Phormed Inc

ANNUAL REPORT

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This Annual Report is dated June 14, 2021.

BUSINESS

PhorMed, a biotech company, primary function is R&D in drug development and clinical research. It's focus is on developing treatments in cancer and neurology and the primary indications in the pipeline are AML, Hodgkin's Lymphoma (HL) and Parkinson's disease (PD). The company's proprietary drug is a platform technology, a gene repair therapy and immunotherapy. It has been determined that our drug is active along specific cell lines, being able to target damaged or mutated cells due to cancer, viruses and a variety of other factors. Our studies include cancer cells, blood cells and due to its special ability to pass through the Blood Brain Barrier (BBB), neurological cells. Because of the drugs wide range of activity, the company has been able to build a broad platform off of a single molecule. The company's mission is to treat unmet medical needs by treating the cause rather than the symptom. This is accomplished through proliferation, it’s ability to repair the DNA of damaged or mutated cells; by immunotherapy, boosting the body’s immune system through cytokine induction; and by stem cell signaling and proliferation, stimulating cell division once the cell is repaired and functioning properly. All of these mechanisms work in unison, allowing the body to repair itself and return to a healthy condition.

Previous Offerings

Between 2020 and 2019, we sold ____1,069,890_____ [shares of common stock] in exchange for $__1.00___ per share under Regulation Crowdfunding.

Name: Common Stock
Type of security sold: Equity
Final amount sold: $0.00
Number of Securities Sold: 39.000,000
Use of proceeds: N/A
Date: May 15, 2019
Offering exemption relied upon: Section 4(a)(2)

REGULATORY INFORMATION

The company has not previously failed to comply with the requirements of Regulation Crowdfunding;

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

Operating Results – 2020 Compared to 2019

How long can the business operate without revenue:

Operations can continue throughout clinical operations without being revenue generating. The company will raise the necessary funds so it becomes marketable to partners at which time the company will solicit development partnerships with major pharmaceutical and large biotech companies one quarter way through any phase II trial to sell licensing rights in exchange of operating dollars. We will need roughly $1.5 million for operation then an additional $2.5 million to push the clinical operations to the desired stage. Opertions will commence once the first $250,000 is raised by first operating with a skeleton staff, which is all that is needed the first 3 months for regulatory filings with the clincial site and FDA. With the first $1 million raised manufacturing of the study drug will be run and all filing activities will be conducted at the clincial site and within the first 6 months additional staff will be added. With the fist $4 million raised the company will be fully operational and will continue to raise funds with the goal of raising $20 million.

Foreseeable major expenses based on projections:

The major expenses for the company will consist of but not limited to drug manufacturing; payroll; 3rd party labor including clincial research organization (CRO) services which assist in Clinical Site and FDA filing preperation; and clincial operations which includes patient treatment and data collection.

Future operational challenges:

The company expects additional approvals and further progress with the FDA; will continue to expand the patent portfolio; start treatment of new disease states with the expansion of the companies pipeline; and add clincial sites in and outside the United States.

Future challenges related to capital resources:

Low capital may slow patient enrollment or restrict expansion of additional clincial sites. The company may choose to focus its resources to only 1 or 2 indications to control is expenditures.

Future milestones and events:

With the first $4 miilion the company will generate efficacy milestones (positive results) which will greatly increase the company's value and will entice partnerships with non-dilutive development partners such as major pharmaceutical and large biotech companies who will offer large injections of development capital in exchange of licensing rights. This potential partnership will have no dilution to investors or existing shareholders.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2020, the Company had cash of $109,844.00. [*The Company intends to raise additional funds through an equity financing*.]

Debt

Creditor: Investor: Chiropractic Care Center
Amount Owed: $10,000.00
Interest Rate: 20.0%
Maturity Date: November 05, 2020
20% interest; 20% discount. Holder can convert into common shares at any time; and 1000 bonus shares were issued at signing

Creditor: Peter L. Karlan Antiques LLC
Amount Owed: $750.00
Interest Rate: 20.0%
Maturity Date: December 12, 2020
On December 13, 2019, the company entered a convertible note agreement with Peter L Karlan Antiques LLC in the amount of $750. The loan carries an interest rate of 20% and matures on December 12, 2020. The outstanding balance of the loan as of December 31, 2019 is $750.

Creditor: David Rezaul
Amount Owed: $20,000.00
Interest Rate: 20.0%
Maturity Date: January 29, 2021
10% inducement shares at signing equaling 2000 shares

Creditor: John Fenner
Amount Owed: $500.00
Interest Rate: 20.0%
Maturity Date: January 16, 2021

10% inducement shares at signing equaling 50 shares

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYEES

Our directors and executive officers as of the date hereof, are as follows:

Name: Ben Chang

Positions and offices currently held with the issuer:

Position: Interim CEO/CFO/Director
Dates of Service: May 15, 2019 - Present
Responsibilities: Manage day to day operations, all financial matters and patent portfolio, spearhead clinical operations and all human resources. Annual salary will be $275,000; 2,500,000 common shares

Other business experience in the past three years:

Employer: Hypgen Inc
Dates of Service: July 08, 2017 - Dec 31, 2018
Responsibilities: Manage day to day operations, financial matters and patent portfolio, spearhead clinical operations and all human resources.

Employer: Rich Pharmaceuticals Inc
Dates of Service: July 18, 2013 - June 24, 2019
Responsibilities: Set corporate directives; manage day to day operations; financial matters and patent portfolio, spearhead clinical operations and all human resources.

PRINCIPAL SECURITY HOLDERS

Set forth below is information regarding the beneficial ownership of our Common Stock, our only outstanding class of capital stock, as of December 31, 2020, by (i) each person whom we know owned, beneficially, more than 10% of the outstanding shares of our Common Stock, and (ii) all of the current officers and directors as a group. We believe that, except as noted below, each named beneficial owner has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares listed. Unless otherwise indicated herein, beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and includes voting or investment power with respect to shares beneficially owned.

