

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

FORM C

UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

(Mark one.)

- Form C: Offering Statement
- Form C-U: Progress Update
- Form C/A: Amendment to Offering Statement
 - Check box if Amendment is material and investors must reconfirm within five business days.
- Form C-AR: Annual Report
- Form C-AR/A: Amendment to Annual Report
- Form C-TR: Termination of Reporting

Name of issuer

RaceYa, Inc.

Legal status of issuer

Form

Corporation

Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization

Delaware

Date of organization

April 7, 2014

Physical address of issuer

175 Varick St.
New York, NY 10014

Website of issuer

www.raceya.com

Name of intermediary through which the offering will be conducted

Opendeal Inc. dba "Republic"

CIK number of intermediary

0001672732

SEC file number of intermediary

007-00046

CRD number, if applicable, of intermediary

283874

Amount of compensation to be paid to the intermediary, whether as a dollar amount or a percentage of the offering amount, or a good faith estimate if the exact amount is not available at the time of the filing, for conducting the offering, including the amount of referral and any other fees associated with the offering

5.0% of the amount raised

Any other direct or indirect interest in the issuer held by the intermediary, or any arrangement for the intermediary to acquire such an interest

2.0% of the same securities sold in the offering

Type of security offered

SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity)

Target number of securities to be offered

100,000

Price (or method for determining price)

\$1.00

Target offering amount

\$100,000.00

Oversubscriptions accepted:

- Yes
 No

Oversubscriptions will be allocated:

- Pro-rata basis
 First-come, first-served basis
 Other:

Maximum offering amount (if different from target offering amount)

\$500,000.00

Deadline to reach the target offering amount

September 1, 2016

NOTE: If the sum of the investment commitments does not equal or exceed the target offering amount at the offering deadline, no securities will be sold in the offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned.

Current number of employees

1

	Most recent fiscal year-end	Prior fiscal year-end
Total Assets	\$22,199.00	\$12,219.00
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$22,199.00	\$12,219.00
Accounts Receivable	\$0.00	\$0.00
Short-term Debt	\$0.00	\$0.00
Long-term Debt	\$60,000.00	\$0.00
Revenues/Sales	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cost of Goods Sold	\$49,917.00	\$7,781.00
Taxes Paid	\$0.00	\$0.00
Net Income	\$51,179.00	\$7,781.00

The jurisdictions in which the issuer intends to offer the securities:

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District Of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, U.S., Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands

July 18, 2016

FORM C

Up to \$500,000.00

RaceYa, Inc.



SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity)

This Form C (including the cover page and all exhibits attached hereto, the “Form C”) is being furnished by RaceYa, Inc., a Delaware Corporation (the “Company,” as well as references to “we,” “us,” or “our”), to prospective investors for the sole purpose of providing certain information about a potential investment in SAFEs (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) of the Company (the “Securities”). Purchasers of Securities are sometimes referred to herein as “Purchasers.” The Company intends to raise at least \$100,000.00 and up to \$500,000.00 from Purchasers in the offering of Securities described in this Form C (this “Offering”). The minimum amount of securities that can be purchased is \$25.00 per Purchaser (which may be waived by the Company, in its sole and absolute discretion). The offer made hereby is subject to modification, prior sale and withdrawal at any time.

The rights and obligations of the holders of Securities of the Company are set forth below in the section of this Memorandum entitled “The Offering and the Securities--The Securities.” In order to purchase Securities, a prospective investor must complete and execute a Subscription Agreement. Purchases or “Subscriptions” may be accepted or rejected by the Company, in its sole and absolute discretion. The Company has the right to cancel or rescind its offer to sell the Securities at any time and for any reason.

The Offering is being made through Opendeal Inc. dba “Republic” as (the “Intermediary”). The Intermediary will be entitled to receive 2.0% of the Securities sold in the Offering.

	Price to Purchasers	Service Fees and Commissions (1)	Net Proceeds
Minimum Individual Purchase Amount	\$25.00	\$1.25	\$23.75
Aggregate Minimum Offering Amount	\$100,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$95,000.00
Aggregate Maximum Offering Amount	\$500,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$425,000.00

- (1) This excludes fees to Company's advisors, such as attorneys and accountants.

A crowdfunding investment involves risk. You should not invest any funds in this offering unless you can afford to lose your entire investment. In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the issuer and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. These securities have not been recommended or approved by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, these authorities have not passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not pass upon the merits of any securities offered or the terms of the offering, nor does it pass upon the accuracy or completeness of any offering document or literature. These securities are offered under an exemption from registration; however, neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities authority has made an independent determination that these securities are exempt from registration. An issuer filing this Form C for an offering in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act and pursuant to Regulation CF (§ 227.100 et seq.) must file a report with the Commission annually and post the report on its website, no later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year covered by the report. The Company may terminate its reporting obligations in the future in accordance with Rule 202(b) of Regulation CF (§ 227.202(b)) by 1) being required to file reports under Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, 2) filing at least one annual report pursuant to Regulation CF and having fewer than 300 holders of record, 3) filing annual reports for three years pursuant to Regulation CF and having assets equal to or less than \$10,000,000, 4) the repurchase of all the Securities sold in this offering by the Company or another party, or 5) the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

The date of this Form C is July 18, 2016.

THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES ASSOCIATED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY AND THE SECURITIES. THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY ARE NOT PUBLICLY-TRADED AND ARE SUBJECT TO TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS. THERE IS NO PUBLIC MARKET FOR THE SECURITIES AND ONE MAY NEVER DEVELOP. AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY IS HIGHLY SPECULATIVE. THE SECURITIES SHOULD NOT BE PURCHASED BY ANYONE WHO CANNOT BEAR THE FINANCIAL RISK OF THIS INVESTMENT FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME AND WHO CANNOT AFFORD THE LOSS OF THEIR ENTIRE INVESTMENT. SEE THE SECTION OF THIS FORM C ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS."

THESE SECURITIES INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK THAT MAY NOT BE APPROPRIATE FOR ALL INVESTORS.

THIS FORM C DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH AN OFFER IS NOT PERMITTED.

PRIOR TO CONSUMMATION OF THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ANY SECURITY THE COMPANY WILL AFFORD PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASK QUESTIONS OF AND RECEIVE ANSWERS FROM THE COMPANY AND ITS MANAGEMENT CONCERNING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS OFFERING AND THE COMPANY. NO SOURCE OTHER THAN THE INTERMEDIARY HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS FORM C, AND IF GIVEN OR MADE BY ANY OTHER SUCH PERSON OR ENTITY, SUCH INFORMATION MUST NOT BE RELIED ON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE COMPANY.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE NOT TO CONSTRUE THE CONTENTS OF THIS FORM C AS LEGAL, ACCOUNTING OR TAX ADVICE OR AS INFORMATION NECESSARILY APPLICABLE TO EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR'S PARTICULAR FINANCIAL SITUATION. EACH INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT HIS OR HER OWN FINANCIAL ADVISER, COUNSEL AND ACCOUNTANT AS TO LEGAL, TAX AND RELATED MATTERS CONCERNING HIS OR HER INVESTMENT.

THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY WILL HAVE TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS. NO SECURITIES MAY BE PLEDGED, TRANSFERRED, RESOLD OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF BY ANY PURCHASER EXCEPT PURSUANT TO RULE 501 OF REGULATION CF. INVESTORS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THEY WILL BE REQUIRED TO BEAR THE FINANCIAL RISKS OF THIS INVESTMENT FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME.

NASAA UNIFORM LEGEND

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE PERSON OR ENTITY CREATING THE SECURITIES AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

IF THE PURCHASER LIVES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, IT IS THE PURCHASER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FULLY OBSERVE THE LAWS OF ANY RELEVANT TERRITORY OR JURISDICTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION WITH ANY PURCHASE OF THE SECURITIES, INCLUDING OBTAINING REQUIRED GOVERNMENTAL OR OTHER CONSENTS OR OBSERVING ANY OTHER REQUIRED LEGAL OR OTHER FORMALITIES. THE COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO DENY THE PURCHASE OF THE SECURITIES BY ANY FOREIGN PURCHASER.

Forward Looking Statement Disclosure

This Form C and any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein contain forward-looking statements and are subject to risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact or relating to present facts or current conditions included in this Form C are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements give the Company's current reasonable expectations and projections relating to its financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements may include words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "plan," "intend," "believe," "may," "should," "can have," "likely" and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of the timing or nature of future operating or financial performance or other events.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Form C and any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein are based on reasonable assumptions the Company has made in light of its industry experience, perceptions of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors it believes are appropriate under the circumstances. As you read and consider this Form C, you should understand that these statements are not guarantees of performance or results. They involve risks, uncertainties (many of which are beyond the Company's control) and assumptions. Although the Company believes that these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, you should be aware that many factors could affect its actual operating and financial performance and cause its performance to differ materially from the performance anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of these assumptions prove incorrect or change, the Company's actual operating and financial performance may vary in material respects from the performance projected in these forward-looking statements.

Any forward-looking statement made by the Company in this Form C or any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein speaks only as of the date of this Form C. Factors or events that could cause our actual operating and financial performance to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for the Company to predict all of them. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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ONGOING REPORTING

The Company will file a report electronically with the Securities & Exchange Commission annually and post the report on its website, no later than April 30, 2017.

Once posted, the annual report may be found on the Company’s website at: www.raceya.com.

The Company must continue to comply with the ongoing reporting requirements until:

- (1) the Company is required to file reports under Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act;
- (2) the Company has filed at least one annual report pursuant to Regulation CF and has fewer than 300 holders of record and has total assets that do not exceed \$10,000,000;
- (3) the Company has filed at least three annual reports pursuant to Regulation CF;

- (4) the Company or another party repurchases all of the securities issued in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act, including any payment in full of debt securities or any complete redemption of redeemable securities; or
- (5) the Company liquidates or dissolves its business in accordance with state law.

About this Form C

You should rely only on the information contained in this Form C. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this Form C. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy the Securities only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. You should assume that the information contained in this Form C is accurate only as of the date of this Form C, regardless of the time of delivery of this Form C or of any sale of Securities. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects may have changed since that date.

Statements contained herein as to the content of any agreements or other document are summaries and, therefore, are necessarily selective and incomplete and are qualified in their entirety by the actual agreements or other documents. The Company will provide the opportunity to ask questions of and receive answers from the Company's management concerning terms and conditions of the Offering, the Company or any other relevant matters and any additional reasonable information to any prospective Purchaser prior to the consummation of the sale of the Securities.

This Form C does not purport to contain all of the information that may be required to evaluate the Offering and any recipient hereof should conduct its own independent analysis. The statements of the Company contained herein are based on information believed to be reliable. No warranty can be made as to the accuracy of such information or that circumstances have not changed since the date of this Form C. The Company does not expect to update or otherwise revise this Form C or other materials supplied herewith. The delivery of this Form C at any time does not imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Form C. This Form C is submitted in connection with the Offering described herein and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose.

SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by more detailed information that may appear elsewhere in this Form C and the Exhibits hereto. Each prospective Purchaser is urged to read this Form C and the Exhibits hereto in their entirety.

