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BOULDER ACQUISITIONS INC
Form 10KSB
February 02, 2004

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-KSB

(Mark one)

Annual Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of The Securities Exchange Act
of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003

Transition Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of The Securities Exchange
Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 0-12536

Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.
(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada

84-0820212

(State of incorporation)

(IRS Employer ID Number)

211 West Wall Street, Midland, TX 70701-4556

(Address of principal executive offices)

(432) 682-1761

(Issuer's telephone number)

Securities registered under Section 12 (b) of the Exchange Act: None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:
Common Stock \$.001 par value

Check whether the issuer has (1) filed all reports required to be files by
Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such
shorter period the Company was required to file such reports), and (2) has been
subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes X 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

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the best of Company'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. []

The issuer's revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 was \$-0-

The aggregate market value of voting common equity held by non-affiliates as of January 14, 2003 was approximately \$33,306.84.

As of January 14, 2003, there were 558,604 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format : Yes No X
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Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.

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Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this annual filing, including, without limitation, statements containing the words "believes", "anticipates", "expects" and words of similar import, constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such factors include, among others, the following: international, national and local general economic and market conditions; demographic changes; the ability of the Company to sustain, manage or forecast its growth; the ability of the Company to successfully make and integrate acquisitions; raw material costs and availability; new product development and introduction; existing government regulations and changes in, or the failure to comply with, government regulations; adverse publicity; competition; the loss of significant customers or suppliers; fluctuations and difficulty in forecasting operating results; changes in business strategy or development plans; business disruptions; the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; the ability to protect technology; and other factors referenced in this and previous filings.

Given these uncertainties, readers of this Form 10-KSB and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any obligation to update any such factors or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future events or developments.

PART I

Item 1 - Description of Business

Boulder Brewing Company (Company) was incorporated in May 8, 1980 and operated as a microbrewery of various beers. In 1983, the Company filed a Form S-18 Registration Statement (SEC File Number 2-84351-D) and, in 1987, a Form S-1 Registration Statement (SEC File Number 33-16287).

In 1984, the Company started to construct a brewery which was substantially completed in October 1984 and opened June 1985. The construction of this

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facility along with the movement of equipment and personnel interrupted the sales of product and hampered cash flow. The Company was unable to become profitable within any segment of its core business, became illiquid and was forced to divest itself of all assets. The Company became dormant without any operations or assets in the second quarter of 1990.

In September 2001, the Company changed its state of Incorporation from Colorado to Nevada by means of a merger with and into Boulder Acquisitions, Inc., a Nevada corporation formed on September 6, 2001 solely for the purpose of effecting the reincorporation. The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Nevada corporation are the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the surviving corporation. Such Articles of Incorporation eliminated the provision for the Company to issue preferred stock and did not make any other changes the capital structure of the Company.

The Company intends to comply with the periodical reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and to seek to complete a business acquisition transaction.

The Company's equity securities are traded under the symbol "BOUL" on the NASDAQ Electronic Bulletin Board. As such, the Company may be referred to as a trading and reporting shell corporation. Shell corporations have zero or nominal assets and typically no stated or contingent liabilities. Private companies wishing to become publicly trading may wish to merge with a shell (a reverse merger) whereby the shareholders of the private Company become the majority of the shareholders of the combined Company. The private Company may purchase for cash all or a portion of the common shares of the shell corporation from its major stockholders. Typically, the Board and officers of the private Company become the new Board and officers of the combined Company and often the name of the private Company becomes the name of the combined Company.

The Company has very limited capital, and it is unlikely that the Company will be able to take advantage of more than one such business opportunity. The Company intends to seek opportunities demonstrating the potential of long-term growth as opposed to short-term earnings. However, at the present time, the

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Company has not identified any business opportunity that it plans to pursue, nor has the Company reached any agreement or definitive understanding with any person concerning an acquisition.