Title of class: Common Stock
Stockholder Name: Prof. Richard L. Chang
Amount and nature of Beneficial ownership: 28,615,000
Percent of class: 78.12

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has not conducted any related party transactions

OUR SECURITIES

Our authorized capital stock consists of ____100,000,000_____ shares of common stock, par value $_____1.00___ per share. As of December 31, 2020, _____39,999,989__- shares of common stock are outstanding. The following is a summary of the rights of our capital stock as provided in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws.

What it means to be a minority holder

As a minority holder you will have limited ability, if at all, to influence our policies or any other corporate matter, including the election of directors, changes to our company's governance documents, additional issuances of securities, company repurchases of securities, a sale of the company or of assets of the company or transactions with related parties.

Dilution

Investors should understand the potential for dilution. The investor's stake in a company could be diluted due to the company issuing additional shares. In other words, when the company issues more shares, the percentage of the company that you own will decrease, even though the value of the company may increase. You will own a smaller piece of a larger company. This increase in number of shares outstanding could result from a stock offering (such as an initial public offering, another crowdfunding round, a venture capital round or angel investment), employees exercising stock options, or by conversion of certain instruments (e.g. convertible notes, preferred shares or warrants) into stock.

If we decide to issue more shares, an investor could experience value dilution, with each share being worth less than before, and control dilution, with the total percentage an investor owns being less than before. There may also be earnings dilution, with a reduction in the amount earned per share (though this typically occurs only if we offer dividends, and most early stage companies are unlikely to offer dividends, preferring to invest any earnings into the company).

The type of dilution that hurts early-stage investors most occurs when the company sells more shares in a "down round," meaning at a lower valuation than in earlier offerings.

If you are making an investment expecting to own a certain percentage of the company or expecting each share to hold a certain amount of value, it's important to realize how the value of those shares can decrease by actions taken by the company. Dilution can make drastic changes to the value of each share, ownership percentage, voting control, and earnings per share.

RISK FACTORS

Uncertain Risk

An investment in the Company (also referred to as "we", "us", "our", or "Company") involves a high degree of risk and should only be considered by those who can afford the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, the purchase of any of the common stock should only be undertaken by persons whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to indefinitely retain an illiquid investment. Each investor in the Company should consider all of the information provided to such potential investor regarding the Company as well as the following risk factors,

in addition to the other information listed in the Company's Form C. The following risk factors are not intended, and shall not be deemed to be, a complete description of the commercial and other risks inherent in the investment in the Company.

Our business projections are only projections

There can be no assurance that the Company will meet our projections. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to find sufficient demand for our product, that people think it's a better option than a competing product, or that we will able to provide the service at a level that allows the Company to make a profit and still attract business.

Any valuation at this stage is difficult to assess

The valuation for the offering was established by the Company. Unlike listed companies that are valued publicly through market-driven stock prices, the valuation of private companies, especially startups, is difficult to assess and you may risk overpaying for your investment.

The transferability of the Securities you are buying is limited

Any common stock purchased through this crowdfunding campaign is subject to SEC limitations of transfer. This means that the stock/note that you purchase cannot be resold for a period of one year. The exception to this rule is if you are transferring the stock back to the Company, to an "accredited investor," as part of an offering registered with the Commission, to a member of your family, trust created for the benefit of your family, or in connection with your death or divorce.

Your investment could be illiquid for a long time

You should be prepared to hold this investment for several years or longer. For the 12 months following your investment there will be restrictions on how you can resell the securities you receive. More importantly, there is no established market for these securities and there may never be one. As a result, if you decide to sell these securities in the future, you may not be able to find a buyer. The Company may be acquired by an existing player in the Pharmaceutical industry. However, that may never happen or it may happen at a price that results in you losing money on this investment.

If the Company cannot raise sufficient funds it will not succeed

The Company is offering common stock in the amount of up to $5,000,000 in this offering and may close on any investments that are made. Even if the maximum amount is raised, the Company is likely to need additional funds in the future in order to grow, and if it cannot raise those funds for whatever reason, including reasons relating to the Company itself or the broader economy, it may not survive. If the Company manages to raise only the minimum amount of funds, sought, it will have to find other sources of funding for some of the plans outlined in "Use of Proceeds."

We may not have enough capital as needed and may be required to raise more capital.

We anticipate needing access to credit in order to support our working capital requirements as we grow. Although interest rates are low, it is still a difficult environment for obtaining credit on favorable terms. If we cannot obtain credit when we need it, we could be forced to raise

additional equity capital, modify our growth plans, or take some other action. Issuing more equity may require bringing on additional investors. Securing these additional investors could require pricing our equity below its current price. If so, your investment could lose value as a result of this additional dilution. In addition, even if the equity is not priced lower, your ownership percentage would be decreased with the addition of more investors. If we are unable to find additional investors willing to provide capital, then it is possible that we will choose to cease our activity. In that case, the only asset remaining to generate a return on your investment could be our intellectual property. Even if we are not forced to cease our activity, the unavailability of credit could result in the Company performing below expectations, which could adversely impact the value of your investment.

Terms of subsequent financings may adversely impact your investment

We will likely need to engage in common equity, debt, or preferred stock financings in the future, which may reduce the value of your investment in the Common Stock. Interest on debt securities could increase costs and negatively impact operating results. Preferred stock could be issued in series from time to time with such designation, rights, preferences, and limitations as needed to raise capital. The terms of preferred stock could be more advantageous to those investors than to the holders of Common Stock. In addition, if we need to raise more equity capital from the sale of Common Stock, institutional or other investors may negotiate terms that are likely to be more favorable than the terms of your investment, and possibly a lower purchase price per share.

Management Discretion as to Use of Proceeds

Our success will be substantially dependent upon the discretion and judgment of our management team with respect to the application and allocation of the proceeds of this Offering. The use of proceeds described below is an estimate based on our current business plan. We, however, may find it necessary or advisable to re-allocate portions of the net proceeds reserved for one category to another, and we will have broad discretion in doing so.

Projections: Forward Looking Information

Any projections or forward looking statements regarding our anticipated financial or operational performance are hypothetical and are based on management's best estimate of the probable results of our operations and will not have been reviewed by our independent accountants. These projections will be based on assumptions which management believes are reasonable. Some assumptions invariably will not materialize due to unanticipated events and circumstances beyond management's control. Therefore, actual results of operations will vary from such projections, and such variances may be material. Any projected results cannot be guaranteed.