RaceYa, Inc. (the "Company") is a Delaware Corporation, incorporated on April 7, 2014.

The Company is located at 175 Varick St., New York, NY 10014.

The Company's website is www.raceya.com.

The information available on or through our website is not a part of this Form C. In making an investment decision with respect to our securities, you should only consider the information contained in this Form C.

The Business

We make customizable, programmable, radio-controlled cars to help children learn about science and engineering.

The Business Plan

The Company designs, manufactures, and markets science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education toys, and sells a variety of related accessories and upgrades to those toys. For more information, see the Company's pitch deck attached hereto as Exhibit B.

The Offering

Minimum amount of SAFEs (Simple Agreements for Future Equity) being offered	100,000
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Total SAFEs outstanding after offering (if minimum amount reached)	100,000
Maximum amount of SAFEs	500,000
Total SAFEs outstanding after offering (if maximum amount reached)	500,000
Purchase price per SAFE	\$1.00
Minimum investment amount per investor	\$25.00
Offering deadline	September 1, 2016
Use of proceeds	See the description of the use of proceeds on page 20 hereof.
Voting Rights	See the description of the voting rights on page 27 hereof.

The price of the Securities has been determined by the Company and does not necessarily bear any relationship to the assets, book value, or potential earnings of the Company or any other recognized criteria or value.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to the Company's Business and Industry

The development and commercialization of our products is highly competitive.

We face competition with respect to any products that we may seek to develop or commercialize in the future. Our competitors include major companies worldwide. Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technical and human resources than we have and superior expertise in research and development and marketing customizable cars and other STEM educational toys and thus may be better equipped than us to develop and commercialize these products. These competitors also compete with us in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel and acquiring technologies. Smaller or early stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies. Accordingly, our competitors may commercialize products more rapidly or effectively than we are able to, which would adversely affect our competitive position, the likelihood that our products will achieve initial market acceptance and our ability to generate meaningful additional revenues from our products.

We rely on other companies to provide major components for our products.

We depend on suppliers and subcontractors to meet our contractual obligations to our customers and conduct our operations. Our ability to meet our obligations to our customers may be adversely affected if suppliers or subcontractors do not provide the agreed-upon supplies or perform the agreed-upon services in compliance with customer requirements and in a timely and cost-effective manner. Likewise, the quality of our products may be adversely impacted if companies to whom we delegate manufacture of major components for our products, or from whom we acquire such items, do not provide major components which meet required specifications and perform to our and our customers' expectations. Our suppliers may be less likely than us to be able to quickly recover from natural disasters and other events beyond their control and may be subject to additional risks such as financial problems that limit their ability to conduct their operations. The risk of these adverse effects may be greater in circumstances where we rely on only one or two subcontractors or suppliers for a particular component.

As a distributor of educational toys, our business depends on developing and maintaining close and productive relationships with our vendors.

We depend on our vendors to sell us quality products at favorable prices. Many factors outside our control, including, without limitation, raw material shortages, inadequate manufacturing capacity, labor disputes, transportation disruptions or weather conditions, could adversely affect our vendors' ability to deliver to us quality merchandise at favorable prices in a timely manner. Furthermore, financial or operational difficulties with a particular vendor could cause that vendor to increase the cost of the products or decrease the quality of the products we purchase from it. Vendor consolidation could also limit the number of suppliers from which we may purchase products and could materially affect the prices we pay for these products. We would suffer an adverse impact if our vendors limit or cancel the return privileges that currently protect us from inventory obsolescence.

Quality management plays an essential role in determining and meeting customer requirements, preventing defects, improving the Company's products and services and maintaining the integrity of the data that supports the safety and efficacy of our products.

Our future success depends on our ability to maintain and continuously improve our product quality controls policies and procedures. An inability to address a quality or safety issue in an effective and timely manner may also cause negative publicity, a loss of customer confidence in us or our current or future products, which may result in the loss of sales and difficulty in successfully launching new products. In addition, a successful claim brought against us in excess of any available insurance or not covered by indemnification agreements, or any claim that results in significant adverse publicity against us, could have an adverse effect on our business and our reputation.

One of the potential risks we face in the distribution of our products is liability resulting from counterfeit or faulty components infiltrating the supply chain.

Because we source components from various sources, we rely on various suppliers and their quality control measures. While we have policies and procedures to maintain the highest quality levels in our products, we may be subject to faulty components in our products, which would negatively affect our products and our customers' experience with them and could decrease customer demand for our products. In addition, if there are serious injuries due to counterfeit or faulty products, which may be there can be no assurance that any insurance coverage we maintain is sufficient or will be available in adequate amounts or at a reasonable cost, or that indemnification agreements will provide us with adequate protection.

Manufacturing or design defects, unanticipated use of our products, or inadequate disclosure of risks relating to the use of the products can lead to injury or other adverse events.

Manufacturing or design defects and resulting injuries or other adverse events could lead to recalls or safety alerts relating to our products (either voluntary or required by governmental authorities) and could result, in certain cases, in the removal of a product from the market. Any recall could result in significant costs as well as negative publicity that could reduce demand for our products. The risk of injury from using our products and negative publicity that could ensue from injuries resulting from such use, is amplified by the fact that the ultimate users of our products are children. Personal injuries relating to the use of our products can also result in product liability claims being brought against us by parents, educational facilities, and other aggrieved parties. In some circumstances, such adverse events could also cause delays in new product approvals. Similarly, negligence in performing our services can lead to injury or other adverse events.

In addition, regulatory actions, activities by nongovernmental organizations and public debate and concerns about perceived negative safety and quality consequences of certain components in our products may erode consumers' confidence in the safety and quality issues, whether or not justified, and could result in additional governmental regulations concerning the marketing and labeling of the Company's products, negative publicity, or actual or threatened legal actions, all of which could damage the reputation of the Company's products and may reduce demand for the Company's products.

Product liability claims, future product recalls and safety concerns could adversely impact our results of operations.

Our business exposes us to potential product liability risk, as well as warranty and recall claims that are inherent in the design, manufacture, sale and use of our products. We sell products in the toy industry where the impact of product liability risk is high. We may be required to recall certain of our products should they be mislabeled, defective, tampered with or damaged. We also may become involved in lawsuits and legal proceedings if it is alleged that the consumption or use of any of our products causes illness or death. A product recall or an adverse result in any such litigation could have an adverse effect on our business, depending on the costs of the recall, the destruction of product inventory, competitive reaction and consumer attitudes. Even if a product liability or consumer fraud claim is unsuccessful or without merit, the negative publicity surrounding such assertions regarding our products could adversely affect our reputation and brand image. We also could be adversely affected if consumers in our principal markets lose confidence in the safety and quality of our products. In the event our products actually or allegedly fail to perform as expected and we are subject to such claims above the amount of insurance coverage, outside the scope of our coverage, or for which we do not have coverage, our results of operations, as well as our reputation, could be adversely affected.

We may implement new lines of business or offer new products and services within existing lines of business.

There are substantial risks and uncertainties associated with these efforts, particularly in instances where the markets are not fully developed. In developing and marketing new lines of business and/or new products and services, we may invest significant time and resources. Initial timetables for the introduction and development of new lines of business and/or new products or services may not be achieved and price and profitability targets may not prove

feasible. We may not be successful in introducing new products and services in response to industry trends or developments in technology, or those new products may not achieve market acceptance. As a result, we could lose business, be forced to price products and services on less advantageous terms to retain or attract clients, or be subject to cost increases. As a result, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

In general, demand for our products and services is highly correlated with general economic conditions.

A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from discretionary spending by individuals, which typically falls during times of economic instability. Declines in economic conditions in the United States or in other countries in which we operate may adversely impact our consolidated financial results. Because such declines in demand are difficult to predict, we or the industry may have increased excess capacity as a result. An increase in excess capacity may result in declines in prices for our products and services.

Security breaches and other disruptions could compromise our information and expose us to liability, which would cause our business and reputation to suffer.

We collect and store sensitive data, including intellectual property, our proprietary business information and personally identifiable information of our customers. The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to our operations. Despite our security measures, our information technology and infrastructure may be vulnerable to attacks by hackers or breached due to employee error, malfeasance or other disruptions. Any such breach could compromise our networks and the information stored there could be accessed, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen. Any such access, disclosure or other loss of information could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability under laws that protect the privacy of personal information, damage our reputation, and cause a loss of confidence in our products, which could adversely affect our business.

The Company's success depends on the experience and skill of the board of its director, executive officer and key employee.

The Company is entirely dependent on Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson, the founder, director and chief executive officer of the Company, and currently its sole employee. The loss of Ms. Edgecliffe-Johnson for any reason, including death or disability, would significantly and irrevocably harm the Company's business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

Although dependent on certain key personnel, the Company does not have any key man life insurance policies on any such people.

The Company is dependent on Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson in order to conduct its operations and execute its business plan. However, the Company has not purchased any insurance policies with respect to Ms. Edgecliffe-Johnson in the event of her death or disability. Therefore, in the event Ms. Edgecliffe-Johnson dies or becomes disabled, the Company will not receive any compensation to assist with her absence.

We rely on various intellectual property rights, including trademarks in order to operate our business.

The Company has filed a trademark registration for its brand with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and may seek to secure protection of its intellectual property rights relating to its electronic toy products in the future. The Company's intellectual property rights, however, may not be sufficiently broad or otherwise may not provide a significant competitive advantage. In addition, the steps that the Company has taken to maintain and protect its intellectual property may not prevent it from being challenged, invalidated or circumvented. In some circumstances, enforcement may not be available to us because an infringer has a dominant intellectual property position or for other business reasons. The Company's failure to obtain or maintain intellectual property rights that convey competitive advantage, adequately protect its intellectual property or detect or prevent circumvention or unauthorized use of such property, could adversely impact the Company's competitive position and results of operations. The Company may, in the future, also rely on nondisclosure and noncompetition agreements with employees, consultants and other parties to protect, in part, trade secrets and other proprietary rights. There can be no assurance that these agreements will adequately protect the Company's trade secrets and other proprietary rights and will not be breached, that the Company will have adequate remedies for any breach, that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information or that third parties will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or other proprietary rights.

From time to time, third parties may claim that one or more of our products or services infringe their intellectual property rights.

Any dispute or litigation regarding future Company patents or other intellectual property could be costly and time-consuming due to the uncertainty of intellectual property litigation and could divert our management and key personnel from our business operations. A claim of intellectual property infringement could force us to enter into a costly or restrictive license agreement, which might not be available under acceptable terms or at all, could require

us to redesign our products, which would be costly and time-consuming, and/or could subject us to an injunction against development and sale of certain of our products or services. We may have to pay substantial damages, including damages for past infringement if it is ultimately determined that our product candidates infringe a third party's proprietary rights. Even if these claims are without merit, defending a lawsuit takes significant time, may be expensive and may divert management's attention from other business concerns. Any public announcements related to litigation or interference proceedings initiated or threatened against us could cause our business to be harmed. Our intellectual property portfolio may not be useful in asserting a counterclaim, or negotiating a license, in response to a claim of intellectual property infringement. In certain of our businesses we rely on third party intellectual property licenses and we cannot ensure that these licenses will be available to us in the future on favorable terms or at all.

