Write off of minority interest from disposal of business	\$-	\$9,558,001
Conversion of account payable to note payable	\$-	\$8,231

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

F-5

CIRTRAN CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

CirTran Corporation (“Cirtran” or “the Company”) now without significant operations due to shortages of working capital, through its different subsidiaries, has provided a mix of high- and medium-volume turnkey manufacturing services and products using various high-tech applications for leading electronics original equipment manufacturers in the communications, networking, peripherals, gaming, law enforcement, consumer products, telecommunications, automotive, medical, semiconductor and beverage industries. CirTran’s service capabilities include pre-manufacturing, manufacturing, and post-manufacturing services. CirTran’s goal is to offer customers the significant competitive advantages that can be obtained from manufacture outsourcing.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

CirTran Corporation (collectively, the “Company” or “CirTran”) consolidates all of its majority-owned subsidiaries, companies over which the Company exercises control through majority voting rights and companies in which it has a variable interest and the Company is the primary beneficiary. The Company accounts for its investments in common stock of other companies that the Company does not control but over which the Company can exert significant influence using the cost method.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CirTran Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries: CirTran Beverage Corp., CirTran Products Corp., CirTran Online Corp., CirTran Media Corp., CirTran Corporation (Utah), CirTran - Asia, Inc., and Racore Network, Inc.

The consolidated financial statements also include the accounts of After Bev Group LLC (“AfterBev”), a majority controlled entity, and Play Beverages LLC (“PlayBev”), a consolidated variable interest entity. PlayBev held a license agreement to manufacture and distribute energy drinks and water under the Playboy Enterprises (“Playboy”) name. The license was disputed and PlayBev ceased operations in October 2016 at which time the Company deconsolidated

Playbev (see *Note 4 – Variable Interest Entity*). All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

In preparing the Company's financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when products are shipped, title passes to the customer or independent sales representative at the time of shipment, the price is fixed and determinable and collectability of revenue is reasonably assured. Returns for defective items are either repaired and sent back to the customer or returned for credit or replacement product. Historically, expenses associated with returns have not been significant and have been recognized as incurred.

Royalty income is included as part of sales. The Company recognizes royalty revenue as it is earned. The customer distribution agreements generally specify minimum royalty fees due to the Company during the contract period. The Company recognizes royalty income on a straight-line basis over the term of the distribution agreement when, based on management's analysis of sales history, the customer is not expected to meet the minimum required sales projections for the contract period. Deferred revenue on royalty income as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, was \$638 and \$638, respectively.

Revenue on refundable customer deposits is applied to customer sales in accordance with the distribution agreement, unless the customer is in default with the terms of the distribution agreement and the deposit is forfeited. The Company recognizes revenue on refundable deposits in the event the customer defaults on the terms of the distribution contract. During the year ended December 31, 2016, all distribution agreements entered default and the deposits forfeited. The effects of these forfeitures are included in losses from discontinued operations.

Shipping and handling fees are included as part of net sales. The related freight costs and supplies directly associated with shipping products to customers are included as a component of cost of goods sold.

The Company through, its consolidated subsidiary PlayBev, held a product license agreement with Playboy to manufacture, market and distribute energy drinks and water. The license was disputed and revoked in October 2016. The effects of this business are included in results from discontinued operations through the date of deconsolidation of PlayBev.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid, short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company did not hold any cash equivalents as of December 31, 2017 or 2016.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are carried at the original invoice amount, less an estimate made for doubtful accounts based on a review of outstanding amounts. Specific reserves are estimated by management based on certain assumptions and variables, including the customer's financial condition, age of the customer's receivable, and changes in payment histories. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded when received. Bad debt expense for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, was \$178,899 and \$594,930, respectively. Accounts receivable, net of allowances for uncollectible accounts of \$2,524,303 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$0, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost or market value. Cost on manufactured inventories includes labor, material, and overhead. Overhead cost is based on indirect costs allocated to cost of sales, work-in-process inventory, and finished goods inventory. Indirect overhead costs have been charged to cost of sales or capitalized as inventory, based on management's estimate of the benefit of indirect manufacturing costs to the manufacturing process.

When there is evidence that the inventory's value is less than original cost, the inventory is reduced to market value. The Company determines market value on current resale amounts and whether technological obsolescence exists. The

Company has agreements with most of its manufacturing customers that require the customers to purchase inventory items related to their contracts in the event that the contracts are cancelled.

The Company did not hold any inventories as of December 31, 2017 or 2016.

Investment in Securities

The Company's cost-method investment consists of an investment in a private digital multi-media technology company that totaled \$300,000 at December 31, 2017 and 2016. As the Company owned less than 20% of that company's stock as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and no significant influence or control exists, the investment is accounted for using the cost method. The Company evaluated the investment for impairment and determined there was none during the years ended December 31, 2017 or 2016.

Property and Equipment

The Company incurs certain costs associated with the design and development of molds and dies for its contract-manufacturing segment. These costs are held as deposits on the balance sheet until the molds or dies are finished and ready for use. At that point, the costs are included as part of production equipment in property and equipment and are amortized over their useful lives. The Company holds title to all molds and dies used in the manufacture of its various products. The capitalized cost, net of accumulated depreciation, associated with molds and dies included in property and equipment at December 31, 2017 and 2016, was \$14,357 and \$16,076, respectively.