We may never have an operational product or service

It is possible that there may never be an operational drug company or that the product may never be used to engage in transactions. It is possible that the failure to release the product is the result of a change in business model upon Company’s making a determination that the business model, or some other factor, will not be in the best interest of Company and its stockholders/members/creditors.

Minority Holder; Securities with Voting Rights

The common stock that an investor is buying has voting rights attached to them. However, you will be part of the minority shareholders of the Company and therefore will have a limited ability to influence management's decisions on how to run the business. You are trusting in management discretion in making good business decisions that will grow your investments. Furthermore, in the event of a liquidation of our company, you will only be paid out if there is any cash remaining after all of the creditors of our company have been paid out.

You are trusting that management will make the best decision for the company

You are trusting in management discretion. You are buying voting shares as a minority holder, and therefore must trust the management of the Company to make good business decisions that grow your investment.

Insufficient Funds

The company might not sell enough securities in this offering to meet its operating needs and fulfill its plans, in which case it will cease operating and you will get nothing. Even if we sell all the common stock we are offering now, the Company will (possibly) need to raise more funds in the future, and if it can’t get them, we will fail. Even if we do make a successful offering in the future, the terms of that offering might result in your investment in the company being worth less, because later investors might get better terms.

We are an early stage company and have not yet generated any profits

PhrMed Inc was formed on 5/15/2019. Accordingly, the Company has a limited history upon which an evaluation of its performance and future prospects can be made. Our current and proposed operations are subject to all business risks associated with new enterprises. These include likely fluctuations in operating results as the Company reacts to developments in its market, managing its growth and the entry of competitors into the market. We will only be able to pay dividends on any shares once our directors determine that we are financially able to do so. PhorMed Inc has incurred a net loss and has had limited revenues generated since inception. There is no assurance that we will be profitable in the next 3 years or generate sufficient revenues to pay dividends to the holders of the shares.

We are an early stage company and have limited revenue and operating history

The Company has a short history, few customers, and effectively no revenue. If you are investing in this company, it’s because you think that the treatment is a good idea, that the team will be able to successfully market, and sell the product or service, that we can price them right and sell them to enough peoples so that the Company will succeed. Further, we have never turned a profit and there is no assurance that we will ever be profitable.

The loss of one or more of our key personnel, or our failure to attract and retain other highly qualified personnel in the future, could harm our business

To be successful, the Company requires capable people to run its day to day operations. As the Company grows, it will need to attract and hire additional employees in sales, marketing, design, development, operations, finance, legal, human resources and other areas. Depending on the economic environment and the Company’s performance, we may not be able to locate or attract qualified individuals for such positions when we need them. We may also make hiring mistakes, which can be costly in terms of resources spent in recruiting, hiring and investing in the incorrect

individual and in the time delay in locating the right employee fit. If we are unable to attract, hire and retain the right talent or make too many hiring mistakes, it is likely our business will suffer from not having the right employees in the right positions at the right time. This would likely adversely impact the value of your investment.

We have a limited product and technology portfolio at the current time.

We have one (1) product in phase I/II clinical trials (“AML”). Our portfolio contains four (4) other indications entering into phase I/II and phase II (“Parkinson's disease”, “Hodgkin's Lymphoma”, “Immune Thrombocytopenia Purpura” and “Stroke”). There can be no assurance that any of our other product ideas will be successfully developed, prove to be safe and efficacious in clinical trials, meet applicable regulatory standards, be capable of being produced in commercial quantities at acceptable costs or be successfully marketed. There can be no assurance that any programs or technologies that we might license or acquire in the future will be successfully developed, prove to be safe and efficacious in clinical trials, meet applicable regulatory standards, be capable of being produced in commercial quantities at acceptable costs or be successfully marketed.

We must obtain governmental approval for each of our product candidates.

The development, production and marketing of our potential products are subject to extensive regulation by government authorities in the United States and most other developed countries. The process of obtaining approval from the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) in the United States requires conducting extensive pre-clinical and clinical testing. We have limited experience in, and limited resources available for, regulatory activities. Failure to comply with applicable regulations can, among other things, result in non-approval, suspensions of regulatory approvals, fines, product seizures and recalls, operating restrictions, injunctions and criminal prosecution. Any of the following events can occur and, if any did occur, any one could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results of operations: • difficulty in securing additional centers to conduct trials; • difficulty in enrolling patients in conformity with required protocols or projected timelines; • unexpected adverse reactions by patients or a temporary suspension or complete ban on trials of our products due to adverse side effects; • clinical trials may not yield sufficiently conclusive results for regulatory agencies to approve the use of our lead product, other products in development, or any other products we may acquire or in-license; • there can be delays, sometimes long delays, in obtaining approval for its product candidates; • the rules and regulations governing product candidates can change during the review process, which can result in the need to spend time and money for further testing or review; • if approval for commercialization is granted, it is possible the authorized use will be more limited than we believe is necessary for commercial success, or that approval may be conditioned on completion of further clinical trials or other activities; and • once granted, approval can be withdrawn, or limited, if previously unknown problems arise with our human-use product or data arising from its use. These and other factors could delay marketing approval from the FDA or cause us to fail to receive any approval from the FDA or other governmental authorities. Trials are expensive, time-consuming and difficult to design and implement. Human clinical trials are expensive and difficult to design and implement, in part because they are subject to rigorous regulatory requirements. Further, the medical, regulatory and commercial environment for pharmaceutical products changes quickly and often in ways that we may not be able to accurately predict. The clinical trial process is also time-consuming, and we do not know whether planned clinical trials will begin on time or whether we will complete any of our clinical trials on

schedule or at all. Significant delays may adversely affect our financial results and the commercial prospects for potential products or any other products we may acquire or in-license, and delay our ability to become profitable. Product development costs and the need for collaborators will increase if we have delays in testing or approvals or if we need to perform more or larger clinical trials than planned. Furthermore, as failure can occur at any stage of the trials, we could encounter problems that cause us to abandon or repeat clinical trials. The commencement and completion of clinical trials may be delayed by several factors, including: • changes to applicable regulatory requirements; • unforeseen safety issues; • determination of dosing issues; • lack of effectiveness in the clinical trials; • slower than expected rates of patient recruitment; • inability to monitor patients adequately during or after treatment; • inability or unwillingness of medical investigators to follow our clinical protocols; • inability to maintain a supply of the investigational drug in sufficient quantities to support the trials; and • suspension or termination of clinical trials for various reasons, including noncompliance with regulatory requirements or changes in the clinical care protocols and standards of care within the institutions in which our trials take place. In addition, we or the FDA may suspend the clinical trials at any time if it appears that we are exposing participants to unacceptable health risks or if the FDA finds deficiencies in any Investigational New Drug Applications (“IND”) or the conduct of these trials. A number of companies in the biotechnology and drug development industries have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials despite promising results in earlier trials. In the end, we may be unable to develop marketable products.