We are subject to income taxes as well as non-income based taxes, such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, net worth, property and goods and services taxes, in the United States.

Significant judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe that our tax estimates are reasonable: (i) there is no assurance that the final determination of tax audits or tax disputes will not be different from what is reflected in our income tax provisions, expense amounts for non-income based taxes and accruals and (ii) any material differences could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations in the period or periods for which determination is made.

We are not subject to Sarbanes-Oxley regulations and lack the financial controls and safeguards required of public companies.

We do not have the internal infrastructure necessary, and are not required, to complete an attestation about our financial controls that would be required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. There can be no assurance that there are no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the quality of our financial controls. We expect to incur additional expenses and diversion of management's time if and when it becomes necessary to perform the system and process evaluation, testing and remediation required in order to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements.

The Company's products are subject to rigorous and stringent government regulations.

The Company's products and target market are subject to federal, state and local legislation and regulation. U.S. toy safety requirements are among the most stringent in the world. The Company's electronic toy products must be tested to ensure compliance with toy safety requirements, including more than 100 safety tests and standards established by the Consumer Products Safety Commission. These standards are shaped by a number of considerations, including research on child development, dynamic safety testing and risk analysis. Our products will be subject to the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, among other regulations, to protect the safety and privacy of children entering our digital community. If our products fail to meet these standards and comply with these regulations, we may be subject to fines and our products may not be eligible to enter the market, harming the Company's business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

The Company has indicated that it has engaged in certain transactions with related persons.

Please see the section of this Memorandum entitled "Transactions with Related Persons and Conflicts of Interest" for further details.

Changes in employment laws or regulation could harm our performance.

Various federal and state labor laws govern our relationship with our employees and affect operating costs. These laws include minimum wage requirements, overtime pay, healthcare reform and the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, unemployment tax rates, workers' compensation rates, citizenship requirements, union membership and sales taxes. In the event the Company hires additional employees, a number of factors could adversely affect our operating results, including additional government-imposed increases in minimum wages, overtime pay, paid leaves of absence and mandated health benefits, mandated training for employees, increased tax reporting and tax payment changing regulations from the National Labor Relations Board and increased employee litigation including claims relating to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Maintaining, extending and expanding our reputation and brand image are essential to our business success.

We seek to maintain, extend, and expand our brand image through marketing investments, including advertising and consumer promotions, and product innovation. Increasing attention on marketing could adversely affect our brand image. It could also lead to stricter regulations and greater scrutiny of marketing practices. Existing or increased legal or regulatory restrictions on our advertising, consumer promotions and marketing, or our response to those restrictions, could limit our efforts to maintain, extend and expand our brands. Moreover, adverse publicity about regulatory or legal action against us could damage our reputation and brand image, undermine our customers'

confidence and reduce long-term demand for our products, even if the regulatory or legal action is unfounded or not material to our operations.

In addition, our success in maintaining, extending, and expanding our brand image depends on our ability to adapt to a rapidly changing media environment. We increasingly rely on social media and online dissemination of advertising campaigns. The growing use of social and digital media increases the speed and extent that information or misinformation and opinions can be shared. Negative posts or comments about us, our brands or our products on social or digital media, whether or not valid, could seriously damage our brands and reputation. If we do not establish, maintain, extend and expand our brand image, then our product sales, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The Company is an impact-driven company, and our products are narrowly targeted for a specific market. This may reduce our ability to respond to changes in consumer preference and demand.

Consumer preferences our products change continually. Our success depends on our ability to predict, identify, and interpret the tastes and habits of consumers and to offer products that appeal to consumer preferences. The Company's customers are primarily in the consumer and the education markets, particularly after-school and camp programs. If the market for our educational toy products is smaller than expected, we may lack the resources and expertise to expand our product offerings successfully across product categories to satisfy the broad stream of consumer preferences. Even if we have the resources to offer more varied products, if we do not accurately predict which shifts in consumer preferences will be long-term, or if we fail to introduce new and improved products to satisfy those preferences, our sales could decline.

In addition, achieving growth depends on our successful development of our current product and introduction, and marketing of innovative new products and line extensions. Successful innovation depends on our ability to correctly anticipate customer and consumer acceptance, to obtain, protect and maintain necessary intellectual property rights, and to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of others and failure to do so could compromise our competitive position and adversely impact our business.

Failure to develop new products and production technologies or to implement productivity and cost reduction initiatives successfully may harm our competitive position.

We depend significantly on the development of commercially viable new products, product grades and applications, as well as process technologies, free of any legal restrictions. If we are unsuccessful in developing new products, applications and production processes in the future, our competitive position and results of operations may be negatively affected. However, as we invest in new technology, we face the risk of unanticipated operational or commercialization difficulties, including an inability to obtain necessary permits or governmental approvals, the development of competing technologies, failure of facilities or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations, construction delays, cost over-runs, the unavailability of financing, required materials or equipment and various other factors. Likewise, we have undertaken and are continuing to undertake initiatives to improve productivity and performance and to generate cost savings. These initiatives may not be completed or beneficial or the estimated cost savings from such activities may not be realized.

We are vulnerable to fluctuations in the price and supply of ingredients, packaging materials, and freight.

The prices of the components, packaging materials and freight for our educational toy products are subject to fluctuations in price attributable to, among other things, changes in supply and demand of raw materials, other commodities, or fuel prices. The sales prices to our customers are a delivered price. Therefore, changes in our input costs could impact our gross margins. Our ability to pass along higher costs through price increases to our customers is dependent upon competitive conditions and pricing methodologies employed in the various markets in which we compete. To the extent competitors do not also increase their prices, customers and consumers may choose to purchase competing products or may shift purchases to lower-priced private label or other value offerings which may adversely affect our results of operations.

Substantial disruption to production at our third-party manufacturing and distribution facilities could occur.

The Company does not operate its own manufacturing facility to create its products and is dependent on third-party manufacturing facilities. A disruption in production at our third-party manufacturing facilities could have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, a disruption could occur at the facilities of our suppliers or distributors. The disruption could occur for many reasons, including fire, natural disasters, weather, water scarcity, manufacturing problems, disease, strikes, transportation or supply interruption, government regulation, cybersecurity attacks or terrorism. Alternative facilities with sufficient capacity or capabilities may not be available, may cost substantially more or may take a significant time to start production, each of which could negatively affect our business and results of operations.

We may incur additional expenses and delays due to technical problems or other interruptions at our third-party manufacturing facilities.

Disruptions in operations due to technical problems or other interruptions such as floods or fire would adversely affect the manufacturing capacity of our facilities. Such interruptions could cause delays in production and cause us to incur additional expenses such as charges for expedited deliveries for products that are delayed. Additionally, our customers have the ability to cancel purchase orders in the event of any delays in production and may decrease future orders if delays are persistent. Additionally, to the extent that such disruptions do not result from damage to our physical property, these may not be covered by our business interruption insurance. Any such disruptions may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Any disruption in our information systems could disrupt our operations and would be averse to our business and results of operations.

We depend on various information systems to support our customers' requirements and to successfully manage our business, including managing orders, supplies, accounting controls and payroll. Any inability to successfully manage the procurement, development, implementation or execution of our information systems and back-up systems, including matters related to system security, reliability, performance and access, as well as any inability of these systems to fulfill their intended purpose within our business, could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Such disruptions may not be covered by our business interruption insurance.

The potential impact of failing to deliver products on time could increase the cost of our products.

In most instances, we guarantee that we will deliver a product by a scheduled date. If we subsequently fail to deliver the product as scheduled, we may be held responsible for cost impacts and/or other damages resulting from any delay. To the extent that these failures to deliver occur, the total damages for which we could be liable could significantly increase the cost of the products; as such, we could experience reduced profits or, in some cases, a loss for that contract. Additionally, failure to deliver products on time could result in damage to customer relationships, the potential loss of customers, and reputational damage which could impair our ability to attract new customers.

Because our business is seasonal, with the highest volume of net sales during the fourth quarter, adverse events during the fourth quarter could materially affect our financial statements as a whole.

We generally recognize our highest volume of net sales during the holiday selling season, which occurs in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year. In anticipation of this holiday, we purchase substantial amounts of seasonal inventory. Adverse events, such as deteriorating economic conditions, higher unemployment, higher gas prices, public transportation disruptions, or unanticipated adverse weather could result in lower-than-planned sales during the holiday season. An excess of seasonal merchandise inventory could result if our net sales during the holiday selling season fall below seasonal norms or expectations. If our fourth quarter sales results were substantially below expectations, our financial performance and operating results could be adversely affected by unanticipated markdowns, especially in seasonal merchandise.

The seasonality of our business places increased strain on our operations.

A disproportionate amount of our sales normally occur during our fourth quarter. If we do not stock or are otherwise unable to source products sufficient to meet customer demand, our business would be adversely affected. If we liquidate products, as we have in the past, we may be required to take significant inventory markdowns or write-offs, which could reduce profits. We may experience an increase in our shipping cost due to complimentary upgrades, split-shipments, and additional long-zone shipments necessary to ensure timely delivery for the holiday season. If too many customers access our Website within a short period of time due to increased holiday demand, we may experience system interruptions that make our Website unavailable or prevent us from efficiently fulfilling orders, which may reduce the volume of goods we sell and the attractiveness of our products and services. In addition, we may be unable to adequately staff our fulfillment and customer service centers during peak periods, and delivery services and other fulfillment companies and customer service providers may be unable to meet the seasonal demand.

Our profitability may be negatively affected by inventory shrinkage.

We are subject to the risk of inventory loss and theft. We experience significant inventory shrinkage and cannot be sure that incidences of inventory loss and theft will decrease in the future or that the measures we are taking will effectively reduce the problem of inventory shrinkage. Although some level of inventory shrinkage is an unavoidable cost of doing business, if we were to experience higher rates of inventory shrinkage or incur increased security costs to combat inventory theft, our business and results of operations could be affected adversely.

Failure to execute our inventory management process could adversely affect our business.

We must also properly execute our inventory management strategies by appropriately allocating merchandise among our stores, timely and efficiently distributing inventory to stores, maintaining an appropriate mix and level of inventory in stores, appropriately changing the allocation of floor space of stores among product categories to respond to customer demand and effectively managing pricing and markdowns, and there is no assurance we will be able to do so. Failure to effectively execute our inventory management strategies could adversely affect our performance and our relationship with our customers.

Our business may be adversely affected by catastrophic events and extreme or unseasonable weather conditions.

Unforeseen events, including war, terrorism and other international conflicts, public health issues and natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes or tornadoes, whether occurring in the United States or abroad, could disrupt our supply chain operations, or result in political or economic instability. Any of the foregoing events could result in property losses, reduce demand for our products or make it difficult or impossible to obtain merchandise from our suppliers.

Extreme weather conditions in the areas in which our products are manufactured or sold, particularly in areas where our products are sold in multiple locations, could adversely affect our business. For example, heavy snowfall, rainfall or other extreme weather conditions over a prolonged period might make it difficult for our customers to travel to our stores and thereby reduce our sales and profitability. Our business is also susceptible to unseasonable weather conditions. For example, extended periods of unseasonably warm temperatures during the winter season or cool weather during the summer season could render a portion of our inventory incompatible with those unseasonable conditions. Reduced sales from extreme or prolonged unseasonable weather conditions could adversely affect our business.