Depreciation expense is recognized in amounts equal to the cost of depreciable assets over estimated service lives. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the life of the lease or the service life of the improvements. The straight-line method of depreciation and amortization is followed for financial reporting purposes. Maintenance, repairs, and renewals, which neither materially add to the value of the property nor appreciably prolong its life are charged to expense as incurred. Gains or losses on dispositions of property and equipment are included in operating results.

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$1,719, and \$2,292 respectively.

Patents

Legal fees and other direct costs incurred in obtaining patents in the United States and other countries are capitalized. Patent costs are amortized over the estimated useful life of the patent. The Company held patents of \$0 and \$38,056 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 which were fully amortized as of December 31, 2016.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets, including intangibles, for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. At each balance sheet date, the Company evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate possible impairment. The Company uses an estimate of future undiscounted net cash flows from the related asset or group of assets over their remaining life in measuring whether the assets are recoverable. The Company did not record expenses for the impairment of long-lived assets during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Financial Instruments with Derivative Features

The Company does not hold or issue derivative instruments for trading purposes. However, the Company has financial instruments that are considered derivatives, or contain embedded features subject to derivative accounting. Embedded derivatives are valued separate from the host instrument and are recognized as derivative liabilities in the Company's balance sheet. The Company measures these instruments at their estimated fair value and recognizes changes in their estimated fair value in results of operations during the period of change. The Company has estimated the fair value of these embedded derivatives using a Multi-NomialLattis model. The fair values of the derivative instruments are measured each reporting period. The Company recorded a loss of \$8,456 and \$132,349 on the change in fair market values of derivative liabilities during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company's common stock was made no longer available to trade. Because of this, the convertible note no longer met the criteria to bifurcate the instrument under *ASC 815 Derivatives and Hedging*. As such, the Company determined the underlying common stock of the instruments being accounted for as derivative liabilities had no value. As a result, the fair value of the derivative liabilities as of the date our common stock no longer was available to trade was written off to additional paid in capital in accordance with *ASC 815-15-35-4*. The Company is no longer accounting for these instruments as derivative liabilities.

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. The Company did not incur advertising costs during the years ended December 31, 2017 or 2016.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has outstanding stock options to directors and employees, which are described more fully in *Note 15 – Stock Options and Warrants*. The Company accounts for its stock options in accordance with ASC 718-10, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, which requires the recognition of the cost of employee services received in exchanged for an award of equity instruments in the financial statements and is measured based on the grant date fair value of the award. ASC 718-10 also requires the stock option compensation expense to be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award (typically the vesting period).

Stock-based employee compensation was \$1,340 and \$1,340 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and the tax basis of assets, liabilities, the carry forward of operating losses and tax credits, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. An allowance against deferred tax assets is recorded when it is more likely than not that such tax benefits will not be realized. Research tax credits are recognized as used.

Concentrations of Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of trade accounts receivable. The Company sells principally to recurring customers, wherein the customer's ability to pay has previously been evaluated. The Company generally does not require collateral. Allowances are maintained for potential credit losses, which generally have been within management's expectations. Accounts receivable, net of allowances, were \$0 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company generated revenues totaling \$12,500 which were from one customer. There were no revenues during the year ended December 31, 2016.

During 2006, PlayBev entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with Playboy, whereby PlayBev agreed to internationally market and distribute a new energy drink carrying the Playboy name and “Rabbit Head” logo symbol. In May 2007, PlayBev entered into an exclusive agreement with the Company to arrange for the manufacture, marketing and distribution of the energy drinks, other Playboy-licensed beverages, and related merchandise through various distribution channels throughout the world. The exclusive arrangement with Playboy creates a concentration of supply risk. The Company will not be able to market its products under the Playboy brand without the licensing agreement and would be at risk to lose significant marketability of its products. In March 2012, Playboy and PlayBev extended the licensing agreement through July 31, 2012, to allow PlayBev and Playboy to negotiate a potential new licensing agreement. The Company’s lost its ability to continue energy drink distribution, its principal source of revenue, during October 2016 after a court order to remove the license was granted to Playboy.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for cash, notes payable and accounts payable approximate fair values because of the immediate or short-term maturities of these financial instruments. The carrying amounts of the Company’s debt obligations approximate fair value.

FASB ASC 820-10-15 defines fair value, thereby eliminating inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements, and increases disclosures surrounding fair value calculations. FASB ASC 820-10-15 establishes a three-tiered fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques used in fair value calculations. The three levels of inputs are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3 - Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company values derivative liabilities using Level 3 inputs. Accounts payable and related party payables have fair values that approximate the carrying value due to the short term nature of these instruments.

Loss Contingencies

The Company is subject to various legal and administrative proceedings, asserted and potential claims, and potential asset impairments (loss contingencies) that arise in the ordinary course of business. An estimated loss from such contingencies is recognized as a charge to income if it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Disclosure of a loss contingency is required if there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss has been incurred. The outcomes of legal and administrative proceedings and claims, and the estimation asset impairments, are subject to significant uncertainty. Significant judgment is required in both the determination of probability and the determination as to whether a loss is reasonably estimable. At each reporting date, the Company reviews the status of each significant matter, and the Company may revise its estimates. These revisions could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company received a judgement against it and recorded a \$17,205,599 loss related to the accrual of this j