The results of our future clinical trials may not support the product candidate claims.

Even if our clinical trials are completed as planned, their results may not support the product-candidate claims, or the FDA or government authorities may not agree with the conclusions regarding such results. Success in preclinical testing and early clinical trials does not ensure that we will be successful, and the results from any later clinical trials may not replicate the results of prior clinical trials and pre-clinical testing. The clinical trial process may fail to demonstrate that product candidates are safe for humans and effective for indicated uses. This failure would cause us to abandon a product candidate and may delay development of other product candidates. Any delay in, or termination of, our clinical trials will delay the filing of the NDAs with the FDA and, ultimately, our ability to commercialize our product candidates and generate product revenues.

Delays in patient enrollment for clinical trials could increase costs and delay regulatory approvals.

The rate of completion of our clinical trials will depend on the rate of patient enrollment. There may be substantial competition to enroll patients in clinical trials for our products and any other product we may develop or in-license. This competition has delayed the clinical trials of other biotechnology and drug development companies in the past. In addition, recent improvements in existing drug therapy may make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in the clinical trials as the patient population may choose to enroll in clinical trials sponsored by other companies or choose alternative therapies. Delays in patient enrollment can result in increased development costs and delays in regulatory approvals.

We face intense competition.

The industry is highly competitive, so, even if our products ultimately get approved by the FDA, their success depends on our management’s ability to sustain competitive advantages. The

pharmaceutical, biopharmaceutical and biotechnology industries are very competitive, fast moving and intense, and are expected to be increasingly so in the future. Other larger and well funded companies have developed and are developing drugs that, if not similar in type to our drugs, are designed to address the same patient or subject population. Therefore, our lead product, other products in development, or any other products we may acquire or in-license may not be the best, the safest, the first to market, or the most economical to make or use. If a competitor's product is better than ours, for whatever reason, then we could make less money from sales, if we are able to generate sales at all. There are many reasons why a competitor might be more successful than us, including: • Most competitors have greater financial resources and can afford more technical and development setbacks than we can. • Most competitors have been in the drug-discovery and drug-development business longer than we have. They have greater experience than us in critical areas like clinical testing, obtaining regulatory approval, and sales and marketing. This experience and their name recognition give them a competitive advantage over us. • Some competitors may have a better patent position protecting their technology than we have or will have to protect our technology. If we cannot use our proprietary rights to prevent others from copying our technology or developing similar technology, then our competitive position will be harmed. • Some companies with competitive technologies may move through stages of development, approval, and marketing faster than we do. If a competitor receives FDA approval before us, then it will be authorized to sell its products before we can sell our products. The first company "to market" often has a significant advantage over latecomers; a second-place position could result in less-than-anticipated sales. • The recent completion of the sequencing of the human genome may result in an acceleration of competing products due to enhanced information about disease states and the factors that contribute to the disease.

If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities or enter into agreements with third parties to sell and market any products we may develop, we may not be able to generate product revenue.

We do not currently have an organization for the sales, marketing and distribution of pharmaceutical products. In order to market any products that may be approved by the FDA, we must build sales, marketing, managerial and other non-technical capabilities or make arrangements with third parties to perform these services. In addition, our management has no experience in developing, training or managing a sales force and will incur substantial additional expenses in doing so. The cost of establishing and maintaining a sales force may exceed its cost effectiveness. Furthermore, we will compete with many companies that currently have extensive and well-funded marketing and sales operations. Our marketing and sales efforts may be unable to compete successfully against these companies. If our management is unable to establish adequate sales, marketing and distribution capabilities, whether independently or with third parties, we may not be able to generate product revenue and may not become profitable

competitive basis. Any delays in formulation and manufacturing objectives may cause a delay in our clinical program, and could have an adverse effect on any potential sales or profits.

We could occasionally become subject to commercial disputes that might harm our business by distracting our management from the operation of our business and by increasing expenses. If we do not prevail in such disputes, they could subject us to potential monetary damages and other remedies.

From time to time we can become engaged in disputes regarding our commercial transactions. These disputes could result in monetary damages or other remedies that could adversely impact of our financial position or operations. Even if we prevail in these disputes, they may distract our management from operating the business and the cost of defending these disputes would reduce operating results. We may be subject to product liability claims. The development, manufacture, and sale of pharmaceutical products would expose us to the risk of significant losses resulting from product liability claims. Although management intends to obtain and maintain product liability insurance to offset some of this risk, we may be unable to secure such insurance or we may not cover certain potential claims. We may not be able to afford to obtain product liability insurance due to rising costs in insurance premiums in recent years. If our management is able to secure insurance coverage, we may be faced with a successful claim in excess of our product liability coverage that could result in a material adverse impact on our business. If insurance coverage is too expensive or is unavailable, we may be forced to self-insure against product-related claims. Without insurance coverage, a successful claim against us and any defense costs incurred in defending us may have a material adverse impact on operations.

In-licensing of drug-development programs could result in operating difficulties, dilution and other harmful consequences.

We may seek to in-license certain technologies, but have only limited experience in these types of transactions. From time-to- time, management may engage in discussions regarding in-licensing or certain technologies management believes critical to our business. Any one of these transactions could have a material effect on our financial condition and operating results.

Our drug-development programs depend upon third-party researchers who are outside our control.