We may not timely identify or effectively respond to consumer trends or preferences, whether involving physical retail, e-commerce retail or a combination of both retail offerings, which could negatively affect our relationship with our customers and the demand for our products and services.

It is difficult to predict consistently and successfully the products and services our customers will demand. The success of our business depends in part on how accurately we predict consumer demand, availability of merchandise, the related impact on the demand for existing products and the competitive environment, whether for customers purchasing products at our stores and clubs, through our e-commerce businesses or through the combination of both retail offerings. A critical piece of identifying consumer preferences involves price transparency, assortment of products, customer experience and convenience. These factors are of primary importance to customers and they continue to increase in importance, particularly as a result of digital tools and social media available to consumers and the choices available to consumers for purchasing products online, at physical locations or through a combination of both retail offerings. Failure to timely identify or effectively respond to changing consumer tastes, preferences (including the key factors described above) and spending patterns, whether for our physical retail offerings, e-commerce offerings or through a combination of these retail offerings, could negatively affect our relationship with our customers and the demand for our products and services.

Decreases in discretionary consumer spending may have an adverse effect on us.

A substantial portion of the products and services we offer are products or services that consumers may view as discretionary items rather than necessities. As a result, our results of operations are sensitive to changes in macroeconomic conditions that impact consumer spending, including discretionary spending. Difficult macroeconomic conditions, particularly high levels of unemployment, also impact our customers' ability to obtain consumer credit. Other factors, including consumer confidence, employment levels, interest rates, tax rates, consumer debt levels, and fuel and energy costs could reduce consumer spending or change consumer purchasing habits. Slowdowns in the U.S. or global economy, or an uncertain economic outlook, could adversely affect consumer spending habits and our results of operations.

If we do not continue to source new products, our ability to compete will be undermined, and we may be unable to implement our business plan.

Our ability to compete in the direct marketing industry and to expand into the traditional retail environment depends to a great extent on our ability to develop or acquire new innovative products under particular brands and to complement these products with related families of products under those brands. If we do not source new products as our existing products mature through their product life cycles, or if we do not develop related families of products under our brands, we will not be able to implement our business plan, and the value of your investment may decrease.

Our business and results of operations may be adversely affected if we are unable to maintain our customer experience or provide high quality customer service.

The success of our business largely depends on our ability to provide superior customer experience and high quality customer service, which in turn depends on a variety of factors, such as our ability to continue to provide a reliable and user-friendly website interface for our customers to browse and purchase our products, reliable and timely delivery of our products, and superior after sales services. Our sales may decrease if our website services are severely interrupted or otherwise fail to meet our customer requests. Should we or our third-party delivery companies fail to provide our product delivery and return services in a convenient or reliable manner, or if our customers are not satisfied with our product quality, our reputation and customer loyalty could be negatively affected. In addition, we also depend on our call center and online customer service representatives to provide live assistance to our customers. If our call center or online customer service representatives fail to satisfy the individual needs of customers, our reputation and customer loyalty could be negatively affected and we may lose potential or existing customers and experience a decrease in sales. As a result, if we are unable to continue to maintain our customer experience and provide high quality customer service, we may not be able to retain existing customers or attract new customers, which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our advertising and marketing efforts may be costly and may not achieve desired results.

We incur substantial expense in connection with our advertising and marketing efforts. Although we target our advertising and marketing efforts on current and potential customers who we believe are likely to be in the market for the products we sell, we cannot assure you that our advertising and marketing efforts will achieve our desired results. In addition, we periodically adjust our advertising expenditures in an effort to optimize the return on such expenditures. Any decrease in the level of our advertising expenditures, which may be made to optimize such return could adversely affect our sales.

We may be required to collect sales tax on our direct marketing operations.

With respect to the direct sales, sales or other similar taxes are collected primarily in states where we have retail stores, another physical presence or personal property. However, various states or foreign countries may seek to impose sales tax collection obligations on out-of-state direct mail companies. A successful assertion by one or more states that we or one or more of our subsidiaries should have collected or should be collecting sales taxes on the direct sale of our merchandise could have an adverse effect on our business.

Government regulation is evolving and unfavorable changes could harm our business.

We are subject to general business regulations and laws, as well as regulations and laws specifically governing the Internet, e-commerce, electronic devices, and other services. Existing and future laws and regulations may impede our growth. These regulations and laws may cover taxation, privacy, data protection, pricing, content, copyrights, distribution, mobile communications, electronic device certification, electronic waste, energy consumption, environmental regulation, electronic contracts and other communications, competition, consumer protection, web services, the provision of online payment services, information reporting requirements, unencumbered Internet access to our services, the design and operation of websites, the characteristics and quality of products and services, and the commercial operation of unmanned aircraft systems. It is not clear how existing laws governing issues such as property ownership, libel, and personal privacy apply to the Internet, e-commerce, digital content, and web services. Jurisdictions may regulate consumer-to-consumer online businesses, including certain aspects of our seller programs. Unfavorable regulations and laws could diminish the demand for our products and services and increase our cost of doing business.

Changes in federal, state or local laws and regulations could increase our expenses and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our business is subject to a wide array of laws and regulations. The current political environment, financial reform legislation, the current high level of government intervention and activism and regulatory reform may result in substantial new regulations and disclosure obligations and/or changes in the interpretation of existing laws and regulations, which may lead to additional compliance costs as well as the diversion of our management's time and attention from strategic initiatives. If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations we could be subject to legal risk, including government enforcement action and class action civil litigation that could disrupt our operations and increase our costs of doing business. Changes in the regulatory environment regarding topics such as privacy and information security, product safety or environmental protection, including regulations in response to concerns regarding climate change, collective bargaining activities, minimum wage laws and health care mandates, among others, could also cause our compliance costs to increase and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our profitability is vulnerable to cost increases, inflation and energy prices.

Future increases in our costs, such as the cost of merchandise, shipping rates, freight and fuel costs, and store occupancy costs, may reduce our profitability. The minimum wage has increased or is scheduled to increase in multiple states and local jurisdictions, and there is a possibility Congress will increase the federal minimum wage.

These cost changes may be the result of inflationary pressures, which could further reduce our sales or profitability. Increases in other operating costs, including changes in energy prices, wage rates and lease and utility costs, may increase our costs of sales or operating expenses and reduce our profitability.

Risks Related to the Securities

The SAFEs (Simple Agreements for Future Equity) will not be freely tradable until one year from the initial purchase date. Although the SAFE may be tradable under federal securities law, state securities regulations may apply and each Purchaser should consult with his or her attorney.

You should be aware of the long-term nature of this investment. There is not now and likely will not be a public market for the SAFEs (Simple Agreements for Future Equity). Because the SAFEs have not been registered under the Securities Act or under the securities laws of any state or non-United States jurisdiction, the SAFEs have transfer restrictions and cannot be resold in the United States except pursuant to Rule 501 of Regulation CF. It is not currently contemplated that registration under the Securities Act or other securities laws will be effected. Limitations on the transfer of the SAFEs may also adversely affect the price that you might be able to obtain for the SAFEs in a private sale. Purchasers should be aware of the long-term nature of their investment in the Company. Each Purchaser in this Offering will be required to represent that it is purchasing the Securities for its own account, for investment purposes and not with a view to resale or distribution thereof.

Neither the Offering nor the Securities have been registered under federal or state securities laws, leading to an absence of certain regulation applicable to the Company.

No governmental agency has reviewed or passed upon this Offering, the Company or any Securities of the Company. The Company also has relied on exemptions from securities registration requirements under applicable state securities laws. Investors in the Company, therefore, will not receive any of the benefits that such registration would otherwise provide. Prospective investors must therefore assess the adequacy of disclosure and the fairness of the terms of this offering on their own or in conjunction with their personal advisors.

No Guarantee of Return on Investment

There is no assurance that a Purchaser will realize a return on its investment or that it will not lose its entire investment. For this reason, each Purchaser should read the Form C and all Exhibits carefully and should consult with its own attorney and business advisor prior to making any investment decision.

A portion of the proceeds from the Offering will be used to repay obligations of the Company currently in arrears.

These proceeds will not be available for the ongoing operations of the Company but will instead be paid to creditors for amounts which are currently overdue.

A majority of the Company is owned by a small number of owners.

Prior to the offering the Company's current owners of 20% or more beneficially own up to 100% of the Company. Subject to any fiduciary duties owed to our other owners or investors under Delaware law, these owners may be able to exercise significant influence over matters requiring owner approval, including the election of directors or managers and approval of significant Company transactions, and will have significant control over the Company's management and policies. Some of these persons may have interests that are different from yours. For example, these owners may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree. The concentration of ownership could delay or prevent a change in control of the Company or otherwise discourage a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of the Company, which in turn could reduce the price potential investors are willing to pay for the Company. In addition, these owners could use their voting influence to maintain the Company's existing management, delay or prevent changes in control of the Company, or support or reject other management and board proposals that are subject to owner approval.

The Company has the right to extend the Offering deadline.

The Company may extend the Offering deadline beyond what is currently stated herein. This means that your investment may continue to be held in escrow while the Company attempts to raise the Minimum Amount even after the Offering deadline stated herein is reached. Your investment will not be accruing interest during this time and will simply be held until such time as the new Offering deadline is reached without the Company receiving the Minimum Amount, at which time it will be returned to you without interest or deduction, or the the Company receives the Minimum Amount, at which time it will be released to the Company to be used as set forth herein. Upon or shortly after release of such funds to the Company, the Securities will be issued and distributed to you.

Purchasers will not become equity holders until the company decides to convert the Securities into CF Shadow Securities or until an IPO or sale of the Company.

Purchasers will not have an ownership claim to the Company or to any of its assets or revenues for an indefinite amount of time, and depending on when and how the Securities are converted, the Purchasers may never become equity holders of the Company. Purchasers will not become equity holders of the Company unless the Company receives a future round of financing great enough to trigger a conversion and the Company elects to convert the Securities. The Company is under no obligation to convert the Securities into CF Shadow Securities (the type of equity securities Purchasers are entitled to receive upon such conversion). In certain instances, such as a sale of the Company, an IPO or a dissolution or bankruptcy, the Purchasers may only have a right to receive cash, to the extent available, rather than equity in the Company.

Purchasers will not have voting rights, even upon conversion of the Securities into Shadow Securities.

Purchasers will not have the right to vote upon matters of the Company even if and when their Securities are converted into CF Shadow Securities. Upon such conversion, CF Shadow Securities will have no voting rights and even in circumstances where a statutory right to vote is provided by state law, the CF Shadow Security holders are required to vote with the majority of the security holders in the new round of equity financing upon which the Securities were converted. For example, if the Securities are converted upon a round offering Series B Preferred Shares, the Series B-CF Shadow Security holders will be required to vote the same way as a majority of the Series B Preferred Share holders vote. Thus, Purchasers will never be able to freely vote upon any director or other matters of the Company.

Purchasers will not be entitled to any inspection or information rights other than those required by Regulation CF.

