

ENTHEOS TECHNOLOGIES INC
Form 10KSB
April 13, 2006

FORM 10-KSB

X ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-30156

ENTHEOS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEVADA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

98-0170247

(I.R.S Employer Identification No.)

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1628 West 1st Avenue, Suite 216, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6J 1G1

(Address of principal executive offices)

(604) 659-5005

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class

Common Stock, \$.00001 par value per share

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

OTC Bulletin Board

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Check whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing for the past 90 days. Yes No

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or

information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act)

Yes [] No [X]

Revenues for its most current fiscal year: None

Aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of April 2, 2006: \$6,452,832.

Number of shares of Common Stock, \$0.00001 par value, outstanding as of April 2, 2006: 96,625,122.

Documents incorporated by reference: None.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format: Yes [] No [X]

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PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Cautionary Statement Pursuant to Safe Harbor Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995:

Except for the historical information presented in this document, the matters discussed in this Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2005, and specifically in the items entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation", or otherwise incorporated by reference into this document, contain "forward-looking statements" (as such term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995). These statements are identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believes", "plans", "intend", "scheduled", "potential", "continue", "estimates", "hopes", "goal", "objective", "expects", "may", "will", "should" or "anticipates" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy that involve risks and uncertainties.

The safe harbor provisions of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, apply to forward-looking statements made by the Company. The reader is cautioned that no statements contained in this Form 10-KSB should be construed as a guarantee or assurance of future performance or results. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including those identified within this Form 10-KSB. The actual results that the Company achieves may differ materially from any forward-looking statements due to such risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, and the Company assumes no obligation to update this information. Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by the Company in this Form 10-KSB and in the Company's other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect the Company's business.

The Company

Entheos Technologies, Inc. (the Company), through its wholly-owned subsidiary Email Solutions, Inc., serves as an Application Service Provider providing reliable, real time, high volume outsourced email and search engine optimization services.

The Company is a Nevada corporation with an authorized capital of 200,000,000 shares of \$0.00001 par value common stock, of which 96,625,122 shares are outstanding and 10,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value preferred stock, of which none are outstanding.

Employees

At December 31, 2005, the Company employed 2 part-time persons. To the best of the Company's knowledge, none of the Company's officers or directors is bound by restrictive covenants from prior employers. None of the Company's employees are represented by labor unions or other collective bargaining groups. We consider relations with our employees to be good. We plan to retain and utilize the services of outside consultants as the need arises.

Risk Factors of the Business

We have sought to identify what we believe to be the most significant risks to our business. However, we cannot predict whether, or to what extent, any of such risks may be realized nor can we guarantee that we have identified all possible risks that might arise. Investors should carefully consider all of such risk factors before making an investment decision with respect to our Common Stock. We provide the following cautionary discussion of risks, uncertainties and possible inaccurate assumptions relevant to our business. These are factors that we think could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected results. Other factors besides those listed here could adversely affect us.

Lack of Operating History

Our business is subject to the risks inherent in the establishment of a new business. Specifically, in formulating our business plan, we have relied on the judgment of our officers, directors and consultants but have not conducted any formal independent market studies concerning the demand for our services.

We have had limited revenues since inception, and revenues of \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. We have not been profitable, experiencing an accumulated deficit of \$3,748,202 through December 31, 2005. Even if we become profitable in the future, we cannot accurately predict the level of, or our ability to sustain profitability. Because we have not yet been profitable and cannot predict any level of future profitability, you bear the risk of a complete loss of your investment in the event our business plan is unsuccessful.

The Company's ability to generate revenues and to achieve profitability and positive cash flow has depended on the successful commercialization of our ASP service, which has had limited success so far. Even if we eventually generate enough revenues from the sale of our services, we expect to incur significant operating losses over the next several years due to intense competition, a dearth of high volume email clients and low priced email software packages.

Intense Competition

The market for our services is intensely competitive, constantly evolving and subject to rapid technological change. We expect the intensity of competition to increase in the future. Increased competition may result in price reductions, changes in our pricing model, reduced gross margins and loss of market share, any one of which could materially damage our business. Many of our competitors have more resources and broader and deeper customer access than we do. In addition, many of these competitors have or can readily obtain extensive knowledge of our industry. Our competitors may be able to respond more quickly than we can to new technologies or changes in Internet user preferences and devote greater resources than we can to the development, promotion and sale of their services. We may not be able to maintain our competitive position against current and future competitors, especially those with significantly greater resources.

Dependence On Key Personnel

We depend on the continued service of our key technical, sales and senior management personnel and the loss of one or more of these individuals could cause us to incur increased operating expenses and divert other senior management time in searching for their replacements. We do not have employment agreements with any employee, nor do we maintain any key person life insurance policies for any of our key employees. The loss of any of our key technical, sales or senior management personnel could harm our business. In addition, we must attract, retain and motivate

highly skilled employees. We face significant competition for individuals with the skills required to develop, market and support our services. We may not be able to recruit and retain sufficient numbers of highly skilled employees, and as a result our business could suffer.

Inability to Obtain Funding

We may not be able to obtain additional funding when needed, which could limit future expansion and marketing opportunities and result in lower than anticipated revenues. We may require additional financing to further develop our business and to pursue other technology-based business opportunities. If the market price of the common stock declines, some potential financiers may either refuse to offer us any financing or will offer financing at unacceptable rates or unfavorable terms. If we are unable to obtain financing on favorable terms, or at all, this unavailability could prevent us from expanding our business, which could materially impact our future potential revenues.

Continued Control by Management.