We depend upon independent investigators and collaborators, such as universities, medical institutions, and clinical research organizations to conduct pre-clinical and clinical trials under agreements. These collaborators are not our employees, and we cannot control the amount or timing of resources that they devote to our programs. These investigators may not assign as great a priority to the programs or pursue them as diligently as we would if it were undertaking such programs. If outside collaborators fail to devote sufficient time and resources to our drug-development programs, or if their performance is substandard, the approval of our FDA applications, if any, and the introduction of new drugs, if any, will be delayed. These collaborators may also have relationships with other commercial entities, some of whom may compete with us. If our collaborators assist the competitors at our expense, any competitive position would be harmed. If conflicts arise with our collaborators, they may act in their self-interests, which may be adverse to our interests. Conflicts may arise in our collaborations due to one or more of the following: • disputes with respect to payments that we believe are due under a collaboration agreement; • disagreements with respect to ownership of intellectual property

rights; • unwillingness on the part of a collaborator to keep us informed regarding the progress of its development and commercialization activities, or to permit public disclosure of these activities; • delay of a collaborator's development or commercialization efforts with respect to drug candidates; or • termination or non-renewal of the collaboration. In addition, with our collaborations, we may be required to agree not to conduct independently, or with any third party, any research that is competitive with the research conducted under our collaborations. Our collaborations may have the effect of limiting the areas of research that management may pursue, either alone or with others. Our collaborators, however, may be able to develop, either alone or with others, products in related fields that are competitive with the products or potential products that are the subject of these collaborations.

Our intellectual property rights are valuable, and our inability to protect them could reduce the value of our products, services and brand. Our patents, trademarks, trade secrets, copyrights and other intellectual property rights are critically important assets.

Events outside of our management's control could jeopardize our ability to protect our intellectual property rights. For example, effective intellectual property protection may not be available in every country in which our products and services, if any, are distributed. In addition, the efforts our management has taken to protect our intellectual property rights may not be sufficient or effective. Any significant impairment of our intellectual property rights could harm our business or our ability to compete. Protecting our intellectual property rights is costly and time consuming, and the unauthorized use of our intellectual property could cause these costs to rise significantly and materially affect the operating results.

While our goal is to obtain patent protection for our innovations, they may not be patentable or our management may choose not to protect certain innovations that later turn out to be important for our business.

Even if we do obtain protection for our potential innovations, the scope of protection gained may be insufficient or a patent issued may be deemed invalid or unenforceable, as the issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its validity or as to the enforceable scope of the claims of the patent. The patenting process, enforcement of issued patents, and defense against claims of infringement are inherently costly and risky. We may not have the financial resources to defend our patents, thereby reducing our competitive position and our business prospects. Specific risks associated with the patent process include the following: • The United States or foreign patent offices may not grant patents of meaningful scope based on the applications we have already filed and those we intend to file. If our current patents do not adequately protect our drug molecules and the indications for their use, then management will not be able to prevent imitation and any product may not be commercially viable. • Some of the issued patents we now license may be determined to be invalid. If we have to defend the validity of our patents the costs of such defense could be substantial, and there is no guarantee of a successful outcome. In the event any of the patents in-licensed is found to be invalid, we may lose our competitive position and may not be able to receive royalties for products covered in part or whole by that patent under license agreements. • In addition, changes in or different interpretations of patent laws in the United States and foreign countries may permit others to use discoveries or to develop and commercialize technology and products without providing any compensation to us. The laws of some countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as U.S. laws and those countries may lack adequate rules and procedures for defending the intellectual property rights. For example, some countries, including many in Europe, do not grant patent

claims directed to methods of treating humans, and in these countries patent protection may not be available at all to protect us.

Although we try to avoid infringement, there is the risk that we may be sued for infringing patented technology owned by another person or entity.

For example, U.S. patent applications are confidential while pending in the Patent and Trademark Office, and patent offices in foreign countries often publish patent applications for the first time six months or more after filing. Further, we may not be aware of published or granted conflicting patent rights. Any conflicts resulting from patent applications and patents of others could significantly reduce the coverage of our patents and limit our ability to obtain meaningful patent protection. In addition, defending or indemnifying a third party against a claim of infringement can involve lengthy and costly other legal actions, and there can be no guarantee of a successful outcome. Our management also seeks to maintain certain intellectual property as trade secrets. The secrecy of this information could be compromised by third parties, or intentionally or accidentally disclosed to others by our employees, which may cause us to lose any competitive advantage we enjoy from maintaining these trade secrets.

We are, and may in the future be, subject to intellectual property rights claims, which are costly to defend, which could require us to pay damages, and which could limit our ability to use certain technologies in the future.

Companies in the pharmaceutical, biopharmaceutical and biotechnology industries own large numbers of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets and frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations by others of intellectual property rights. As our products get closer to commercialization, there is greater possibility that we may become subject to an infringement claim based on use of the technology such that we would be unable to continue using the technology without obtaining a license or settlement from third parties. Any intellectual property claims, whether merited or not, could be time-consuming and expensive to litigate and could cause us to divert critical management and financial resources to the resolution of such claims. We may not be able to afford the costs of litigation. Any legal action against us or our collaborators could lead to: • payment of damages, potentially treble damages, if we are found to have willfully infringed a party's patent rights; • injunctive or other equitable relief that may effectively block our ability to further develop, commercialize and sell products; or • we or our collaborators having to enter into license arrangements that may not be available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

Confidentiality agreements with employees and others may not adequately prevent disclosure of our trade secrets and other proprietary information and may not adequately protect our intellectual property.

Because we operate in the highly technical field of drug discovery and development, we rely in part on trade secret protection in order to protect our proprietary technology and processes. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. We enter into confidentiality and intellectual property assignment agreements with corporate partners, employees, consultants, outside scientific collaborators, sponsored researchers and other advisors. These agreements generally require that the other party keep confidential and not disclose to third parties all confidential information developed by the party or made known to the party during the course of the party's relationship with us. These agreements also generally provide that inventions conceived by the party in the course of rendering services to us will be our exclusive property. However, these

agreements may not be honored and may not effectively assign intellectual property rights to us. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally obtained and is using our trade secrets is difficult, expensive and time consuming and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States may be less willing to protect trade secrets. The failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive position.