It is anticipated that the Company's officers and directors will contact broker-dealers and other persons with whom they are acquainted who are involved with corporate finance matters to advise them of the Company's existence and to determine if any companies or businesses that they represent have a general interest in considering a merger or acquisition with a blind pool or blank check or shell entity. No direct discussions regarding the possibility of merger are expected to occur until after the effective date of this registration statement. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in finding or acquiring a desirable business opportunity, given the limited funds that are expected to be available for acquisitions. Furthermore, no assurance can be given that any acquisition, which does occur, will be on terms that are favorable to the Company or its current stockholders.

The Company's search will be directed toward small and medium-sized enterprises, which have a desire to become public corporations. In addition these enterprises may wish to satisfy, either currently or in the reasonably near future, the minimum tangible asset requirement in order to qualify shares for trading on

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NASDAQ or on an exchange such as the American Stock Exchange. (See Investigation and Selection of Business Opportunities). The Company anticipates that the business opportunities presented to it will (i) either be in the process of formation, or be recently organized with limited operating history or a history of losses attributable to under-capitalization or other factors; (ii) experiencing financial or operating difficulties; (iii) be in need of funds to develop new products or services or to expand into a new market, or have plans for rapid expansion through acquisition of competing businesses; (iv) or other similar characteristics. The Company intends to concentrate its acquisition efforts on properties or businesses that it believes to be undervalued or that it believes may realize a substantial benefit from being publicly owned. Given the above factors, investors should expect that any acquisition candidate may have little or no operating history, or a history of losses or low profitability.

The Company does not propose to restrict its search for investment opportunities to any particular geographical area or industry, and may, therefore, engage in essentially any business, to the extent of its limited resources. This include industries such as service, finance, natural resources, manufacturing, high technology, product development, medical, communications and others. The Company's discretion in the selection of business opportunities is unrestricted, subject to the availability of such opportunities, economic conditions, and other factors.

As a consequence of this registration of its securities, any entity, which has an interest in being acquired by, or merging into the Company, is expected to be an entity that desires to become a public Company and establish a public trading market for its securities. In connection with such a merger or acquisition, it is highly likely that an amount of stock constituting control of the Company would either be issued by the Company or be purchased from the current principal stockholders of the Company by the acquiring entity or its affiliates. If stock is purchased from the current principal stockholders, the transaction is likely to result in substantial gains to the current principal stockholders relative to their purchase price for such stock. In the Company's judgment, none of the officers and directors would thereby become an underwriter within the meaning of the Section 2(11) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended as long as the transaction is a private transaction rather than a public distribution of securities. The sale of a controlling interest by certain principal shareholders of the Company would occur at a time when minority stockholders are unable to sell their shares because of the lack of a public market for such shares.

Depending upon the nature of the transaction, the current officers and directors of the Company may resign their management and board positions with the Company in connection with a change of control or acquisition of a business opportunity (See Form of Acquisition, below, and Risk Factors, The Company, Lack of Continuity of Management). In the event of such a resignation, the Company's current management would thereafter have no control over the conduct of the Company's business.

It is anticipated that business opportunities will come to the Company's attention from various sources, including its officers and directors, its other stockholders, professional advisors such as attorneys and accountants, securities broker-dealers, venture capitalists, members of the financial community, and others who may present unsolicited proposals. The Company has no plan, understandings, agreements, or commitments with any individual for such person to act as a finder of opportunities for the Company.

The Company does not foresee that it will enter into a merger or acquisition transaction with any business with which its officers or directors are currently affiliated. Should the Company determine in the future, contrary to the forgoing expectations, that a transaction with an affiliate would be in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders, the Company is, in general,

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permitted by Nevada law to enter into a transaction if: The material facts as to

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the relationship or interest of the affiliate and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the Board of Directors, and the Board in good faith authorizes, approves or ratifies the contract or transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the disinterested directors constitute less than a quorum; or the material facts as to the relationship or interest of the affiliate and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the stockholders entitled to vote thereon, and the contract or transaction is specifically authorized, approved or ratified in good faith by vote of the stockholders; or the contract or transaction is fair as to the Company as of the time it is authorized, approved or ratified, by the Board of Directors or the stockholders.