You may lack an effective vote on corporate matters and management may be able to act contrary to your objectives. As of April 2, 2006, our officers and board members own 90% of the 96,625,122 outstanding

common stock, excluding stock options. If management votes together, it could influence the outcome of corporate actions requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors, mergers and asset sales. As a result, new stockholders may lack an effective vote with respect to the election of directors and other corporate matters. Therefore, it is possible that management may take actions with respect to its ownership interest, which may not be consistent with your objectives or desires.

Liquidity of Shares in Market Place

As of April 2, 2006, one of our directors beneficially owns approximately 90% of the Company's outstanding common stock, which could affect the liquidity of the company's shares in the market.

Adverse Effect From Future Sale of Stock

Future sales of large amounts of our common stock by existing stockholders pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, or following the exercise of outstanding options, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Substantially all of the outstanding shares of our common stock are freely tradable, without restriction or registration under the Securities Act, other than the sales volume reporting and transaction restrictions of Rule 144 applicable to shares held beneficially by persons who may be deemed to be affiliates. Our directors and executive officers and their family members are not under lockup letters or other forms of restriction on the sale of their common stock. The issuance of any or all of these additional shares upon exercise of options or warrants will dilute the voting power of our current stockholders on corporate matters and, as a result, may cause the market price of our common stock to decrease. Further, sales of a large number of shares of common stock in the public market could adversely affect the market price of the common stock and could materially impair our future ability to generate funds through sales of common stock or other equity securities.

We are considered a penny stock.

The Company's stock differs from many stocks, in that it is a "penny stock." The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted a number of rules to regulate "penny stocks." These rules include, but are not limited to, Rules 3a51-1, 15g-1, 15g-2, 15g-3, 15g-4, 15g-5, 15g-6 and 15g-7 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Because our securities probably constitute "penny stock" within the meaning of the rules, the rules would apply to us and our securities. The rules may further affect the ability of owners of our stock to sell their securities in any market that may develop for them. There may be a limited market for penny stocks, due to the regulatory burdens on broker-dealers. The market among dealers may not be active. Investors in penny stock often are unable to sell stock back to the dealer that sold them the stock. The mark-ups or commissions charged by the broker-dealers may be

greater than any profit a seller may make. Because of large dealer spreads, investors may be unable to sell the stock immediately back to the dealer at the same price the dealer sold the stock to the investor. In some cases, the stock may fall quickly in value. Investors may be unable to reap any profit from any sale of the stock, if they can sell it at all.

Stockholders should be aware that, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission Release No. 34- 29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. These patterns include:

-

Control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer;

-

Manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases;

-

"Boiler room" practices involving high pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons;

-

Excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differentials and markups by selling broker-dealers; and

-

The wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the inevitable collapse of those prices with consequent investor losses.

Furthermore, the "penny stock" designation may adversely affect the development of any public market for the Company's shares of common stock or, if such a market develops, its continuation. Broker-dealers are required to personally determine whether an investment in "penny stock" is suitable for customers.

Penny stocks are securities (i) with a price of less than five dollars per share; (ii) that are not traded on a "recognized" national exchange; (iii) whose prices are not quoted on the NASDAQ automated quotation system (NASDAQ-listed stocks must still meet requirement (i) above); or (iv) of an issuer with net tangible assets less than \$2,000,000 (if the issuer has been in continuous operation for at least three years) or \$5,000,000 (if in continuous operation for less than three years), or with average annual revenues of less than \$6,000,000 for the last three years.

Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 15g-2 of the Commission require broker-dealers dealing in penny stocks to provide potential investors with a document disclosing the risks of penny stocks and to obtain a manually signed and dated written receipt of the document before effecting any transaction in a penny stock for the investor's account. Potential investors in the Company's common stock are urged to obtain and read such disclosure carefully before purchasing any shares that are deemed to be "penny stock."

Rule 15g-9 of the Commission requires broker-dealers in penny stocks to approve the account of any investor for transactions in such stocks before selling any penny stock to that investor. This procedure requires the broker-dealer to (i) obtain from the investor information concerning his or her financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives; (ii) reasonably determine, based on that information, that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for the investor and that the investor has sufficient knowledge and experience as to be reasonably capable of evaluating the risks of penny stock transactions; (iii) provide the investor with a written statement setting forth the basis on which the broker-dealer made the determination in (ii) above; and (iv) receive a signed and dated copy of such statement from the investor, confirming that it accurately reflects the investor's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives. Compliance with these requirements may make it more difficult for the Company's stockholders to resell their shares to third parties or to otherwise dispose of them.

Independent Directors

We cannot guarantee our Board of Directors will have a majority of independent directors in the future. In the absence of a majority of independent directors, our executive officers, who are also principal stockholders and directors, could

establish policies and enter into transactions without independent review and approval thereof. This could present the potential for a conflict of interest between the Company and its stockholders generally and the controlling officers, stockholders or directors.

Environmental Matters

The Company believes it conducts its business in compliance with all environmental laws presently applicable to its facilities. To date, there have been no expenses incurred by the Company related to environmental issues.

Government Regulation

The Company is not subject to any direct governmental regulation other than the securities laws and regulations applicable to all publicly owned companies, and laws and regulations applicable to businesses generally.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Company's corporate offices, located at Suite 216, 1628 West 1st Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V6J 1G1, are owned by a privately held corporation controlled by a Director and majority shareholder of the Company. At present, the Company pays no rent. The fair value of the rent has not been included in the financial statements because the amount is immaterial.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not party to any current legal proceedings.