We have wide discretion as to the use of the proceeds of this Offering and may not choose to use the proceeds effectively.

We plan to use the net proceeds from this Offering for the purposes set forth under "Estimated Uses of Proceeds." However, we reserve the right to use the funds obtained from this Offering for other similar purposes not presently contemplated which we deem to be in our best interests in order to address changed circumstances or opportunities. As a result of the foregoing, we will have discretion with respect to the use of the proceeds of this Offering and may apply the proceeds in ways with which you do not agree. Investors must depend upon our management's judgment as to the use of proceeds. If we fail to apply these funds effectively, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected. Investors will not participate in these decisions and must evaluate this risk.

We rely on highly skilled personnel and, if unable to retain or motivate key personnel or hire additional qualified personnel, we may not be able to grow effectively.

Our performance is largely dependent on the talents and efforts of highly skilled individuals. Our future success depends on our continuing ability to identify, hire, develop, motivate, and retain highly skilled personnel for all areas of the organization. Competition in the industry for qualified employees is intense and it is likely that certain competitors will directly target some of our employees. Our continued ability to compete effectively depends on our ability to retain and motivate existing employees. Management may also need to hire additional qualified personnel with expertise in preclinical testing, clinical research and testing, government regulation, formulation and manufacturing and sales and marketing. We compete for qualified individuals with numerous biopharmaceutical companies and other emerging entrepreneurial companies, as well as universities and research institutions. Competition for such individuals is intense, and we may not be able to successfully recruit or retain such personnel. Attracting and retaining qualified personnel will be critical to our success. The CEO is not a majority shareholder and only has a minor role in daily operations and has major roles in other companies. Retaining him and/or replacing him with a qualified person may create hardship to the company and could hinder growth.

This offering involves "rolling closings," which may mean that earlier investors may not have the benefit of information that later investors have.

Once we meet our target amount for this offering, we may request that StartEngine instruct the escrow agent to disburse offering funds to us. At that point, investors whose subscription agreements have been accepted will become our investors. All early-stage companies are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and it is not uncommon for material changes to be made to the offering terms, or to companies' businesses, plans or prospects, sometimes on short notice. When such changes happen during the course of an offering, we must file an amended to our Form C with the SEC, and investors whose subscriptions have not yet been accepted will have the right to withdraw their subscriptions and get their money back. Investors whose subscriptions have already been accepted, however, will already be our investors and will

have no such right.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER

The common stock sold in the Regulation CF offering, may not be transferred by any purchaser, for a period of one-year beginning when the securities were issued, unless such securities are transferred:

(1) to the Company;

(2) to an accredited investor;

(3) as part of an offering registered with the SEC; 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 circumstance.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 4(a)(6) and 4A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation Crowdfunding (§ 227.100-503), 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, on June 14, 2021.

Phormed Inc

By /s/ Ben Chang

Name: Ben Chang

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit A

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PHORMED, INC

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Unaudited)

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(UNAUDITED)

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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
PhorMed, Inc
Beverly Hills, California

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of PhorMed, Inc. (the "Company,"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, and the related statement of operations, statement of shareholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the year ending December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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.

Accountant's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review 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.

Accountant's Conclusion

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

Going Concern

As discussed in Note 12, certain conditions indicate that the Company may be unable to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

SetApart FS

March 3, 2021
Los Angeles, California

PhorMed, Inc.
BALANCE SHEET
(UNAUDITED)

As of December 31,	2020	2019
(USD $ in Dollars)		
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash & cash equivalents	$ 109,844	$ 350
Prepaids and other current assets	11,415	-
Total current assets	**121,259**	**350**
Property and equipment, net	2,196	-
Intangible assets, net	292,420	-
Total assets	**$ 415,876**	**$ 350**
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 225,800	$ 23,000
Note payable	12,900	11,083
Other current liabilities	100,000	-
Total current liabilities	**338,700**	**34,083**
Total liabilities	**338,700**	**34,083**
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Stock	40,070	39,000
Subscription Receivable	(39,000)	(39,000)
Aditional Paid in Capital	804,937	-
Retained earnings/(Accumulated Deficit)	(728,831)	(33,734)
Total stockholders' equity	**77,176**	**(33,734)**
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	**$ 415,876**	**$ 350**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

PhorMed, Inc.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

For Fiscal Year Ended December 31,	2020	2019
(USD $ in Dollars)		
Net revenue	$ -	$ -
Cost of goods sold	-	-
Gross profit	-	-
Operating expenses		
General and administrative	609,878	30,761
Research and development	-	-
Sales and marketing	83,403	2,639
Total operating expenses	693,281	33,401
Operating income/(loss)	(693,281)	(33,401)
Interest expense	1,817	333
Other Loss/(Income)	-	-
Income/(Loss) before provision for income taxes	(695,097)	(33,734)
Provision/(Benefit) for income taxes	-	-
Net income/(Net Loss)	**$ (695,097)**	**$ (33,734)**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

PhorMed, Inc.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(UNAUDITED)

For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(in thousands, $US)	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Subscription Receivable	Paid in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance—December 31, 2018	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Issuance of common shares	39,000,000	39,000	(39,000)	-	-	-
Net income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	(33,734)	$ **(33,734)**
Balance—December 31, 2019	$ **39,000,000**	$ **39,000**	$ **(39,000)**	$ -	$ **(33,734)**	**(33,734)**
Issuance of common shares	1,069,890	1,070	-	804,937	-	806,007
Net income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	(695,097)	(695,097)
Balance—December 31, 2020	**40,069,890**	$ **40,070**	$ **(39,000)**	$ **804,937**	$ **(728,831)**	$ **77,176**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

PhorMed, Inc.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

For Fiscal Year Ended December 31,	2020	2019
(USD $ in Dollars)		
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income/(loss)	$ (695,097)	$ (33,734)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided/(used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property	439	-
Amortization of intangibles	28,513	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaids and other current assets	(11,415)	-
Accounts Payable	202,800	23,000
Accrued Interest	333	333
Other current liabilities	100,000	-
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	**(374,427)**	**(10,401)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,636)	-
Purchases of Intangibles	(320,934)	-
Net cash provided/(used) in investing activities	**(323,569)**	**-**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Note payable	1,484	10,750
Issuance of common shares	806,007	-
Net cash provided/(used) by financing activities	**807,491**	**10,750**
Change in cash	109,495	349
Cash—beginning of year	350	-
Cash—end of year	**$ 109,844**	**$ 349**
Non Cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Subscription Receivable	$ 1,070	$ 39,000
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the year for interest	$ -	$ -
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	$ -	$ -
OTHER NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES AND SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES		
Purchase of property and equipment not yet paid for	$ -	$ -
Conversion of debt into equity	$ -	$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

PhorMed, Inc., was formed on May 15, 2019 in the state of Nebraska. The financial statements of PhorMed, Inc. (which may be referred to as the "Company", "we", "us", or "our") are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The Company's headquarters are located in Beverly Hills, CA.