Investigation and Selection of Business Opportunities

To a large extent, a decision to participate in a specific business opportunity may be made upon management's analysis of the quality of the other Company's management and personnel, the anticipated acceptability of new products or marketing concepts, the merit of technological changes, the perceived benefit the business opportunity will derive from becoming a publicly held entity, and numerous other factors which are difficult, if not impossible, to analyze through the application of any objective criteria. In many instances, it is anticipated that the historical operations of a specific business opportunity may not necessarily be indicative of the potential for the future because of a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the possible need to expand substantially, shift marketing approaches, change product emphasis, change or substantially augment management, raise capital and the like.

It is anticipated that the Company will not be able to diversify, but will essentially be limited to the acquisition of one business opportunity because of the Company's limited financing. This lack of diversification will not permit the Company to offset potential losses from one business opportunity against profits from another, and should be considered an adverse factor affecting any decision to purchase the Company's securities.

Certain types of business acquisition transactions may be completed without any requirement that the Company first submit the transaction to the stockholders for their approval. In the event the proposed transaction is structured in such a fashion that stockholder approval is not required, holders of the Company's securities (other than principal stockholders holding a controlling interest) should not anticipate that they will be provided with financial statements or any other documentation prior to the completion of the transaction. Other types of transactions require prior approval of the stockholders.

In the event a proposed business combination or business acquisition transaction is structured in such a fashion that prior stockholder approval is necessary, the Company will be required to prepare a Proxy or Information Statement describing the proposed transaction, file it with the Securities and Exchange Commission for review and approval, and mail a copy of it to all Company stockholders prior to holding a stockholders meeting for purposes of voting on the proposal. Minority shareholders that do not vote in favor of a proposed transaction will then have the right, in the event the transaction is approved by the required number of stockholders, to exercise statutory dissenter's rights and elect to be paid the fair value of their shares.

The analysis of business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the

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supervision of the Company's officers and directors, none of whom are professional business analysts (See Management). Although there are no current plans to do so, Company management might hire an outside consultant to assist in the investigation and selection of business opportunities, and might pay a finder's fee. Since Company management has no current plans to use any outside consultants or advisors to assist in the investigation and selection of business opportunities, no policies have been adopted regarding use of such consultants or advisors, the criteria to be used in selecting such consultants or advisors, the services to be provided, the term of service, or the total amount of fees that may be paid. However, because of the limited resources of the Company, it is likely that any such fee the Company agrees to pay would be paid in stock and not in cash.

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Otherwise, in analyzing potential business opportunities, Company management anticipates that it will consider, among other things, the following factors:

- o Potential for growth and profitability indicated by new technology, anticipated market expansion, or new products;
- o The Company's perception of how any particular business opportunity will be received by the investment community and by the Company's stockholders;
- o Whether, following the business combination, the financial condition of the business opportunity would be, or would have a significant prospect in the foreseeable future of becoming, sufficient to enable the securities of the Company to qualify for listing on an exchange or on a national automated securities quotation system, such as NASDAQ, so as to permit the trading of such securities to be exempt from the requirements of Rule 15g-9 adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (See Risk Factors The Company Regulations of Penny Stocks).
- o Capital requirements and anticipated availability of required funds, to be provided by the Company or from operations, through the sale of additional securities, through joint ventures or similar arrangements, or from other sources;
- o The extent to which the business opportunity can be advanced;
- o Competitive position as compared to other companies of similar size and experience within the industry segment as well as within the industry as a whole;
- o Strength and diversity of existing management or management prospects that are scheduled for recruitment;
- o The cost of participation by the Company as compared to the perceived tangible and intangible values and potential; and
- o The accessibility of required management expertise, personnel, raw materials, services, professional assistance, and other required items.