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

There were no matters submitted to a vote of the security holders in the fourth quarter of 2005. It is our intention to schedule a shareholder s meeting to elect directors and transact any additional business in the second or third quarter of 2006.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Market Information

The Company's Common Stock is listed on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "ETHT". The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for the periods indicated:

High

Low

First Quarter 2004

\$0.34

\$0.34

Second Quarter 2004

\$5.00

\$0.34

Third Quarter 2004

\$4.00

\$0.25

Fourth Quarter 2004

\$1.55

\$0.19

First Quarter 2005

\$1.60

\$1.25

Second Quarter 2005

\$1.60

\$0.75

Third Quarter 2005

\$1.25

\$0.75

Fourth Quarter 2005

\$0.75

\$0.55

January 1, 2006 - March 31, 2006

\$0.90

\$0.55

As of March 31, 2006, there were approximately 306 stockholders of record of the Company's Common Stock.

Dividend Policy

We do not have a history of paying dividends on our Common Stock, and there can be no assurance that we will pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. We intend to use any earnings, which may be generated, to finance the growth of our businesses. Our Board of Directors has the right to authorize the issuance of preferred stock, without further shareholder approval, the holders of which may have preferences over the holders of the Common Stock as to payment of dividends.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

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

Plan Category

(a)

(b)

(c)

Equity compensation plans
approved by security holders
8,340,000
\$0.01
110,970,000

Equity compensation plans not

approved by security holders

Total

8,340,000

\$0.01

110,970,000

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 7 of this Form 10-KSB. Except for the historical information contained herein, the discussion in this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB contains certain forward-looking statements that involve

risk and uncertainties, such as statements of the Company's plans, objectives, expectations and intentions as of the date of this filing. The cautionary statements made in this document should be read as being applicable to all related forward-looking statements wherever they appear in this document. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those discussed here. Factors that could cause differences include those discussed in "Risk Factors", as well as discussed elsewhere herein.

Overview

Entheos Technologies, Inc. (the Company), through its wholly-owned subsidiary Email Solutions, Inc., serves as an Application Service Provider providing reliable, real time, high volume outsourced email and search engine optimization services.

The Company is a Nevada corporation with an authorized capital of 200,000,000 shares of \$0.00001 par value common stock, of which 96,625,122 shares are outstanding and 10,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value preferred stock, of which none are outstanding.

Results of Operations

Revenues: The Company generated revenues of \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004.

General and Administrative Expenses: During 2005, the Company incurred \$70,713 in general and administrative expenses, a decrease of 60% over 2004 expenses of \$176,633. The decrease is primarily attributable to reductions in management fees, operating expenses and depreciation expenses.

Interest Income: Interest income was \$2,747 and \$1,581 for the years ended December 31, 2005, and 2004, respectively. Interest earned in the future will be dependent on Company funding cycles and prevailing interest rates.

Provision for Income Taxes: As of December 31, 2005, the Company's accumulated deficit was \$3,748,202, and as a result, there has been no provision for income taxes to date.

Net Loss: For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company recorded a net loss of \$67,996, a decrease of 61%, compared to a net loss of \$175,052 for the same period in 2004. The decrease is primarily attributable to reductions in management fees, operating expenses and depreciation expense.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2005, the Company had a cash balance of \$81,978, compared to a cash balance of \$128,286 at December 31, 2004.

During 2005, the Company used \$46,308 of net cash from operating activities, as compared to net cash flows used by operating activities of \$135,564 in 2004, primarily due to decreases in management fees, operating expenses and depreciation expenses.

Net cash flows used in investing activities was \$0 for 2005, compared to \$28,341 for 2004, due to equipment purchases during the periods presented.

Plan of Operation

The Company is currently seeking to augment its position in technology based services through the acquisition of and or joint venture with, other technology based ventures. Additionally, the Company is engaged in the development of search engine optimization, and search engine results-positioning and marketing services.

The Company's principal source of liquidity is cash in bank, which we anticipate will be sufficient to fund our operations for the next twelve months. The Company's future funding requirements will depend on numerous factors, including the time and investment required to source out and invest in promising technology-based ventures, to recruit and train qualified management personnel and the Company's ability to compete against other, better capitalized corporations in similar businesses.

Due to the "start up" nature of the Company's businesses, the Company expects to incur losses as it expands. The Company expects to raise additional funds through private or public equity investment in order to expand the range and scope of its business operations. The Company will seek access to private or public equity but there is no assurance that such additional funds will be available for the Company to finance its operations on acceptable terms, if at all. See "Risk Factors" for additional details.

Related Party Transactions

Marketable Equity Securities

Marketable securities consist of 2,402,500 shares of common stock of International Energy, Inc., a public company that trades on the OTC Bulletin Board, with an estimated fair value of \$1,489,550, amortized cost of \$48,050, and gross unrealized gains of \$1,441,500, which was credited to accumulated other comprehensive income representing the difference between the cost and the stated market value as determined by the most recently traded price at the balance sheet date. The Company and International Energy, Inc. have a director in common.

Management and Consulting Fees

During 2005, the Company charged \$11,000 (2004: \$23,900) to operations for management and consulting fees incurred for services rendered by directors, of which \$3,600 (2004: \$3,400) was to a director and a majority stockholder.

Accounts payable - related parties, as at December 31, 2005, consists of management and consulting fees incurred in previous years for services rendered by directors.

Rent Expenses

The Company's corporate office, located at Suite 216, 1628 West 1st Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, is owned by a privately held corporation controlled by a director and majority shareholder of the Company. At present, the Company pays no rent. The fair value of the rent has not been included in the financial statements because the amount involved is immaterial.

Going Concern

The Company has incurred net operating losses since inception. The Company faces all the risks common to companies in their early stages of development, including under capitalization and uncertainty of funding sources, high initial expenditure levels, uncertain revenue streams, and difficulties in managing growth. The Company's recurring losses raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's consolidated financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty. The Company expects to incur losses from its business operations and will require additional funding during 2006. The satisfaction of our cash hereafter will depend in large part on the Company's ability to successfully raise capital from external sources to pay for planned expenditures and to fund operations.