Purchasers will not have the right to inspect the books and records of the Company or to receive financial or other information from the Company, other than as required by Regulation CF. Other security holders may have such rights. Regulation CF requires only the provision of an annual report on Form C-AR and no additional information. This lack of information could put Purchasers at a disadvantage in general and with respect to other security holders.

In a dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company, Purchasers will be treated the same as common equity holders.

In a dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company, Purchasers of Securities which have not been converted will be entitled to distributions as if they were common stock holders. This means that such Purchasers will be at the lowest level of priority and will only receive distributions once all creditors as well as holders of more senior securities, including any preferred stock holders, have been paid in full. If the Securities have been converted into CF Shadow Securities, the Purchasers will have the same rights and preferences (other than the ability to vote) as the holders of the securities issued in the equity financing upon which the Securities were converted.

Purchasers will be unable to declare the Security in “default” and demand repayment.

Unlike convertible notes and some other securities, the Securities do not have any “default” provisions upon which the Purchasers will be able to demand repayment of their investment. The Company has ultimate discretion as to whether or not to convert the Securities upon a future equity financing and Purchasers have no right to demand such conversion. Only in limited circumstances, such as a liquidity event, may the Purchasers demand payment and even then, such payments will be limited to the amount of cash available to the Company.

The Company may never elect to convert the Securities or undergo a liquidity event.

The Company may never receive a future equity financing or elect to convert the Securities upon such future financing. In addition, the Company may never undergo a liquidity event such as a sale of the Company or an IPO. If neither the conversion of the Securities nor a liquidity event occurs, the Purchasers could be left holding the Securities in perpetuity. The Securities have numerous transfer restrictions and will likely be highly illiquid, with no secondary market on which to sell them. The Securities are not equity interests, have no ownership rights, have no rights to the Company’s assets or profits and have no voting rights or ability to direct the Company or its actions.

There is no present market for the Securities and we have arbitrarily set the price.

We have arbitrarily set the price of the Securities with reference to the general status of the securities market and other relevant factors. The Offering price for the Securities should not be considered an indication of the actual value of the Securities and is not based on our net worth or prior earnings. We cannot assure you that the Securities could be resold by you at the Offering price or at any other price.

In addition to the risks listed above, businesses are often subject to risks not foreseen or fully appreciated by the management. It is not possible to foresee all risks that may affect us. Moreover, the Company cannot predict whether the Company will successfully effectuate the Company’s current business plan. Each prospective Purchaser

is encouraged to carefully analyze the risks and merits of an investment in the Securities and should take into consideration when making such analysis, among other, the Risk Factors discussed above.

THE SECURITIES OFFERED INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK AND MAY RESULT IN THE LOSS OF YOUR ENTIRE INVESTMENT. ANY PERSON CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF THESE SECURITIES SHOULD BE AWARE OF THESE AND OTHER FACTORS SET FORTH IN THIS FORM C AND SHOULD CONSULT WITH HIS OR HER LEGAL, TAX AND FINANCIAL ADVISORS PRIOR TO MAKING AN INVESTMENT IN THE SECURITIES. THE SECURITIES SHOULD ONLY BE PURCHASED BY PERSONS WHO CAN AFFORD TO LOSE ALL OF THEIR INVESTMENT.

BUSINESS

Description of the Business

We make customizable, programmable, radio-controlled cars to help children learn about science and engineering.

Business Plan

RaceYa is a vehicle for science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM). We use programmable, customizable radio controlled cars to teach children about STEM. RaceYa combines the collaborative DIY ethos of the Maker Movement with the immersive experience of an American Girl Doll. Children love RaceYa because it allows them to build, play and learn independently. Parents love RaceYa because it is the stylish, engaging and educational toy they can feel good owning. Aimed at 8 to 12-year-old kids in urban settings, RaceYa is design conscious, non-gendered and filled with possibilities. Not only can kids customize and upgrade their cars, but the educational content carries through from the car to the digital experience, making RaceYa a valuable resource for parents and kids to deepen their knowledge and understanding of STEM. RaceYa is committed to addressing the “pipeline” problem of a lack of women engaged by or working in STEM. Through our branding, marketing, and programming we are creating a safe and nurturing space, both online and off, where girls, as well as boys can equally explore their potential as scientists, engineers and problem solvers. The brand has room to expand into additional products such as drones, helicopters, robots, but also into new categories such as branded STEM video and print content.

History of the Business

Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson founded RaceYa in April of 2014 to provide her children with the engaging and educational toys that were missing from store shelves.

The Company’s Products and/or Services

Product / Service	Description	Current Market
RC Cars	Radio Controlled cars with multiple replaceable, adjustable parts	8-12-year-old kids curious about how things work and the adults in their lives who support their curiosity

We are developing a coding library for our programmable circuit boards, and we are building a digital platform to allow kids to customize their cars and explore curated STEMed content from around the web.

Our product is not yet on the market.

Competition

The Company’s primary competitors are littleBits, Sphero, American Girl, GoldieBlox.

The markets for the Company’s products and services are highly competitive and the Company is confronted by aggressive competition in the hardware aspects of its business. These markets are characterized by highly seasonal purchasing behaviors on the part of consumers, and a tendency for copycat products to emerge rapidly from larger competitors. The Company’s competitors may aggressively cut prices or lower their product margins to gain or maintain market share. Principal competitive factors important to the Company include price, product features, relative price/performance, product quality and reliability, design innovation, a strong third-party software and accessories ecosystem, marketing and distribution capability, service and support and corporate reputation.

Supply Chain and Customer Base

Almost all of the raw and packaging materials used by the Company are purchased from others, some of which are single-source suppliers. In addition, fuel, natural gas and derivative products are important commodities consumed in our manufacturing process and in the distribution of input materials and finished products to customers. The prices we pay for materials and other commodities are subject to fluctuation. When prices for these items change, we may or may not pass the change to our customers.

The Company's customers are primarily in the consumer and the education markets, particularly after-school and camp programs.

Intellectual Property and Research and Development

Trademarks

Application or Registration#	Goods / Services	Mark	File Date	Registration Date	Country
86286573	Good and Services	RaceYa	May 20, 2014	October 14, 2014	U.S.

We are committed to developing innovative children's products. Research and innovation have been major factors in our success, and we believe they will help us continue to grow in the future. We spent \$20,000 in 2015, and expect to spend \$60,000 in 2016, to help create, commercialize and disseminate our products and services.

Real Property

Governmental/Regulatory Approval and Compliance

All toys sold in the U.S., regardless of where they are made, must be tested to verify compliance with rigorous U.S. toy safety requirements, including more than 100 safety tests and standards set forth by the Consumer Products Safety Commission. These standards are shaped by a variety of considerations, including research on child development, dynamic safety testing, and risk analysis. U.S. toy safety requirements are among the most stringent in the world and are widely emulated in other markets around the globe. Our digital products will be subject to COPPA (Children's Online Privacy Protection Act) regulations to protect the safety and privacy of any children joining our digital community.

Litigation

None

Other

The Company's principal address is 175 Varick St., New York, NY 10014. The Company's telephone number is (646) 575-5704.

The Company conducts business in New York.

Because this Form C focuses primarily on information concerning the Company rather than the industry in which the Company operates, potential Purchasers may wish to conduct their own separate investigation of the Company's industry to obtain greater insight in assessing the Company's prospects.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table lists the use of proceeds of the Offering if the Minimum Amount and Maximum Amount are raised.

Use of Proceeds	% of Minimum Proceeds Raised	Amount if Minimum Raised	% of Maximum Proceeds Raised	Amount if Maximum Raised
Intermediary Fees	5%	\$5,000	5%	\$25,000
Estimated Accountant/Auditor Fees	3%	\$3,000	1%	\$3,000
Marketing	15%	\$15,000	13%	\$65,000
Research and Development	52%	\$52,000	25%	\$125,000
Manufacturing	10%	\$10,000	21%	\$105,000
Future Wages	0%	\$0	21%	\$105,000
Repayment of obligations in arrears	10%	\$10,000	1%	\$5,000
General Working Capital	4%	\$4,000	11%	\$57,000
Curriculum Development	1%	\$1,000	2%	\$10,000
Total	100%	\$100,000	100%	\$500,000

We will alter our spending on web development, product development and production according to how much we raise in this Offering.

The Company does have discretion to alter the use of proceeds as set forth above. The Company may alter the use of proceeds under the following circumstances: The cost of some goods and services may vary from the assumptions in our model. We may accelerate spending on some categories if we see the opportunity for higher returns to investors.

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Directors

The directors or managers of the Company are listed below along with all positions and offices held at the Company and their principal occupation and employment responsibilities for the past three (3) years and their educational background and qualifications.

Name

Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

Founder, Director and CEO from April 2014-Present

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Consultant, UBS Investment Bank 2013 – 2013: Tasked with developing a compliance scheme ensuring UBS analysts were not inadvertently violating government regulations when answering qualitative and quantitative surveys sent from outside entities. • Consultant, Portland Communications March 2011 – July 2011: Created and facilitated messaging, media training, media outreach, and collaterals writing for multiple accounts; Conducted workshops and strategic reviews; formulated targeted strategies for websites and corporate partnerships; drafted tag lines, content and press releases. • UN Women: Global launch of flagship report “Progress of the World’s Women:

In Pursuit of Justice”; Responsible for all North America media outreach and event planning. • WITNESS: Drafted executive summary for “Cameras Everywhere” report and edited full content; Conducted multiple messaging workshops and organization-wide strategic review. • Millennium Promise: Drafted tag lines, content and press releases for the re-launch of the MDG Pledges website; Drafted press releases and social media strategy for partnership announcement with Tommy Hilfiger and USA Pro Cycling Challenge. • Research Fellow, Institute for Criminal Policy Research 2004 – 2007: Conducted fieldwork, data analysis and report writing on the Home Office commissioned studies. • Evaluation of Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion for Women Offenders with Mental Health Problems • National Survey of Drug Treatment Care Coordinators • National Evaluation of the Drug Interventions Programme.

Education

Columbia University ▪ Mailman School of Public Health, Div. of Sociomedical Sciences PhD, Anthropology in 2013

Columbia University ▪ Mailman School of Public Health, Div. of Sociomedical Sciences M.A., Anthropology M. Phil. in 2012

Sociomedical Sciences University of Massachusetts, Amherst, B.A., Anthropology in 1998.

Officers

The officers of the Company are listed below along with all positions and offices held at the Company and their principal occupation and employment responsibilities for the past three (3) years and their educational background and qualifications.

Name

Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

Founder, Director and CEO from April 2014-Present

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Consultant, UBS Investment Bank 2013 – 2013: Tasked with developing a compliance scheme ensuring UBS analysts were not inadvertently violating government regulations when answering qualitative and quantitative surveys sent from outside entities. • Consultant, Portland Communications March 2011 – July 2011: Created and facilitated messaging, media training, media outreach, and collaterals writing for multiple accounts; Conducted workshops and strategic reviews; formulated targeted strategies for websites and corporate partnerships; drafted tag lines, content and press releases. • UN Women: Global launch of flagship report “Progress of the World’s Women: In Pursuit of Justice”; Responsible for all North America media outreach and event planning. • WITNESS: Drafted executive summary for “Cameras Everywhere” report and edited full content; Conducted multiple messaging workshops and organization-wide strategic review. • Millennium Promise: Drafted tag lines, content and press releases for the re-launch of the MDG Pledges website; Drafted press releases and social media strategy for partnership announcement with Tommy Hilfiger and USA Pro Cycling Challenge. • Research Fellow, Institute for Criminal Policy Research 2004 – 2007: Conducted fieldwork, data analysis and report writing on the Home Office commissioned studies. • Evaluation of Criminal Justice Liaison and Diversion for Women Offenders with Mental Health Problems • National Survey of Drug Treatment Care Coordinators • National Evaluation of the Drug Interventions Programme.