In regard to the possibility that the shares of the Company would qualify for listing on NASDAQ, the current standards for initial listing include, among other requirements, that the Company (1) have net tangible assets of at least \$4.0 million, or a market capitalization of \$50.0 million, or net income of not less than \$0.75 million in its latest fiscal year or in two of the last three fiscal years; (2) have a public float (i.e., shares that are not held by any officer, director or 10% stockholder) of at least 1.0 million shares; (3) have a minimum bid price of at least \$4.00; (4) have at least 300 round lot stockholders (i.e., stockholders who own not less than 100 shares); and (5) have an operating history of at least one year or have a market capitalization of at least \$50.0 million. Many, and perhaps most, of the business opportunities that might be potential candidates for a combination with the Company would not satisfy the NASDAQ listing criteria.

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No one of the factors described above will be controlling in the selection of a business opportunity, and management will attempt to analyze all factors appropriate to each opportunity and make a determination based upon reasonable investigative measures and available data. Potentially available business opportunities may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex. Potential investors must recognize that, because of the Company's limited capital available for investigation and management's limited experience in business analysis, the Company may not discover or adequately evaluate adverse facts about the opportunity to be acquired.

The Company is unable to predict when it may participate in a business opportunity. It expects, however, that the analysis of specific proposals and the selection of a business opportunity may take several months or more.

Prior to making a decision to participate in a business opportunity, the Company will generally request that it be provided with written materials regarding the business opportunity containing as much relevant information as possible, including, but not limited to, such items as a description of products, services and Company history; management resumes; financial information; available projections, with related assumptions upon which they are based; an explanation of proprietary products and services; evidence of existing patents, trademarks, or service marks, or rights thereto; present and proposed forms of compensation to management; a description of transactions between such Company and its affiliates during the relevant periods; a description of present and required facilities; an analysis of risks and competitive conditions; a financial plan of operation and estimated capital requirements; audited financial statements, or if they are not available, unaudited financial statements, together with reasonable assurance that audited financial statements would be able to be produced within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 60 days following completion of a merger or acquisition transaction; and the like.

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As part of the Company's investigation, the Company's executive officers and directors may meet personally with management and key personnel, may visit and inspect material facilities, obtain independent analysis or verification of certain information provided, check references of management and key personnel, and take other reasonable investigative measures, to the extent of the Company's limited financial resources and management expertise.

It is possible that the range of business opportunities that might be available for consideration by the Company could be limited by the impact of Securities and Exchange Commission regulations regarding purchase and sale of penny stocks. The regulations would affect, and possibly impair, any market that might develop in the Company's securities until such time as they qualify for listing on NASDAQ or on an exchange which would make them exempt from applicability of the penny stock regulations. (See Risk Factors Regulation of Penny Stocks)

Company management believes that various types of potential merger or acquisition candidates might find a business combination with the Company to be attractive. These include acquisition candidates desiring to create a public market for their shares in order to enhance liquidity for current stockholders, acquisition candidates which have long-term plans for raising capital through public sale of securities and believe that the possible prior existence of a public market for their securities would be beneficial, and acquisition candidates which plan to acquire additional assets through issuance of

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securities rather than for cash, and believe that the possibility of development of a public market for their securities will be of assistance in that process. Acquisition candidates, which have a need for an immediate cash infusion, are not likely to find a potential business combination with the Company to be an attractive alternative.

Form of Acquisition

It is impossible to predict the manner in which the Company may participate in a business opportunity. Specific business opportunities will be reviewed as well as the respective needs and desires of the Company and the promoters of the opportunity and, upon the basis of the review and the relative negotiating strength of the Company and such promoters, the legal structure or method deemed by management to be suitable will be selected. Such structure may include, but is not limited to leases, purchase and sale agreements, licenses, joint ventures and other contractual arrangements. The Company may act directly or indirectly through an interest in a partnership, corporation or other form of organization. Implementing such structure may require the merger, consolidation or reorganization of the Company with other corporations or forms of business organization. In addition, the present management and stockholders of the Company most likely will not have control of a majority of the voting stock of the Company following a merger or reorganization transaction. As part of such a transaction, the Company's existing directors may resign and new directors may be appointed without any vote by stockholders.