In view of these conditions, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is in substantial doubt and dependent upon achieving a profitable level of operations and on the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to fund ongoing operations. Management believes that its current and future plans enable it to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and

therefore be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors

Entheos Technologies, Inc.

Vancouver, British Columbia

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Entheos Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Entheos Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has experienced recurring losses from operations since inception and has a substantial accumulated deficit. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Peterson Sullivan PLLC

March 30, 2006

Seattle, Washington

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

ENTHEOS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

& SUBSIDIARIES

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet of Entheos Technologies, Inc & Subsidiaries (the Company) as at December 31, 2004 and the related consolidated statements of stockholders' equity, operations and deficit and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2004 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has incurred significant recurring net losses resulting in a substantial accumulated deficit, which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding these matters are also disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements. The ability to meet its future financing requirements and the success of future operations cannot be determined at this time. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Vancouver, Canada

MOORE STEPHENS ELLIS FOSTER LTD.

March 15, 2005

Chartered Accountants

ENTHEOS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2005 and 2004

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	2005	2004
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 81,978	\$ 128,286
Total current assets	81,978	128,286
Equipment, net (Note 3)	-	14,170
Marketable equity securities - related party (Note 4)	1,489,550	318,331
Total assets	\$ 1,571,528	\$ 460,787
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 15,336	\$ 4,048
Accounts payable - related parties (Note 4)	23,812	27,612
Total current liabilities	39,148	31,660
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock: \$0.0001 par value; Authorized: 10,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding: nil	-	-
Common stock: \$0.00001 par value; Authorized: 200,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding: 96,625,122	966	966
Additional paid-in capital	3,838,116	3,838,116
Accumulated deficit	(3,748,202)	(3,680,236)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,441,500	270,281
Total stockholders' equity	1,532,380	429,127
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,571,528	\$ 460,787

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

ENTHEOS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004**

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	2005	2004
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -
Expenses		
Management fees - related party (Note 4)	11,350	23,900
Salaries and wages	-	2,882
Depreciation	14,170	42,959
Other Operating Expenses	45,193	106,892
	70,713	176,633
Operating Loss	(70,713)	(176,633)
Other income		
Interest income	2,747	1,581
	2,747	1,581
Net loss available to common shareholders	\$ (67,966)	\$ (175,052)
Loss per common share - basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares		
outstanding - basic and diluted	96,625,122	96,625,122

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

ENTHEOS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		Additional	Accumulated	Comprehensive	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	paid-in capital	earnings (deficit)	income (loss)	comprehensive income	Stockholder's Equity
Balance, December 31, 2003	96,625,122	\$ 966,383,116	\$ 3,838,116	\$ (6,505,184)	\$ -	\$ 144,118	\$ 478,016
Components of comprehensive income (loss)							
- Unrealized gains on marketable equity securities	-	-	-	-	126,163	126,163	126,163
- Loss, year ended December 31, 2004	-	-	-	(175,052)	(175,052)	-	(175,052)
Total comprehensive (loss)					(48,889)		
Balance, December 31, 2004	96,625,122	\$ 966,383,116	\$ 3,838,116	\$ (6,680,236)		\$ 270,281	\$ 429,127
Components of comprehensive income							
- Unrealized gains on marketable equity securities	-	-	-	-	1,171,219	1,171,219	1,171,219
	-	-	-	(67,966)	(67,966)	-	(67,966)

- Loss, year ended
December 31, 2005

Total comprehensive
income

\$ 1,103,253

Balance, December
31, 2005

96,625,122

\$ \$ \$
966 3,838,116(6,748,202)

\$
1,441,500 \$ 1,532,380

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

ENTHEOS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (67,966)	\$ (175,052)
Reconciliation of net loss to net cash flows from operating activities		
Adjustments for items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	14,170	42,959
Change in non-cash working capital item:		
Increase (Decrease) in accrued payable - related parties	(3,800)	3,800
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	11,288	(7,271)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(46,308)	(135,564)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	-	(28,341)
Net cash flows from investing activities	-	(28,341)
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Decrease in cash	(46,308)	(163,905)
Cash, beginning of year	128,286	292,191
Cash, end of year	\$ 81,978	\$ 128,286
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid in cash	-	-
Income tax paid in cash	-	-

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

ENTHEOS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

& SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

1. Organization and Nature of Operations

Entheos Technologies, Inc. (the Company) is a Nevada corporation with an authorized capital of 200,000,000 shares of \$0.00001 par value common stock and 10,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value preferred stock. The preferred stock may be divided into series with preferences, limitations, and relative rights determined by the Board of Directors.

The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Email Solutions, Inc., served as an Application Service Provider (ASP) providing reliable, real time, high volume outsourced email and search engine optimization services. The Company is currently seeking to augment its position in technology based services through the acquisition of and or joint venture with, other technology based ventures. The Company has not generated any revenue in 2005 and 2004.

Effective on September 15, 2004, the Company completed a 6 for 1 forward split of the Company's common stock, with the par value and total authorized shares remaining the same. The consolidated financial statements have been restated to reflect the forward stock split.

The Company has incurred net operating losses since inception. The Company faces all the risks common to companies in their early stages of development, including under capitalization and uncertainty of funding sources, high initial expenditure levels, uncertain revenue streams, and difficulties in managing growth. The Company's recurring losses raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's consolidated financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty. The Company expects to incur losses from its business operations and will require additional funding during 2006. The satisfaction of our cash hereafter will depend in large part on the Company's ability to successfully raise capital from external sources to pay for planned expenditures and to fund operations.