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Sociomedical Sciences University of Massachusetts, Amherst, B.A., Anthropology in 1998.

Control/Major Decisions

The table below sets forth who can make the following major decisions with respect to the Company on behalf of the Company:

Decision	Person/Entity
Issuance of additional securities	Chief Executive Officer/President (as authorized by the Board or Managers, if applicable)
Incurrence of indebtedness	Chief Executive Officer/President (as authorized by the Board or Managers, if applicable)
Sale of property, interests or assets of the Company	Chief Executive Officer/President (as authorized by the Board or Managers, if applicable)
Determination of the budget	Chief Executive Officer/President (as authorized by the Board or Managers, if applicable)
Determination of business strategy	Chief Executive Officer/President (as authorized by the Board or Managers, if applicable)
Dissolution of liquidation of the Company	Chief Executive Officer/President (as authorized by the Board or Managers, if applicable)

Indemnification

Indemnification is authorized by the Company to directors, officers or controlling persons acting in their professional capacity pursuant to Delaware law. Indemnification includes expenses such as attorney's fees and, in certain circumstances, judgments, fines and settlement amounts actually paid or incurred in connection with actual or threatened actions, suits or proceedings involving such person, except in certain circumstances where a person is adjudged to be guilty of gross negligence or willful misconduct, unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines that such indemnification is fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

Employees

The Company currently has 1 employee in New York.

CAPITALIZATION AND OWNERSHIP

Capitalization

The Company has issued the following outstanding securities:

Type of security	Common Stock
Amount outstanding	4,000,000 Shares
Voting Rights	Each stockholder shall have one vote for each share of stock entitled to vote held of record by such stockholder and a proportionate vote for each fractional share so held, unless otherwise provided by law or in the Certificate of Incorporation. Each stockholder of record entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders may vote in person or may authorize any other person or persons to vote or act for him by written proxy executed by the stockholder or his authorized agent or by a transmission permitted by law and delivered to the Secretary of the corporation. No stockholder may authorize more than one proxy for his shares.
Anti-Dilution Rights	None

How this security may limit, dilute or qualify the Securities being offered	The Directors and the stockholders could authorize and issue additional shares of Common Stock at a later date. The availability of such Common Stock and its potential future issuance may be dilutive and could adversely affect the value of the Securities offered hereunder.
Percentage ownership of the company by holders of the (assuming conversion if convertible securities)	100%

Type of security	Convertible Notes
Amount outstanding	\$70,000
Voting Rights	Each stockholder shall have one vote for each share of stock entitled to vote held of record by such stockholder and a proportionate vote for each fractional share so held, unless otherwise provided by law or in the Certificate of Incorporation. Each stockholder of record entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders may vote in person or may authorize any other person or persons to vote or act for him by written proxy executed by the stockholder or his authorized agent or by a transmission permitted by law and delivered to the Secretary of the corporation. No stockholder may authorize more than one proxy for his shares.
Anti-Dilution Rights	None
How this security may limit, dilute or qualify the SAFEs being offered	The convertible notes may convert into shares of Preferred Stock of the Company at a later date. The availability of such Preferred Stock may be dilutive and such Preferred Stock will have greater rights than the Securities offered hereunder.
Percentage ownership of the company by holders of the Convertible Notes (assuming conversion if convertible securities)	The percentage ownership of the Company by holders of the convertible notes will depend on amount of the Equity Financing at which the SAFEs convert, as well as the then fully-diluted capitalization of the Company.

The Company currently has no debt outstanding.

Valuation

Because the Company is newly formed, has conducted no prior sales of securities except to its founders, and the Securities being sold in this Offering are SAFEs that convert into a number of securities contingent on the Company's valuation in a future Equity Financing, no valuation of the Company is currently available. You are encouraged to determine your own independent value of the Company prior to investing.

Ownership

At present 100% of the company is owned by Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson.

Below the beneficial owners of 20% percent or more of the Company's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power, are listed along with the amount they own.

Name	Percentage Owned Prior to Offering
Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson	100.0%

Following the Offering, the Purchasers will own 0% of the Company. The Purchasers will hold an equity ownership of the Company following the conversion of their SAFEs.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Please see the financial information listed on the cover page of this Form C and attached hereto in addition to the following information.

Operations

We believe that our prior earnings and cash flows are not indicative of future earnings and cash flows because we have not yet launched our first product. The Company does not expect to achieve profitability in the next 12 months and intends to focus on the following milestones: Complete development of our first product, launch sales of our first product, develop digital community platform and develop digital customization platform. The Company currently requires \$4,500.00 a month to sustain operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The proceeds of the offering are not necessary to the operations of the Company. The Offering proceeds are important to our operations. While not dependent on the offering proceeds, the influx of capital will assist in the achievement of our next milestones and expedite the realization of our business plan, specifically taking us to the launch of our first product without the need to raise additional external capital. Because we have already allocated the proceeds to a specific use dependent on the completion of this Offering, the proceeds will not have a material effect on our liquidity unless we raise a sum significantly higher than the minimum amount set forth in this Offering.

The Company does not have any additional sources of capital other than the proceeds from the Offering.

Capital Expenditures and Other Obligations

The Company has not made any material capital expenditures in the past two years and does not intend to make any material capital expenditures in the near future.

Material Changes and Other Information Trends and Uncertainties

The Company does not currently believe it is subject to any trends or uncertainties.

The financial statements are an important part of this Form C and should be reviewed in their entirety. The financial statements of the Company are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

THE OFFERING AND THE SECURITIES

The Offering

The Company is offering up to 500,000 of SAFEs (Simple Agreements for Future Equity) for up to \$500,000.00. The Company is attempting to raise a minimum amount of \$100,000.00 in this Offering (the "Minimum Amount"). The Company must receive commitments from investors in an amount totaling the Minimum Amount by September 1, 2016 (the "Offering Deadline") in order to receive any funds. If the sum of the investment commitments does not equal or exceed the Minimum Amount by the Offering Deadline, no Securities will be sold in the Offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned to potential investors without interest or deductions. The Company has the right to extend the Offering Deadline at its discretion. The Company will accept investments in excess of the Minimum Amount up to \$500,000.00 (the "Maximum Amount") and the additional Securities will be allocated on a First-come, first-served basis.

The price of the Securities does not necessarily bear any relationship to the Company's asset value, net worth, revenues or other established criteria of value, and should not be considered indicative of the actual value of the Securities. A third-party valuation or appraisal has not been prepared for the business.

In order to purchase the Securities you must make a commitment to purchase by completing the Subscription Agreement. Purchaser funds will be held in escrow with The Kingdom Trust Company until the Minimum Amount of investments is reached. Purchasers may cancel an investment commitment until 48 hours prior to the Offering Deadline or the Closing, whichever comes first using the cancellation mechanism provided by the Intermediary. The Company will notify Purchasers when the Minimum Amount has been reached. If the Company reaches the Minimum Amount prior to the Offering Deadline, it may close the Offering after five (5) days from reaching the Minimum Amount and providing notice to the Purchasers. If any material change (other than reaching the Minimum Amount) occurs related to the Offering prior to the Offering Deadline, the Company will provide notice to Purchasers and receive reconfirmations from Purchasers who have already made commitments. If a Purchaser does not reconfirm his or her investment commitment after a material change is made to the terms of the Offering, the Purchaser's investment commitment will be cancelled and the committed funds will be returned without interest or deductions. If a Purchaser does not cancel an investment commitment before the Minimum Amount is reached, the funds will be released to the Company upon closing of the Offering and the Purchaser will receive the Securities in exchange for his or her investment. Any Purchaser funds received after the initial closing will be released to the Company upon a subsequent closing and the Purchaser will receive Securities via Electronic Certificate/PDF in exchange for his or her investment as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscription Agreements are not binding on the Company until accepted by the Company, which reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, in its sole and absolute discretion, any subscription. If the Company rejects all or a portion of any subscription, the applicable prospective Purchaser's funds will be returned without interest or deduction.

The price of the Securities was determined arbitrarily. The minimum amount that a Purchaser may invest in the Offering is \$25.00.

The Offering is being made through Opendeal Inc. dba "Republic", the Intermediary. The following three fields below sets forth the compensation being paid in connection with the Offering.

Commission/Fee (%)

5.0

Commission/Fee (flat)

0.0

Stock, Warrants and Other Compensation

2.0% of same securities

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Securities is FundAmerica.

The Securities

We request that you please review our organizational documents and the SAFE instrument in conjunction with the following summary information.

Not Currently Equity Interests

The Securities are not currently equity interests in the Company and can be thought of as the right to receive equity at some point in the future upon the occurrence of certain events.

Dividends

The Securities do not entitle the Purchasers to any dividends.

Conversion

Upon each future equity financing of greater than \$1,000,000.00 (an "Equity Financing"), the Securities are convertible at the option of the Company, into CF Shadow Series securities, which are securities identical to those issued in such future Equity Financing except 1) they do not have the right to vote on any matters except as required by law, 2) they must vote in accordance with the majority of the investors in such future Equity Financing with respect to any such required vote and 3) they are not entitled to any inspection or information rights (other than those contemplated by Regulation CF). The Company has no obligation to convert the Securities in any future financing.

Conversion Upon the First Equity Financing

If the Company elects to convert the Securities upon the first Equity Financing following the issuance of the Securities, the Purchaser will receive the number of CF Shadow Series securities equal to the greater of the quotient obtained by dividing the amount the Purchaser paid for the Securities (the “Purchase Amount”) by:

(a) the quotient of \$5,000,000.00 divided by the aggregate number of issued and outstanding shares of capital stock, assuming full conversion or exercise of all convertible and exercisable securities then outstanding, including shares of convertible preferred stock and all outstanding vested or unvested options or warrants to purchase capital stock, but excluding (i) the issuance of all shares of capital stock reserved and available for future issuance under any of the Company’s existing equity incentive plans, (ii) convertible promissory notes issued by the Company, (iii) any Simple Agreements for Future Equity, including the Securities (collectively, “Safes”), and (iv) any equity securities that are issuable upon conversion of any outstanding convertible promissory notes or Safes,

OR

(b) the lowest price per share of the securities sold in such Equity Financing multiplied by 75.00%.

The price (either (a) or (b)) determined immediately above shall be deemed the “First Financing Price” and may be used to establish the conversion price of the Securities at a later date, even if the Company does not choose to convert the Securities upon the first Equity Financing following the issuance of the Securities.

Conversion After the First Equity Financing

If the Company elects to convert the Securities upon an Equity Financing after the first Equity Financing following the issuance of the Securities, the Purchaser will receive the number of CF Shadow Series securities equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (a) the Purchase Amount by (b) the First Financing Price.