It is likely that the Company will acquire its participation in a business opportunity through the issuance of Common Stock or other securities of the Company. Although the terms of any such transaction cannot be predicted, it should be noted that in certain circumstances the criteria for determining whether or not an acquisition is a so-called B tax free reorganization under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended, depends upon the issuance to the stockholders of the acquired Company of a controlling interest (i.e., 80% or more) of the common stock of the combined entities immediately following the reorganization. If a transaction were structured to take advantage of these provisions rather than other a tax free provisions provided under the Internal Revenue Code, the Company's current stockholders would retain in the aggregate 20% or less of the total issued and outstanding shares. This could result in substantial additional dilution in the equity of those who were stockholders of the Company prior to such reorganization. Any such issuance of additional shares might also be done simultaneously with a sale or transfer of shares representing a controlling interest in the Company by the current officers, directors and principal stockholders.

It is anticipated that any new securities issued in any reorganization would be issued in reliance upon one or more exemptions from registration under applicable federal and state securities laws to the extent that such exemptions are available. In some circumstances, however, as a negotiated element of the transaction, the Company may agree to register such securities either at the time the transaction is consummated or under certain conditions at specified times thereafter. The issuance of substantial additional securities and their potential sale into any trading market that might develop in the Company's securities may have a depressive effect upon such market.

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The Company will participate in a business opportunity only after the negotiation and execution of a written agreement. Although the terms of such agreement cannot be predicted, generally such an agreement would require specific representations and warranties by all of the parties thereto, specify certain events of default, detail the terms of closing and the conditions which must be satisfied by each of the parties thereto prior to such closing, outline

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the manner of bearing costs if the transaction is not closed, set forth remedies upon default, and include miscellaneous other terms.

As a general matter, the Company anticipates that it, and/or its principal stockholders will enter into a letter of intent with the management, principals or owners of a prospective business opportunity prior to signing a binding agreement. Such a letter of intent will set forth the terms of the proposed acquisition but will not bind any of the parties to consummate the transaction. Execution of a letter of intent will by no means indicate that consummation of an acquisition is probable. Neither the Company nor any of the other parties to the letter of intent will be bound to consummate the acquisition unless and until a definitive agreement is executed. Even after a definitive agreement is executed, it is possible that the acquisition would not be consummated should any party elect to exercise any right provided in the agreement to terminate it on specific grounds.

It is anticipated that the investigation of specific business opportunities and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention and substantial costs for accountants, attorneys and others. If a decision is made not to participate in a specific business opportunity, the costs incurred in the related investigation would not be recoverable. Moreover, because many providers of goods and services require compensation at the time or soon after the goods and services are provided, the inability of the Company to pay until an indeterminate future time may make it impossible to produce goods and services.

Investment Company Act and Other Regulation

The Company may participate in a business opportunity by purchasing, trading or selling the securities of such business. The Company does not, however, intend to engage primarily in such activities. Specifically, the Company intends to conduct its activities so as to avoid being classified as an investment Company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the Investment Act), and therefore to avoid application of the costly and restrictive registration and other provisions of the Investment Act, and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

The Company's plan of business may involve changes in its capital structure, management, control and business, especially if it consummates the reorganization as discussed above. Each of these areas is regulated by the Investment Act, in order to protect purchasers of investment Company securities. Since the Company will not register as an investment Company, stockholders will not be afforded these protections.