In view of these conditions, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is in substantial doubt and dependent upon achieving a profitable level of operations and on the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to fund ongoing operations. Management believes that its current and future plans enable it to continue as a

going concern. These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Principles of Accounting

These financial statements are stated in U.S. Dollars and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

(b) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Entheos Technologies, Inc. (a Nevada corporation) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Email Solutions, Inc. (a Nevada corporation) and Entheos Technologies, Corp (an Ontario, Canada corporation). There are no assets and liabilities in the wholly owned subsidiaries.

(c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management makes its best estimate of the ultimate outcome for these items based on historical trends and other information available when the financial statements are prepared. Changes in estimates are recognized in accordance with the accounting rules for the estimate, which is typically in the period when new information becomes available to management. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company did not have any cash equivalents for the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. The Company occasionally has cash deposits in excess of insured limits.

(e) Equipment and Depreciation

Equipment is stated at cost and is depreciated under the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. Repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred.

(f) Marketable Equity Securities

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. (SFAS) 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. Marketable equity securities consist of Rule 144 restricted common stock and are stated at market value as determined by the most recently traded price at the balance sheet date. All marketable equity securities in these financial statements are defined as available-for-sale securities under the provisions of SFAS 115, and are recorded at fair value, with the change in fair value (unrealized gains or losses) during the period excluded from earnings and recorded net of tax as a component of other comprehensive income. Investments available for current operations are classified in the consolidated balance sheet as current assets; investments held for long-term purposes are classified as non-current assets.

(g) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment when circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable in accordance with the guidance established in SFAS 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. For assets that are to be held and used, an impairment loss is recognized when the estimated undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset or group of assets is less than their carrying value. If impairment exists, an adjustment is made to write the asset down to its fair value, and a loss is recorded as the difference between the carrying value and fair value. Fair values are determined based on discounted cash flows or internal and external appraisals, as applicable. Assets to be disposed of are carried at the lower of carrying value or estimated net realizable value.

(h) Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company adopted SFAS 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, which requires companies to recognize all derivatives contracts as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and to measure them at fair value. If certain conditions are met, a derivative may be specifically designated as a hedge, the objective of which is to match the timing of gain or loss recognition on the hedging derivative with the recognition of (i) the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk or (ii) the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transaction. For a derivative not designated as a hedging instrument, the gain or loss is recognized in income in the period of change.

The Company has not entered into derivative contracts either to hedge existing risks or for speculative purposes. This pronouncement does not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(i) Intangible Assets

The Company adopted SFAS 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, which requires that goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life are not amortized but rather tested at least annually for impairment. Intangible assets with a definite life are required to be amortized over its useful life or its estimated useful life.

As at December 31, 2005, the Company did not have any goodwill or intangible assets.

(j) Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. The Company did not incur any advertising costs during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

(k) Income Taxes

The Company adopted SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under SFAS 109, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statements and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future, based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary, to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

(l) Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. Compensation cost for stock options, if any, is measured as the excess of the quoted market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant over the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, established accounting and disclosure requirements using a fair-value-based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation plans. The Company has elected to remain on its current method of accounting as described above, and has adopted the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123.

Had compensation expense for the Company's stock-based compensation plans been determined under SFAS No. 123, based on the fair market value at the grant dates, the Company's pro forma net loss and pro forma net loss per share would have been reflected as follows:

	2005	2004
Net income (loss):		
As reported:	\$ (67,966)	\$ (175,052)
Stock-based employee compensation as determined under the fair value based method	(27,500)	(30,000)
Pro-forma	\$ (95,466)	\$ (205,052)
Net income (loss) per share - basic and diluted:		
As reported	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Pro-forma	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)

The fair values for these options were estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. For the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, the following assumptions were used to value the 2003 options:

Expected life (years)	5
Interest rate	3.5%
Volatility	218%
Dividend yield	0.0%

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, the existing model may not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of its stock options.

(m) Loss Per Share

Basic earnings or loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings or loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and dilutive common stock equivalents. Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing net income applicable to common stockholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (denominator) for the period. All earnings or loss per share amounts in the financial statements are basic earnings or loss per share, as defined by SFAS 128, *Earnings Per Share*. Convertible securities that could potentially dilute basic earnings or loss per share in the future, such as options and warrants, are not included in the computation of diluted earnings or loss per share because to do so would be antidilutive. All per share and per share information are adjusted retroactively to reflect stock splits and changes in par value.

(n) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company has adopted SFAS 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*, which establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income, its components and accumulated balances. The Company is disclosing this information on its Statement of Stockholders' Equity. The Company's comprehensive income (loss) consists of net earnings (loss) and unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities.

(o) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company maintains both U.S. Dollar and Canadian Dollar bank accounts at a financial institution in Canada. Foreign currency transactions are translated into their functional currency, which is U.S. Dollar, in the following manner:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense is translated into the functional currency by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the period end, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. Dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at that date. Transaction gains and losses that arise from exchange rate fluctuations are included in the results of operations.

(p) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The determination of fair value of financial instruments is made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgement, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and accounts payable related parties approximates their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company places its cash with high credit quality financial institutions.

The Company operates outside of the United States of America and is exposed to foreign currency risk due to the fluctuation between the currency in which the Company operates in and the U.S. dollar.

(q) Related Party Transactions

A related party is generally defined as (i) any person that holds 10% or more of the Company's securities and their immediate families, (ii) the Company's management, (iii) someone that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the Company, or (iv) anyone who can significantly influence the financial and operating decisions of the Company. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. (See Note 4).