Conversion Upon a Liquidity Event Prior to an Equity Financing

In the case of an initial public offering of the Company (“IPO”) or Change of Control (see below) (either of these events, a “Liquidity Event”) of the Company prior to any Equity Financing, the Purchaser will receive, at the option of the Purchaser, either (i) a cash payment equal to the Purchase Amount (subject to the following paragraph) or (ii) a number of shares of common stock of the Company equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the quotient of (a) \$5,000,000.00 divided by (b) the number, as of immediately prior to the Liquidity Event, of shares of the Company’s capital stock (on an as-converted basis) outstanding, assuming exercise or conversion of all outstanding vested and unvested options, warrants and other convertible securities, but excluding: (i) shares of common stock reserved and available for future grant under any equity incentive or similar plan; (ii) any Safes; and (iii) convertible promissory notes.

In connection with a cash payment described in the preceding paragraph, the Purchase Amount will be due and payable by the Company to the Purchaser immediately prior to, or concurrent with, the consummation of the Liquidity Event. If there are not enough funds to pay the Purchasers and holders of other Safes (collectively, the “Cash-Out Investors”) in full, then all of the Company’s available funds will be distributed with equal priority and pro rata among the Cash-Out Investors in proportion to their Purchase Amounts.

“Change of Control” as used above and throughout this section, means (i) a transaction or transactions in which any person or group becomes the beneficial owner of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities entitled to elect the Company’s board of directors, (ii) any reorganization, merger or consolidation of the Company, in which the outstanding voting security holders of the Company fail to retain at least a majority of such voting securities following such transaction(s) or (iii) a sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company.

Conversion Upon a Liquidity Event Following an Equity Financing

In the case of a Liquidity Event following any Equity Financing, the Purchaser will receive, at the option of the Purchaser, either (i) a cash payment equal to the Purchase Amount (as described above) or (ii) a number of shares of the most recently issued preferred stock equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the First Financing Price. Shares of preferred stock granted in connection therewith shall have the same liquidation rights and preferences as the shares of preferred stock issued in connection with the Company’s most recent Equity Financing.

Dissolution

If there is a Dissolution Event (see below) before the Securities terminate, the Company will distribute, subject to the preferences applicable to any series of preferred stock then outstanding, all of its assets legally available for

distribution with equal priority among the Purchasers, all holders of other Safes (on an as converted basis based on a valuation of common stock as determined in good faith by the Company's board of directors at the time of the Dissolution Event) and all holders of common stock.

A "Dissolution Event" means (i) a voluntary termination of operations by the Company, (ii) a general assignment for the benefit of the Company's creditors or (iii) any other liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company (excluding a Liquidity Event), whether voluntary or involuntary.

Termination

The Securities terminate upon (without relieving the Company of any obligations arising from a prior breach of or non-compliance with the Securities) upon the earlier to occur: (i) the issuance of shares in the CF Shadow Series to the Purchaser pursuant to the conversion provisions or (ii) the payment, or setting aside for payment, of amounts due to the Purchaser pursuant to a Liquidity Event or a Dissolution Event.

Voting and Control

The Securities have no voting rights at present or when converted.

The following table sets forth who has the authority to make the certain Company appointments:

Appointment of the Managers or Board of Directors of the Company	Shareholders
Appointment of the Officers of the Company	Board of Directors

The Company does not have any voting agreements or any shareholder/equity holder agreements in place.

Anti-Dilution Rights

The Securities do not have anti-dilution rights, which means that future equity financings will dilute the ownership percentage that the Purchaser may eventually have in the Company.

Restrictions on Transfer

The Securities being offered may not be transferred by any Purchaser of such Securities during the one-year holding period beginning when the Securities were issued, unless such Securities are transferred: 1) to the Company, 2) to an accredited investor, as defined by Rule 501(d) of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act, 3) as part of an IPO or 4) to a member of the family of the Purchaser or the equivalent, to a trust controlled by the Purchaser, to a trust created for the benefit of a member of the family of the Purchaser or the equivalent, or in connection with the death or divorce of the Purchaser or other similar circumstances. "Member of the family" as used herein means a child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse or spousal equivalent, sibling, mother/father/daughter/son/sister/brother-in-law, and includes adoptive relationships. Remember that although you may legally be able to transfer the Securities, you may not be able to find another party willing to purchase them.

In addition to the foregoing restrictions, prior to making any transfer of the Securities or any securities into which they are convertible, such transferring Purchaser must either make such transfer pursuant to an effective registration statement filed with the SEC or provide the Company with an opinion of counsel stating that a registration statement is not necessary to effect such transfer.

In addition, the Purchaser may not transfer the Securities or any securities into which they are convertible to any of the Company's competitors, as determined by the Company in good faith.

Furthermore, upon the event of an IPO, the capital stock into which the Securities are converted will be subject to a lock-up period and may not be sold for up to 180 days following such IPO.

Other Material Terms

- The Company does not have the right to repurchase the Securities.
- The Securities do not have a stated return or liquidation preference.
- The Company cannot determine if it currently has enough capital stock authorized to issue upon the conversion of the Securities, because the amount of capital stock to be issued is based on the occurrence of future events.

TAX MATTERS

EACH PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER SHOULD CONSULT WITH HIS OWN TAX AND ERISA ADVISOR AS TO THE PARTICULAR CONSEQUENCES TO THE PURCHASER OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND SALE OF THE PURCHASER'S SECURITIES, AS WELL AS POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE TAX LAWS.

TO INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, WE INFORM YOU THAT ANY TAX STATEMENT IN THIS FORM C CONCERNING UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAXES IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED, BY ANY TAXPAYER FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING ANY TAX-RELATED PENALTIES UNDER THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE CODE. ANY TAX STATEMENT HEREIN CONCERNING UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAXES WAS WRITTEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE MARKETING OR PROMOTION OF THE TRANSACTIONS OR MATTERS TO WHICH THE STATEMENT RELATES. EACH TAXPAYER SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THE TAXPAYER'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

Potential purchasers who are not United States residents are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the United States federal income tax implications of any investment in the Company, as well as the taxation of such investment by their country of residence. Furthermore, it should be anticipated that distributions from the Company to such foreign investors may be subject to UNITED STATES withholding tax.

EACH POTENTIAL PURCHASER SHOULD CONSULT HIS OR HER OWN TAX ADVISOR CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE IMPACT OF STATE TAXES, TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PERSONS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Related Person Transactions

From time to time the Company may engage in transactions with related persons. Related persons are defined as any director or officer of the Company; any person who is the beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of the Company's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power; any promoter of the Company; any immediate family member of any of the foregoing persons or an entity controlled by any such person or persons.

The Company has conducted the following transactions with related persons:

Loans

Related Person/Entity	Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson's Mother
Relationship to the Company	Holder of a convertible note issued by the Company
Total amount of money involved	\$40,000.00
Benefits or compensation received by related person	Shares of preferred stock on conversion, or a return of her investment plus 6% interest
Benefits or compensation received by Company	A cash investment in RaceYa
Description of the transaction	An investment in RaceYa via a convertible note, on the same terms as non-related persons

Conflicts of Interest

The Company has not engaged in any transactions or relationships which may give rise to a conflict of interest with the Company, its operations and its security-holders.

OTHER INFORMATION

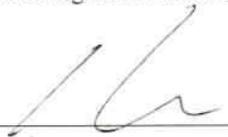
None

Bad Actor Disclosure

None

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 4(a)(6) and 4A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation Crowdfunding (§ 227.100 et seq.), the issuer certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form C and has duly caused this Form to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.



(Signature)

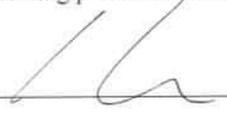
Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson

(Issuer)

Chief Executive Officer

(Title)

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 4(a)(6) and 4A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation Crowdfunding (§ 227.100 et seq.), this Form C has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.



(Signature)

Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson

(Name)

Chief Executive Officer

(Title)

July 15, 2016

(Date)

Instructions.

1. The form shall be signed by the issuer, its principal executive officer or officers, its principal financial officer, its controller or principal accounting officer and at least a majority of the board of directors or persons performing similar functions.

2. The name of each person signing the form shall be typed or printed beneath the signature.

Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute federal criminal violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Exhibit A
Exhibit B

Financial Statements
Pitch Deck

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT A
Financial Statements

RACEYA, INC.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

December 31, 2015 and 2014

*Together with
Independent Accountants' Review Report*

RaceYa, Inc.
Index to Unaudited Financial Statements

	<u>Pages</u>
Independent Accountants' Review Report	1
Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014	2
Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the period from April 7, 2014 (Inception) to December 31, 2014	3
Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for year ended December 31, 2015 and the period from April 7, 2014 (Inception) to December 31, 2014	4
Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the period from April 7, 2014 (Inception) to December 31, 2014	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6



Certified Public Accountants
Registered Firm - Public Company Accounting Oversight Board

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

Board of Directors and Management
RaceYa, Inc.
New York, New York

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of RaceYa, Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit), and of cash flows the year ended December 31, 2015 and the period from April 7, 2014 (Inception) to December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of Company management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Accountants' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review engagements in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether we are aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

Accountants' Conclusion

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

As discussed in Note 1, certain conditions indicate that the Company may be unable to continue as a going concern. The accompanying balance sheet does not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Our conclusion is not modified with respect to that matter.

Newport Beach, California
July 12, 2016

RACEYA, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

	2015	2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 22,199	\$ 12,219
Total assets	\$ 22,199	\$ 12,219
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Accrued liabilities	\$ 1,159	\$ -
Current liabilities	1,159	-
Convertible debt	20,000	-
Convertible debt - related party	40,000	-
Total liabilities	61,159	-
Commitments and contingencies (Note 4)	-	-
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit):		
Common stock, par value \$0.00001, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 4,000,000 shares issued and outstanding.	40	40
Additional paid-in capital	19,960	19,960
Accumulated deficit	(58,960)	(7,781)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(38,960)	12,219
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 22,199	\$ 12,219

See accompanying independent accountants' review report and notes to the financial statements

RACEYA, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND THE PERIOD FROM
APRIL 7, 2014 (INCEPTION) TO DECEMBER 31, 2014

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -
Operating Expenses:		
General and administrative	4,938	7,048
Sales and marketing	588	-
Research and development	44,391	733
Total operating expenses	<u>49,917</u>	<u>7,781</u>
Operating loss	(49,917)	(7,781)
Interest expense	1,262	-
Loss before provision for income taxes	(51,179)	(7,781)
Provision for income taxes	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (51,179)</u>	<u>\$ (7,781)</u>

See accompanying independent accountants' review report and notes to the financial statements

RACEYA, INC.
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND THE PERIOD FROM
APRIL 7, 2014 (INCEPTION) TO DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Common stock		Additional Paid- in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount			
April 7, 2014 (Inception)	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Founders shares	4,000,000	40	19,960	-	20,000
Net loss	-	-	-	(7,781)	(7,781)
December 31, 2014	4,000,000	40	19,960	(7,781)	12,219
Net loss	-	-	-	(51,179)	(51,179)
December 31, 2015	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 19,960</u>	<u>\$ (58,960)</u>	<u>\$ (38,960)</u>