PhorMed, a biotech company, primary function is R&D in drug development and clinical research. It is focus is on developing treatments in cancer and neurology and the primary indications in the pipeline are AML, Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Parkinson's disease. The company's proprietary drug is a platform technology and a gene repair therapy/immunotherapy. The company's mission is to treat unmet medical needs by treating the cause rather than the symptom.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). The Company has adopted the calendar year as its basis of reporting.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash in banks. The Company's cash is deposited in demand accounts at financial institutions that management believes are creditworthy. The Company's cash and cash equivalents in bank deposit accounts, at times, may exceed federally insured limits.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are recorded at net realizable value or the amount that the Company expects to collect on gross customer trade receivables. We estimate losses on receivables based on known troubled accounts and historical experience of losses incurred. Receivables are considered impaired and written-off when it is probable that all contractual payments due will not be collected in accordance with the terms of the agreement. As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, the Company determined that no reserve was necessary.

Subscription Receivable

The Company records stock issuances at the effective date. If the subscription is not funded upon issuance, the Company records a subscription receivable as an asset on a balance sheet. When subscription receivables are not received prior to the issuance of financial statements at a reporting date in satisfaction of the requirements under FASB ASC 505-10-45-2, the subscription is reclassified as a contra account to stockholders' equity on the balance sheet.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Normal repairs and maintenance costs are charged to earnings as incurred and additions and major improvements are capitalized. The cost of assets retired or otherwise disposed of and the related depreciation are eliminated from the accounts in the period of disposal and the resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to earnings.

Depreciation is computed over the estimated useful lives of the related asset type or term of the operating lease using the straight-line method for financial statement purposes. The estimated service lives for property and equipment is as follows:

Category	Useful Life
Computers	3 years

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and identifiable intangibles with finite useful lives, are periodically evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We look for indicators of a trigger event for asset impairment and pay special attention to any adverse change in the extent or manner in which the asset is being used or in its physical condition. Assets are grouped and evaluated for impairment at the lowest level of which there are identifiable cash flows, which is generally at a location level. Assets are reviewed using factors including, but not limited to, our future operating plans and projected cash flows. The determination of whether impairment has occurred is based on an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows directly related to the assets, compared to the carrying value of the assets. If the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows of the assets does not exceed the carrying value of the assets, full or partial impairment may exist. If the asset carrying amount exceeds its fair value, an impairment charge is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the asset. Fair value is determined using an income approach, which requires discounting the estimated future cash flows associated with the asset.

Intangible Assets

The Company capitalizes its patent and filing fees and legal patent and prosecution fees in connection with internally developed pending patents. When pending patents are issued, patents will be amortized over the expected period to be benefitted, not to exceed the patent lives, which may be as long as 10 years.

Other intangibles include trademark filing and related attorney fees. Trademark costs are indefinite lived

Income Taxes

PhorMed is a C corporation for income tax purposes. The Company accounts for income taxes under the liability method, and deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying values of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is provided on deferred tax assets if it is determined that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The Company records interest, net of any applicable related income tax benefit, on potential income tax contingencies as a component of income tax expense. The Company records tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return based upon the amount that is more likely than not to be realized or paid, including in connection with the resolution of any related appeals or other legal processes. Accordingly, the Company recognizes liabilities for certain unrecognized tax benefits based on the amounts that are more likely than not to be settled with the relevant taxing authority. The Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense.

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 creditworthy. Balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to $250,000. At times, the Company may maintain balances in excess of the federally insured limits.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with FASB ASC 606, Revenue From Contracts with Customers, when delivery of goods as delivery is the sole performance obligation in its contracts with customers. The Company typically collects payment upon sale and recognizes the revenue when the item has shipped and has fulfilled their sole performance obligation.

Income is principally comprised of revenues earned by the Company as part of the sale of its medical products. The Company has not had any revenues for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

Advertising and Promotion

Advertising and promotional costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising and promotional expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 amounted to $83,403 and $2,639, which is included in sales and marketing expense.

Research and Development Costs

Costs incurred in the research and development of the Company's products are expensed as incurred.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments included in current assets and current liabilities (such as cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of such instruments).

The inputs used to measure fair value are based on a hierarchy that prioritizes observable and unobservable inputs used in valuation techniques. These levels, in order of highest to lowest priority, are described below:

Level 1—Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2—Observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets but corroborated by market data.

Level 3—Unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's assumptions, consistent with reasonably available assumptions made by other market participants. These valuations require significant judgment.

Subsequent Events

The Company considers events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date, but prior to the issuance of the financial statements to provide additional evidence relative to certain estimates or to identify matters that require additional disclosure. Subsequent events have been evaluated through March 3, 2021, which is the date the financial statements were issued.

Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2019, FASB issued ASU No. 2019-02, 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 2019-02 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 for nonpublic entities will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and early application is permitted. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on the financial statements and related disclosures.

In June 2019, FASB amended ASU No. 2019-07, Compensation – Stock Compensation, to expand the scope of Topic 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation, to include share-based payment transactions for acquiring goods and services from nonemployees. The new standard for nonpublic entities will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and early application is permitted. The standard implementation did not have a material impact.