(r) New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*. SFAS 123(R) establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. This Statement focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS 123(R) requires that the fair value of such equity instruments be recognized as expense in the historical financial statements as services are performed. Prior to SFAS 123(R), only certain pro-forma disclosures of fair value were required. SFAS 123(R) shall be effective for the Company as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. The adoption of FASB No. 123(R), will not have significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 153, *Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets* an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29. The guidance in APB Opinion 29, *Accounting for Non-monetary Transactions*, is based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged and provided an exception to the basic measurement principle (fair value) for exchanges of similar productive assets. That exception required that some non-monetary exchanges, although commercially substantive, be recorded on a carryover basis. This Statement eliminates the exception to fair value for exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchange transactions that do not have commercial substance - that is, transactions that are not expected to result in significant changes in the cash flows of the reporting entity. The provisions of this Statement are effective for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005, applied prospectively. The adoption of SFAS 153 will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. SFAS 154 replaces APB 20 *Accounting Changes* and SFAS 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements*. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. The adoption of SFAS 154 will not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The EITF reached consensus on Issue 03-1, "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments," which provides guidance on determining when an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other than temporary, and the measurement of an impairment loss. The FASB issued FSP EITF 03-1-1, "Effective Date of Paragraphs 10-20 of EITF Issue 03-1," "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments," which delays the effective date for the measurement and recognition criteria contained in EITF 03-1 until final application guidance is issued. The adoption of this consensus or FSP is expected to have no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(s) Financial Statement Reclassifications

Certain amounts for the December 31, 2004 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the December 31, 2005 financial statement presentation.

3. Equipment

	2005	2004
Computer equipment	\$ 547,663	\$ 547,663
Computer software	70,890	70,890
Furniture and fixtures	11,614	11,614
Office equipment	186	186
Total	630,353	630,353
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(630,353)	(616,183)
Net book value	\$ -	\$ 14,170

Depreciation expense charged to operations during 2005 was \$14,170 (2004 \$42,959).

4. Related Party Transactions

(a) Marketable Equity Securities

Marketable securities consist of 2,402,500 shares of common stock of International Energy, Inc., a public company that trades on the OTC Bulletin Board, with an estimated fair value of \$1,489,550, amortized cost of \$48,050, and gross unrealized gains of \$1,441,500, which was credited to accumulated other comprehensive income representing the difference between the cost and the stated market value as determined by the most recently traded price at the balance sheet date. The Company and International Energy, Inc. have a director in common.

(b) Management and Consulting Fees

During 2005, the Company charged \$11,000 (2004: \$23,900) to operations for management and consulting fees incurred for services rendered by directors, of which \$3,600 (2004: \$3,400) was to a director and a majority stockholder.

Accounts payable - related parties, as at December 31, 2005, consists of management and consulting fees incurred in previous years for services rendered by directors.

(c) Rent Expenses

The Company's corporate office, located at Suite 216, 1628 West 1st Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, is owned by a privately held corporation controlled by a director and majority shareholder of the Company. At present, the Company pays no rent. The fair value of the rent has not been included in the financial statements because the amount involved is immaterial.

5. Income Taxes

There is no current or deferred tax expense for any of the periods indicated, due to the Company's loss position. The benefits of temporary differences have not been previously recorded. The deferred tax consequences of temporary differences in reporting items for financial statement and income tax purposes are recognized, as appropriate. Realization of the future tax benefits related to the deferred tax assets is dependent on many factors, including the Company's ability to generate taxable income within the net operating loss carryforward period. Management has considered these factors in reaching its conclusion as to the valuation allowance for financial reporting purposes and has recorded a 100% valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset. The income tax

effect, utilizing a 34% income tax rate, of temporary differences comprising the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is a result of the following at December 31:

	2005	2004
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,177,000
Valuation allowance	(1,200,000)	(1,177,000)
	\$ -	\$ -
Net deferred tax assets		

The 2005 increase in the valuation allowance was \$23,000 (2004: \$36,000).

The Company has available net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$3,531,000 for tax purposes to offset future taxable income which expires commencing 2011 through to the year 2025. Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1986, annual utilization of the Company's net operating loss carryforwards may be limited if a cumulative change in ownership of more than 50% is deemed to occur within any three-year period.

A reconciliation between the statutory federal income tax rate (34%) and the effective rate of income tax expense for each of the years during the period ended December 31 follows:

	2005	2004
Statutory federal income tax rate	-34%	-34%
Valuation allowance	34%	34%
	0%	0%

6. Stock Options

The Company did not grant any stock options in fiscal years 2005 and 2004.

Summary of employee stock option information for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
--	-------------------	---------------------------------

Options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2004	9,030,000	\$	0.01
Cancelled/Forfeited	(690,000)	\$	0.01
Options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2005	8,340,000	\$	0.01

The weighted average remaining life of the options is 7.12 years. Each option entitles the holder to acquire one share of common stock of the Company.

7. Warrants

There were no warrants issued, exercised or cancelled in 2005. As of December 31, 2005 or 2004, there were no outstanding warrants.

ITEM 8: CHANGE IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

We have had no disagreements with our certified public accountants with respect to accounting practices, procedures or financial disclosure.

ITEM 8a: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

An evaluation was performed under the supervision of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that our disclosure controls and procedures will detect or uncover all failures of persons associated with us to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in our periodic reports. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving their control objectives.

There have been no significant changes in internal controls, or in factors that could significantly affect internal controls, subsequent to the date that management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial

Officer, completed their evaluation.

ITEM 8b: OTHER INFORMATION

None.

**ITEM 9: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS;
COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT**

Set forth below is certain information regarding each of the directors and officers of the Company:

TIMOTHY N. LUU (Age 41): Chief Technology Officer, Director. Mr. Luu brings nearly two decades of professional experience in technology development and management. Mr. Luu earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering at the University of Manitoba (Winnipeg) in 1987. From June 1996 to December

1998, Mr. Timothy Luu joined Reid Crowther, a global infrastructure engineering and project management firm established in 1906, as an Information Systems engineer. While continuing to provide technical consulting services to Reid Crowther, in June 1998, Mr. Luu launched Applied Technology Professionals Ltd. (ATP), and assumed the role of President and Managing Director of the firm. Today, ATP boasts special expertise in ecommerce and web based application development. Mr. Luu joined the Company as Director and Chief Technology Officer on February 7, 2005.