See accompanying independent accountants' review report and notes to the financial statements

RACEYA, INC.
STATEMENTS CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND THE PERIOD FROM
APRIL 7, 2014 (INCEPTION) TO DECEMBER 31, 2014

	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (51,179)	\$ (7,781)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued liabilities	1,159	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(50,020)	(7,781)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from convertible debt	20,000	-
Proceeds from convertible debt - related party	40,000	-
Proceeds from founder	-	20,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	60,000	20,000
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	9,980	12,219
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	12,219	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 22,199	\$ 12,219
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying independent accountants' review report and notes to the financial statements

RACEYA, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

RaceYa, Inc. was incorporated on April 7, 2014 in the State of Delaware. The Company's headquarters are located in New York, New York. The Company develops and makes educational toys for children aged 8-12. The financial statements of RaceYa, Inc. (which may be referred to as "RaceYa" the "Company," "we," "us," or "our") are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Going Concern and Management's Plans

We will rely on debt and equity financing for working capital until positive cash flows from operations can be achieved, and have incurred operating losses since Inception. These above matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Throughout the next 12 months, the Company intends to fund its operations with funding from our Regulation Crowdfunding offering, additional debt and/or equity offerings, and the commencement of product sales. If we cannot raise additional short-term capital, we may consume all of our cash reserved for operations. There are no assurances that management will be able to raise capital on terms acceptable to the Company. If we are unable to obtain sufficient amounts of additional capital, we may be required to reduce the scope of our planned development, which could harm our business, financial condition and operating results. The balance sheet does not include any adjustments that might result from these uncertainties.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could materially differ from these estimates. It is reasonably possible that changes in estimates will occur in the near term.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. Applicable accounting guidance provides an established hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about the factors that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 - Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 - Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

Fair-value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. The respective carrying value of certain on-balance-sheet financial instruments approximated their fair values. These financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable, other current liabilities, deposits, shareholder advances and, settlements. Fair values for these items were assumed to approximate carrying values because of their short term in nature or they are payable on demand.

RACEYA, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company has a limited operating history and has not generated revenue from intended operations. The Company's business and operations are sensitive to general business and economic conditions in the U.S. and worldwide along with governmental policy decisions. A host of factors beyond the Company's control could cause fluctuations in these conditions. Like any new business, we face the challenges that come from early stage branding and developing a hold on the community. These adverse conditions could affect the Company's financial condition and the results of its operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Revenue Recognition

The Company will recognize revenues from ecommerce transactions when (a) pervasive evidence that an agreement exists, (b) the product or service has been delivered, (c) the prices are fixed and determinable and not subject to refund or adjustment, and (d) collection of the amounts due are reasonably assured.

Income Taxes

The Company applies ASC 740 "Income Taxes" ("ASC 740"). Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial statement reported amounts at each period end, based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The provision for income taxes represents the tax expense for the period, if any, and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has established a full allowance against all deferred tax assets.

ASC 740 also provides criteria for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions. A tax benefit from an uncertain position is recognized only if it is "more likely than not" that the position is sustainable upon examination by the relevant taxing authority based on its technical merit.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash with a major financial institution located in the United States of America which it believes to be credit worthy. Balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000. At times, the Company maintains balances in excess of the federally insured limits.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". Under this guidance, revenue is recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received for those goods or services. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective and permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. Early adoption is not permitted. The updated standard will be effective beginning January 1, 2018. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases, that requires organizations that lease assets, referred to as "lessees", to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases with lease terms of more than 12 months. ASU 2016-02 will also require disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users better understand the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases and will include qualitative and quantitative requirements. The new standard will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those annual years, and early application is permitted. We are currently

RACEYA, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our financial statements and related disclosures.

The FASB issues ASUs to amend the authoritative literature in ASC. There have been a number of ASUs to date, including those above, that amend the original text of ASC. Management believes that those issued to date either (i) provide supplemental guidance, (ii) are technical corrections, (iii) are not applicable to us or (iv) are not expected to have a significant impact our financial statements.

NOTE 3 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is not currently involved with, and does not know of any pending or threatening litigation against the Company or any of its officers

NOTE 4 – CONVERTIBLE DEBT

During 2015, the Company issued convertible debt to multiple investors totaling \$60,000. The notes carry interest of 6% and mature in five years. The notes are automatically convertible prior to maturity upon a qualified financing of at least \$1,000,000 at a 10% discount to the price paid by the qualified financing investors. If the notes remain outstanding as of the maturity date, the balance will be converted at a price obtained by dividing \$10,000,000 by the fully diluted capital of the Company. Upon a change in control, the notes are convertible at the option of the holder at the maturity conversion price or payable in cash.

Of the \$60,000 in convertible debt, \$40,000 was to a related party individual with the same terms and conditions.

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$1,159.

NOTE 5 – STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT

Common Stock

We have authorized the issuance of 10,000,000 shares of our common stock, each share having a par value of \$0.00001. Upon Inception, 4,000,000 shares of common stock were issued to the Company's founder who contributed \$20,000.

Stock Options

In 2015, the Company adopted the RaceYa, Inc. 2015 Stock Plan (the "Stock Plan"). The Stock Plan provides for the grant of equity awards to our directors, employees, and certain key consultants, including stock options to purchase shares of our common stock and stock awards. Up to 210,256 shares of our common stock may be issued pursuant to awards granted under the Stock Plan, with annual increases based on the terms of the Stock Plan document, subject to adjustment in the event of stock splits and other similar events. The Stock Plan is administered by our Board of Directors, and expires ten years after adoption, unless terminated earlier by the Board. No stock options have been granted to date.

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes with the recognition of estimated income taxes payable or refundable on income tax returns for the current period and for the estimated future tax effect attributable to temporary differences and carryforwards. Measurement of deferred income items is based on enacted tax laws including tax rates, with the measurement of deferred income tax assets being reduced by available tax benefits not expected to be realized in the immediate future. From inception to December 31, 2015, the Company had net operating losses of approximately \$14,000. The Company is subject to Federal and State income taxes at rates and has used an effective blended rate of 34% to derive a net deferred tax asset of approximately \$5,000. Due to the uncertainty as to the Company's ability to generate sufficient taxable income in the future to utilize the net operating losses before they expire, the Company

RACEYA, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

has recorded a valuation allowance to reduce the net deferred tax asset to zero, and accordingly, has not recorded an income tax provision or benefit for the year ended December 31, 2015 or the period ended December 31, 2014.

Based on federal tax returns filed or to be filed through December 31, 2015, we had available approximately \$14,000 in U.S. tax net operating loss carryforwards, pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which assesses the utilization of a Company's net operating loss carryforwards resulting from retaining continuity of its business operations and changes within its ownership structure. Net operating loss carryforwards start to expire 2034 or 20 years for federal income and state tax reporting purposes.

The Company is subject to tax in the United States ("U.S.") and files tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction and California state jurisdiction. The Company is subject to U.S. Federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for both periods since inception. The Company currently is not under examination by any tax authority.

NOTE 7 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2015, the Company's founder loaned the Company \$10,000. The loan is for convertible debt with the same terms described in Note 4.

On June 8, 2016, the company entered into a service agreement with a third party to design, develop, and produce the Company's next version of its modular remote-control car product. The agreement calls for three payments of \$8,444 upon certain milestones, the issuance of a \$30,000 convertible note upon completion of the Statement of Work as described in the agreement, and certain specified reimbursable expenses. The convertible note carries the same terms as the convertible notes described in Note 4.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events that occurred after December 31, 2015 through July 11, 2016, the issuance date of these financial statements. There have been no other events or transactions during this time which would have a material effect on these financial statements.

EXHIBIT B
Pitch Deck



A Vehicle for STEM

RaceYa: The Problem



Billions spent on
STEM for kids

~but~

Girls **lose interest** In
STEM in Middle School

RaceYa: **Solution**

Hackable, programmable RC cars teach science and engineering.

Wheels = Friction
Motors = Power
Gears = Torque



+ Fun with Momentum, Weight & Aerodynamics!

RaceYa: *Advantage*



For Boys and GIRLS age 8-12

Boys already like cars. Girls want cars they can make their own.



Customizable

Current cars have limited options for the novice.



Programmable

Kids are learning to code but have few things TO code.



Scalable

Cars are universal and enduring.

RaceYa: Strategy

Be More Than a Toy

Build a learning platform and a community to support it.

Phase 1

Raceable Science Kits



Key Elements

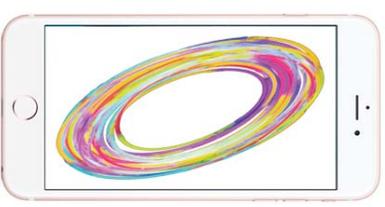
- Learning Through Play
- Alone or with Friends
- Customize and personalize
- Indoor and outdoor

Phase 2

The Digital Experience

Key Elements

- Curated video content
- User generated content
- Passionate STEM community



RaceYa: Potential

\$22bn = Annual US toy sales

\$4b = Opportunity for RaceYa



\$631m annual revenue

- Girls only
- Younger Demographic



\$62m funding

- High bar to playability
- Not experiential



\$90m Funding

- Keeps kids on screens
- Limited customizations

*Building Sets, Youth Electronics + Vehicles = 20% of total toy sales. Via Toy Industry Association 2015

RaceYa: Potential Strategic Partnerships



GIRL SCOUTS



Microsoft

RaceYa: Potential Expansions

- ✓ Customization Marketplace
 - Peer-to-peer sales of custom accessories.
- ✓ STEM content creation
 - Science videos, books
- ✓ Educational Programs
 - Schools and Afterschool
- ✓ Multiple product categories
 - Drones, boats, etc.



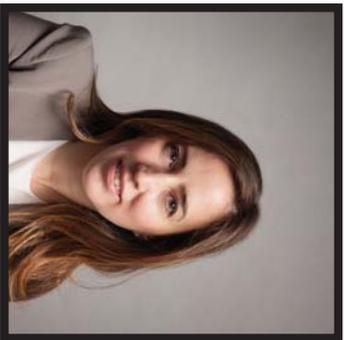
RaceYa: Republic Round



\$100K

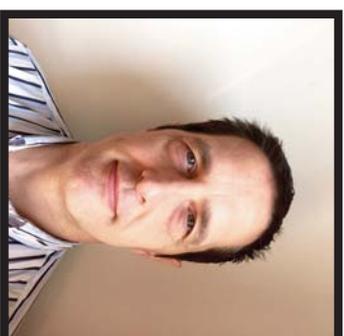
- Product Development
- Curriculum Development
- Community Site

RaceYa: Team



Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson
Founder

Abigail is a Maker, a Baker, a Tinkerer, a Mother and an Anthropologist. She has more than 10 years of commercial and academic experience researching complex social systems. She founded RaceYa to offer opportunities for learning, problem solving and fun for kids and parents alike.



Geoffrey Quelle
Head of Product

Geoffrey spent 15 years working with the Blue Man Group developing their mind-blowing musical instruments, sets and props. He then ran his own design shop for 9 years before moving into commercial product development. He is also the dad to two mighty girls.



Abigail Edgecliffe-Johnson
Founder
abigail@raceya.com

Thank You