In August 2019, amendments to existing accounting guidance were issued through Accounting Standards Update 2019-15 to clarify the accounting for implementation costs for cloud computing arrangements. The amendments specify that existing guidance for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software also applies to implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and early application is permitted. The standard implementation did not have a material impact.

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 on our financial statements.

3. DETAILS OF CERTAIN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Account receivables consist primarily of trade receivables, accounts payable consist primarily of trade payables. Prepaids and other current assets consist of the following items:

As of Year Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets consist of:		
Prepaids	11,415	-
Total Prepaids Expenses and Other Current Assets	**$ 11,415**	**$ -**

Other current liabilities consist of the following items:

As of Year Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Other Current Liabilities consist of:		
Accrued Expenses	100,000	-
Total Other Current Liabilities	**$ 100,000**	**$ -**

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

As of December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019, property and equipment consists of:

As of Year Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Computer Equipment	2,636	-
Property and Equipment, at Cost	**2,636**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation	(439)	-
Property and Equipment, Net	**$ 2,196**	**$ -**

Depreciation expense for property and equipment for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was in the amount of $439 and $0 respectively.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019, intangible asset consists of:

As of Year Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Patents	$ 33,675	$ -
Research & Development	287,259	-
Intangible assets	**320,934**	**-**
Accumulated amortization	(28,513)	-
Intangible assets, Net	**$ 292,420**	**$ -**

Entire intangible assets have been amortized. Amortization expense for trademarks and patents for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was in the amount of $2,894 and $0 respectively.

The following table summarizes the estimated amortization expense relating to the Company's intangible assets as of December 31, 2020:

Period	Amortization expense
2022	28,513
2023	28,513
2024	28,513
2025	28,513
Thereafter	178,366
Total	**$ 292,420**

6. CAPITALIZATION AND EQUITY TRANSACTIONS

Common Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of common shares with the par value of $0.001. As of December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019, 39,000,000 and 1,069,890 shares of common stocks have been issued and outstanding respectively.

7. DEBT

Promissory Notes & Loans

During 2019, the Company has entered into two promissory notes in the aggregate amount of $10,750. The details of the notes, the terms and outstanding balances are as follows:

					For the Year Ended December 2020					For the Year Ended December 2019				
Debt Instrument Name	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Borrowing Period	Maturity Date	Interest Expense	Accrued Interest	Current Portion	Non-Current Portion	Total Indebtedness	Interest Expense	Accrued Interest	Current Portion	Non-Current Portion	Total Indebtedness
Chiropractic Care Center	$ 10,000	20.00%	11/5/2019	11/5/2020	$ 333	$ 1,667	$ 12,000	$ -	$ 12,000	$ 333	$ 333	$ 11,083	$ -	$ 11,083
Peter Karlan Antiques	$ 750	20.00%	12/13/2019	12/12/2020	$ 150	$ 150	$ 900	$ -	$ 900					
									-					-
Total					$ 483	$ 1,817	$ 12,900	$ -	$ 12,900	$ 333	$ 333	$ 11,083	$ -	$ 11,083

The summary of the future maturities is as follows:

As of Year Ended December 31, 2020	
2021	$ 12,900
2022	-
2023	-
2024	
2025	
Thereafter	
Total	**$ 12,900**

8. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consists of the following:

As of Year Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Net Operating Loss	$ (288,994)	$ (10,066)
Valuation Allowance	288,994	10,066
Net Provision for income tax	$ -	$ -

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

As of Year Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Net Operating Loss	$ (299,060)	$ (10,066)
Valuation Allowance	299,060	10,066
Total Deferred Tax Asset	$ -	$ -

Management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to use the existing deferred tax assets. On the basis of this evaluation, the Company has determined that it is more likely than not that the Company will not recognize the benefits of the federal and state net deferred tax assets, and, as a result, full valuation allowance has been set against its net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The amount of the deferred tax asset to be realized could be adjusted if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced or increased.

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020, the Company had federal cumulative net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards of $690,929, and the Company had state net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards of approximately $690,929. Utilization of some of the federal and state NOL carryforwards to reduce future income taxes will depend on the Company's ability to generate sufficient taxable income prior to the expiration of the carryforwards. The federal net operating loss carryforward is subject to an 80% limitation on taxable income, does not expire, and will carry on indefinitely.

The Company recognizes the impact of a tax position in the financial statements if that position is more likely than not to be sustained on a tax return upon examination by the relevant taxing authority, based on the technical merits of the position. As of December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. As of December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019, the Company had no accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

9. RELATED PARTY

There are no related party transactions.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases

During 2020, the company entered a month-to-month rental contract with a certain landlord for shared workplace. As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, rent expenses were in the amount of $40,465 and $0 respectively.

Contingencies

The Company's operations are subject to a variety of local and state regulation. Failure to comply with one or more of those regulations could result in fines, restrictions on its operations, or losses of permits that could result in the Company ceasing operations.

Litigation and Claims

From time to time, the Company may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of operations in the normal course of business. As of December 31, 2020, there were no pending or threatened lawsuits that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the results of the Company's operations.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for the period from December 31, 2020 through March 3, 2021 the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

There have been no other events or transactions during this time which would have a material effect on these financial statements.

12. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has a net operating loss of $968,478, an operating cash flow loss of $643,247 and liquid assets in cash of $109,844, which less than a year worth of cash reserves as of December 31, 2020. The Company's situation raises a substantial doubt on whether the entity can continue as a going concern in the next twelve months.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the next twelve months following the date the financial statements were available to be issued is dependent upon its ability to produce revenues and/or obtain financing sufficient to meet current and future obligations and deploy such to produce profitable operating results.

Management has evaluated these conditions and plans to generate revenues and raise capital as needed to satisfy its capital needs. During the next twelve months, the Company intends to fund its operations through debt and/or equity financing.

There are no assurances that management will be able to raise capital on terms acceptable to the Company. If it is unable to obtain sufficient amounts of additional capital, it may be required to reduce the scope of its planned development, which could harm its business, financial condition, and operating results. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from these uncertainties.

CERTIFICATION

I, Ben Chang, Principal Executive Officer of Phormed Inc, hereby certify that the financial statements of Phormed Inc included in this Report are true and complete in all material respects.

Ben Chang

Principal Executive Officer