HARMEL S. RAYAT (Age 44). Director, President, CEO, Secretary, Treasurer. Mr. Rayat has been in the venture capital industry since 1981. Between January 1993 and April 2001, Mr. Rayat served as the president of Hartford Capital Corporation, a company that provides financial consulting services to emerging growth corporations. From April 2001 through January 2002, Mr. Rayat acted as an independent consultant advising small corporations. Since January 2002, Mr. Rayat has been president of Montgomery Asset Management Corporation, a privately held firm providing financial consulting services to emerging growth corporations. Mr. Rayat is also a Director of PhytoMedical Technologies, Inc, International Energy, Inc. and HepaLife Technologies, Inc. Mr. Rayat has served as a Director of the Company since March 18, 1996.

Mr. Harmel S. Rayat, EquityAlert.com, Inc., Innotech Corporation and Mr. Bhupinder S. Mann, a former part-time employee of ours (collectively the respondents), consented to a cease-and-desist order pursuant to Section 8A of the Securities Act of 1933. The matter related to the public resale by EquityAlert of securities received as compensation from or on behalf of issuers for whom EquityAlert and Innotech provided public relation and stock advertising services; Mr. Rayat was the president of Innotech and Equity Alert was the wholly-owned subsidiary of Innotech at the time.

The U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission contended and alleged that Equity Alert had received the securities from persons controlling or controlled by the issuer of the securities, or under direct or indirect common control with such issuer with a view toward further distribution to the public; as a result, the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission further alleged that the securities that Equity Alert had received were restricted securities, not exempt from registration, and hence could not be resold to the public within a year of their receipt absent registration; and, accordingly, the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission further alleged, since Equity Alert effected the resale within a year of its acquisition of the securities, without registration, such resale violated Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act.

Without admitting or denying any of the findings and/or allegations of the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission the respondents agreed, on October 23, 2003 to cease and desist, among other things, from committing or causing any violations and any future violations of Section 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act of 1933. EquityAlert.com, Inc. and Innotech Corporation agreed to pay disgorgement and prejudgment interest of \$31,555.14.

On August 8, 2000, Mr. Harmel S. Rayat and EquityAlert.com, Inc., without admitting or denying the allegations of the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission that EquityAlert did not disclose certain compensation received by it in connection with stock advertisements and promotions, consented to the entry of a permanent injunction enjoining them from, among other things, violating Section 17(b) of the Securities Act of 1933; in addition, each of Mr. Rayat

and EquityAlert agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$20,000.

Compliance With Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), requires the Company's directors, officers and persons who own more than 10 percent of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("the Commission"). Directors, officers and greater than 10 percent beneficial owners are required by applicable regulations to furnish the Company with copies of all forms they file with the Commission pursuant to Section 16(a). Based solely upon a review of the copies of the forms furnished to the Company, the Company believes that during fiscal 2005, the Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to its directors and executive officers were satisfied.

ITEM 10: EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Remuneration and Executive Compensation

The following table shows, for the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, the cash compensation paid by the Company, as well as certain other compensation paid for such year, to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's other most highly compensated executive officers. Except as set forth on the following table, no executive officer of the Company had a total annual salary and bonus for 2005 that exceeded \$100,000.

Summary Compensation Table

Securities	
Underlying	
Name and	
Options	
All Other	
<u>Principal Position</u>	
<u>Year</u>	
<u>Salary</u>	
<u>Bonus</u>	<u>Other</u>
<u>Granted</u>	
<u>Compensation</u>	
Harmel S. Rayat (1)	
2005	
\$0	

\$0

\$3,600

0

\$0

President, CEO,

2004

\$0

\$0

\$3,400

0

\$0

Treasurer, Secretary

2003

\$144,000

\$0

\$0

6,000,000

\$0

and Director

Tim Luu

2005

\$0

\$0

\$3,150

0

\$0

Chief Technology Officer

2004

\$0

\$0

\$0

0

\$0

and Director

2003

\$0

\$0

\$0

0

\$0

Stanley D. Wong (2)

2005

\$0

\$0

\$4,250

0

\$0

Former CEO, President,

2004

\$0

\$0

\$4,600

0

\$0

Director

2003

\$0

\$0

\$3,600

30,000

\$0

Terri DuMoulin (3)

2005

\$0

\$0

\$350

0

\$0

Former Secretary,

2004

\$0

\$0

\$15,900

0

\$0

Treasurer, Director

2003

\$0

\$0

\$3,100

90,000

\$0

(1) During 2003, the Company charged \$150,700 (2002 - \$187,333) to operations for management and consulting fees incurred for services rendered by directors, of which \$144,000 was to a director and a major shareholder. At December 31, 2003, \$23,812 (2002 - \$0) was included in accounts payable.

(2) Mr. Stanley Wong, ceased to be the President, CEO and Director on November 11, 2005 due to his untimely death.

(3) Ms. Terri DuMoulin resigned as Secretary/Treasurer on January 21, 2005.

Stock Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

Shown below is further information regarding employee stock options awarded during 2005 to the named officers and directors:

Number of

% of Total

Securities

Options Granted

Underlying
to Employees

Exercise

Expiration

Name

Options

in 2005

Price (\$/sh)

Date

Harmel Rayat

0

0

n/a

n/a

Tim Luu

0

0

n/a

n/a

Stanley Wong (1)

0

0

n/a

n/a

Terri DuMoulin (2)

0

0

n/a

n/a

(1) Mr. Stanley Wong, ceased to be the President, CEO and Director on November 11, 2005 due to his untimely death.