Competition

The Company expects to encounter substantial competition in its efforts to locate attractive business combination opportunities. The competition may in part come from business development companies, venture capital partnerships and corporations, small investment companies, brokerage firms, and the like. Some of these types of organizations are likely to be in a better position than the Company to obtain access to attractive business acquisition candidates either because they have greater experience, resources and managerial capabilities than the Company, because they are able to offer immediate access to limited amounts of cash, or for a variety of other reasons. The Company also will experience competition from other public companies with similar business purposes, some of which may also have funds available for use by an acquisition candidate.

Employees

The Company currently has no employees. Management of the Company expects to use consultants, attorneys and accountants as necessary, and does not anticipate a

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need to engage any full-time employees so long as it is seeking and evaluating business opportunities. The need for employees and their availability will be addressed in connection with the decision whether or not to acquire or participate in specific business opportunities.

Risk Factors

Conflicts of Interest. Certain conflicts of interest exist between the Company and its officers and directors. They have other business interests to which they

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currently devote attention, and are expected to continue to do so. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise that can be resolved only through their exercise of judgement in a manner which is consistent with their fiduciary duties to the Company. (See Management, Conflicts of Interest.)

It is anticipated that the Company's principal shareholders may actively negotiate or otherwise consent to the purchase of a portion of their common stock as a condition to, or in connection with, a proposed merger or acquisition transaction. In this process, the Company's principal shareholders may consider their own personal pecuniary benefit rather than the best interest of other Company shareholders. Depending upon the nature of a proposed transaction, Company shareholders other than the principal shareholders may not be afforded the opportunity to approve or consent to a particular transaction.

Possible Need for Additional Financing. The Company has very limited funds, and such funds, may not be adequate to take advantage of any available business opportunities. Even if the Company's currently available funds prove to be sufficient to pay for its operations until it is able to acquire an interest in, or complete a transaction with, a business opportunity, such funds will clearly not be sufficient to enable it to exploit the opportunity. Thus, the ultimate success of the Company will depend, in part, upon its availability to raise additional capital. In the event that the Company requires modest amounts of additional capital to fund its operations until it is able to complete a business acquisition or transaction, such funds, are expected to be provided by the principal shareholders. However, the Company has not investigated the availability, source, or terms that might govern the acquisition of the additional capital which is expected to be required in order to exploit a business opportunity, and will not do so until it has determined the level of need for such additional financing. There is no assurance that additional capital will be available from any source or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms acceptable to the Company. If not available, the Company's operations will be limited to those that can be financed with its modest capital.

Regulation of Penny Stocks. The Company's securities, when available for trading will be subject to a Securities and Exchange Commission rule that impose special sales practice requirements upon broker-dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers or accredited investors. For purpose of the rule, the phrase accredited investor means, in general terms, institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000, or individuals having a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or having an annual income that exceeds \$200,000 (or that, when combined with a spouse's income, exceeds \$300,000). For transactions covered by the rule, the broker dealer must make special suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchasers written agreement to the transaction prior to the sale. Consequently, the rule may affect the ability of broker-dealers ability of broker-dealers to sell the Company's securities and ability of also may affect the ability of purchasers of the Company's securities to sell such securities in any market that might develop therefor.

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In addition, the Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted a number of rules to regulate penny stocks. Such rules include Rule 3a51-1 under the Securities Act of 1933, and Rules 15g-1, 15g-2, 15g-3, 15g-4, 15g-5, 15g-6, and 15g-7 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Because the securities of the Company may constitute penny stocks within the meaning of the rules, the rules would apply to the Company and to its securities. The rules may further affect the ability of the Company's shareholders to sell their shares in any public market, which might develop.

Shareholders should be aware that, according to Securities and Exchange Commission Release No. 34-29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (i) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (ii) manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (iii) boiler room practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (iv) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differential and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (v) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the resulting inevitable collapse of those prices and with consequent investor losses. The Company's management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market. Although the Company does not expect to be in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker dealers who participate in the market, management will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent the described patterns from being established with respect to the Company's securities.