(2) Ms. Terri DuMoulin resigned as Secretary/Treasurer on January 21, 2005.

Aggregated Option Exercises During Last Fiscal Year and Year End Option Values

The following table shows certain information about unexercised options at year-end with respect to the named officers and directors:

Common Shares Underlying Unexercised Value of Unexercised In-the-money

Options on December 31, 2005

Options on December 31, 2005

Name

Exercisable

Unexercisable

Exercisable

Unexercisable

Harmel Rayat

6,000,000

0

\$3,600,000

\$0

Tim Luu

0

0

\$0

\$0

Stanley Wong (1)

0

0

\$0

\$0

Terri DuMoulin (2)

90,000

0

\$54,000

\$0

(1) Mr. Stanley Wong, ceased to be the President, CEO and Director on November 11, 2005 due to his untimely death.

(2) Ms. Terri DuMoulin resigned as Secretary/Treasurer on January 21, 2005.

Changes in Control

There are no understandings or agreements, aside from the transaction completed and described under Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, known by management at this time which would result in a change in control of the Company. If such transactions are consummated, of which there can be no assurance, the Company may issue a significant number of shares of capital stock which could result in a change in control and/or a change in the Company's current management.

ITEM 11: SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth, as of April 2, 2006, the beneficial ownership of the Company's Common Stock by each director and executive officer of the Company and each person known by the Company to beneficially own more than 5% of the Company's Common Stock outstanding as of such date and the executive officers and directors of the Company as a group.

Number of Shares

Person or Group

of Common Stock

Percent

Harmel S. Rayat (1)

86,697,688

89.7%

216-1628 West First Avenue

Vancouver, B.C. V6J 1G1 Canada

Harmel S. Rayat (2)

6,000,000

6.2%

216-1628 West First Avenue

Vancouver, B.C. V6J 1G1 Canada

Timothy Luu

0

0.0%

216-1628 West First Avenue

Vancouver, B.C. V6J 1G1 Canada

Directors and Executive Officers

92,697,688

95.9%

as a group (2 persons)

(1) Includes 57,888 shares held by Tajinder Chohan, Mr. Harmel S. Rayat's wife. Additionally, other members of Mr. Rayat's family hold shares. Mr. Rayat disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares and share purchase warrants beneficially owned by his wife and other family members.

(2) Includes 6,000,000 shares, which may be acquired pursuant to stock options granted on February 11, 2003, and exercisable under the Company's stock option plans.

ITEM 12: CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Marketable Equity Securities

Marketable securities consist of 2,402,500 shares of common stock of International Energy, Inc., a public company that trades on the OTC Bulletin Board, with an estimated fair value of \$1,489,550, amortized cost of \$48,050, and gross unrealized gains of \$1,441,500, which was credited to accumulated other comprehensive income representing the difference between the cost and the stated market value as determined by the most recently traded price at the balance sheet date. The Company and International Energy, Inc. have a director in common.

Management and Consulting Fees

During 2005, the Company charged \$11,000 (2004: \$23,900) to operations for management and consulting fees incurred for services rendered by directors, of which \$3,600 (2004: \$3,400) was to a director and a majority stockholder.

Accounts payable - related parties, as at December 31, 2005, consists of management and consulting fees incurred in previous years for services rendered by directors.

Rent Expenses

The Company's corporate office, located at Suite 216, 1628 West 1st Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, is owned by a privately held corporation controlled by a director and majority shareholder of the Company. At present, the Company pays no rent. The fair value of the rent has not been included in the financial statements because the amount involved is immaterial.

ITEM 13: EXHIBITS

(a) The following exhibits are filed as part of this Annual Report:

31.1

Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)

31.2

Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)

32.1

Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.2

Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

(b) During the Company's fourth fiscal quarter, there were no reports filed on Form 8-K

November 14, 2005: The Company regrettably reports the death of its President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, Mr. Stanley Wong, on November 11, 2005. Mr. Wong served as our President and CEO since February 10, 2003. Our Board of Directors has appointed Mr. Harmel S. Rayat, a current Director, Secretary, Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer to the additional position of President and Chief Executive Officer, effective November 14, 2005.

ITEM 14: PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The firm of Ernst & Young, LLP served as the Company's independent accountants from May 5, 2005 until their dismissal in March 2006. The firm of Peterson Sullivan, PLLC currently serves as the Company's independent accountants. The Board of Directors of the Company, in its discretion, may direct the appointment of different public accountants at any time during the year, if the Board believes that a change would be in the best interests of the stockholders. The Board of Directors has considered the audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees and other fees paid to the Company's accountants, as disclosed below, and had determined that the payment of such fees is compatible with maintaining the independence of the accountants.

Audit Fees: The aggregate fees, including expenses, billed by the Company's principal accountant in connection with the audit of our consolidated financial statements for the most recent fiscal year and for the review of our financial information included in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB and our quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB during the fiscal years ending December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 were \$14,306 and \$8,817 respectively.

Tax fees: The aggregate fees billed to the Company for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning by the Company's principal accountant for fiscal 2005 and 2004 were \$0.

All Other Fees: The aggregate fees, including expenses, billed for all other services rendered to the Company by its principal accountant during year 2005 and 2004 were \$0.

The Company does not currently have an audit committee.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on this 5th day of April, 2006.

Entheos Technologies, Inc.

/s/ Harmel S. Rayat

Harmel S. Rayat

President and CEO

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature

Title

Date

/s/ Harmel S. Rayat

Director , President,

April 5, 2006

Harmel S. Rayat

Chief Executive Officer

Secretary/Treasurer,

Principal Financial Officer

/s/ Tim Luu

Director, Chief Technology

April 5, 2006

Tim Luu

Officer