No Operating History. The Company has no current or meaningful operating history, revenues from operations or assets. The Company faces all of the risks

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of a new business and the special risks inherent in the investigation, acquisition, or involvement in a new business opportunity. The Company must be regarded as a new or start-up venture with all of the unforeseen costs, expenses, problems, and difficulties to which such ventures are subject.

No Assurance of Success or Profitability. There is no assurance that the Company will acquire a favorable business opportunity. Even if the Company should become involved in a business opportunity, there is no assurance that it will generate revenues or profits, or that the market price of the Company's outstanding shares will be increased thereby.

Possible Business Not Identified and Highly Risky. The Company has not identified and has no commitments to enter into or acquire a specific business opportunity. As a result, it is only able to make general disclosures concerning the risks and hazards of acquiring a business opportunity, rather than providing disclosure with respect to specific risks and hazards relating to a particular business opportunity. As a general matter, prospective investors can expect any potential business opportunity to be quite risky.

Type of Business Acquired. The type of business to be acquired may be one that desires to avoid effecting its own public offering and the accompanying expense, delays, uncertainties, and federal and state requirements which purport to protect investors. Because of the Company's limited capital, it is more likely than not that any acquisition by the Company will involve other parties whose primary interest is the acquisition of control of a publicly traded Company. Moreover, any business opportunity acquired may be currently unprofitable or present other negative factors.

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Impracticability of Exhaustive Investigation. The Company's limited funds and lack of full-time management will make it impracticable to conduct a complete and exhaustive investigation and analysis of a business opportunity before the Company commits its capital or other resources thereto. Management decisions, therefore, will likely be made without detailed feasibility studies, independent analysis, market surveys and the like which, if the Company had more funds available to it, would be desirable. The Company will be particularly dependent in making decisions upon information provided by the promoter, owner, sponsor, or others associated with the business opportunity seeking the Company's participation. A significant portion of the Company's available funds may be expended for investigative expenses and other expenses related to preliminary aspects of completing an acquisition transaction, whether or not any business opportunity investigated is eventually acquired.

Lack of Diversification. Because of the limited financial resources that the Company has, it is unlikely that the Company will be able to diversify its acquisitions or operations. The Company's probable inability to diversify its activities into more than one area will subject the Company to economic fluctuations within a particular business or industry and therefore increase the risks associated with the Company's operations.

Need for Audited Financial Statements. The Company will require audited financial statements from any business that it proposes to acquire. Since the Company will be subject to the reporting provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), it will be required to include audited financial statements in its periodical reports for any existing business it may acquire. In addition, the lack of audited financial statements would prevent the securities of the Company from becoming eligible for listing on NASDAQ, the automated quotation system sponsored by the Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or on any existing stock exchange. Moreover, the lack of such financial statements is likely to discourage broker-dealers from becoming or continuing to serve as market makers in the securities of the Company. Finally, without audited financial statements, the Company would almost certainly be unable to offer securities under a Registration Statement pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, and the ability of the Company to raise capital would be significantly limited. Consequently, acquisitions prospects that do not have, or are unable to provide reasonable assurances that they will be able to obtain, the required audited statements would not be considered by the Company to be appropriate for acquisition.

Other Regulation. An acquisition made by the Company may be of a business that is subject to regulation or licensing by federal, state, or local authorities. Compliance with such regulations and licensing can be expected to be a time-consuming, expensive process and may limit other investment opportunities of the Company.

Dependence upon Management; Limited Participation of Management. The Company will be entirely dependant upon the experience of its officers and directors in seeking, investigating, and acquiring a business and in making decisions regarding the Company's operations. It is possible that, from time to time, the

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inability of such persons to devote their full time attention to the Because investors will not be able to evaluate the merits of possible future business acquisitions by the Company, they should critically assess the information concerning the Company's officers and directors. (See Management.)

Lack of Continuity in Management. The Company does not have an employment

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agreement with any of its officers or directors, and as a result, there is no assurance that they will continue to manage the Company in the future. In connection with acquisition of a business opportunity, it is likely the current officers and directors of the Company may resign. A decision to resign will be based upon the identity of the business opportunity and the nature of the transaction, and is likely to occur without the vote or consent of the stockholders of the Company.

Indemnification of Officers and Directors. The Company's By-Laws provide for the indemnification of its, directors, officers, employees, and agents, under certain circumstances, against attorney's fees and other expenses incurred by them in any litigation to which they become a party arising from their association with or activities on behalf of the Company. The Company will also bear the expenses of such litigation for any of its directors, officers, employees, or agents, upon such persons promise to repay the Company therefor if it is ultimately determined that any such person shall not have been entitled to indemnification. This indemnification policy could result in substantial expenditures by the Company, which it may be unable to recoup.

Dependence upon Outside Advisors. To supplement the business experience of its officers and directors, the Company may be required to employ accountants, technical experts, appraisers, attorneys, or other consultants or advisors. The selection of any such advisors will, be made by the Company's officers, without any input by shareholders. Furthermore, it is anticipated that such persons may be engaged on an as needed basis without a continuing fiduciary or other obligation to the Company. In the event the officers of the Company consider it necessary to hire outside advisors, they may elect to hire persons who are affiliates, if those affiliates are able to provide the required services.

Leveraged Transactions. There is a possibility that any acquisition of a business opportunity by the Company may be leveraged, i.e. the Company may finance the acquisition of the business opportunity by borrowing against the assets of the business opportunity to be acquired, or against the projected future revenues or profits of the business opportunity. This could increase the Company's exposure to larger losses. A business opportunity acquired through a leveraged transaction is profitable only if it generates enough revenues to cover the related debt and expenses. Failure to make payments on the debt incurred to purchase the business opportunity could result in the loss of a portion or all of the assets acquired. There is no assurance that any business opportunity acquired through a leveraged transaction will generate sufficient revenues to cover the related debt and expenses.

Competition. The search for potentially profitable business opportunities is intensely competitive. The Company expects to be at a disadvantage when competing with many firms that have substantially greater financial and management resources and capabilities than the Company. These competitive conditions will exist in any industry in which the Company may become interested.

No Foreseeable Dividends. The Company has not paid dividends on its Common Stock and does not anticipate paying such dividends in the foreseeable future.

Loss of Control by Present Management and Stockholders. In conjunction with completion of a business acquisition, it is anticipated that the Company will issue an amount of the Company's authorized but unissued Common Stock that represents the greater majority of the voting power and equity of the Company. In conjunction with such a transaction, the Company's current Officers, Directors, and principal shareholders could also sell all, or a portion, of their controlling block of stock to the acquired Company's stockholders. Such a transaction would result in a greatly reduced percentage of ownership of the Company by its current shareholders. As a result, the acquired Company's stockholders would control the Company, and it is likely that they would replace

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the Company's management with persons who are unknown at this time.

No Public Market Exists. While the Company's equity securities are listed for trading on the NASDAQ Electronic Bulletin Board under the trading symbol "BOUL", there is no significant or consistent public market for the Company's common stock, and no assurance can be given that a market will develop or that a shareholder will ever be able to liquidate his investment without considerable delay, if at all. If a market should develop, the price may be highly volatile.

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Factors such as those discussed in this Risk Factors section may have a significant impact upon the market price of the securities offered hereby. Owing to the low price of the securities, many brokerage firms may not be willing to effect transactions in the securities. Even if a purchaser finds a broker willing to effect a transaction in these securities, the combination of brokerage commissions, state transfer taxes, if any, and any other selling costs may exceed the selling price. Further, many leading institutions will not permit the use of such securities as collateral for any loans.

Rule 144 Sales. Of the 558,604 presently outstanding shares of the Company's stock, 400,000 shares are "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. As restricted shares, these shares may be resold only pursuant to an effective registration statement or under the requirements of Rule 144 or other applicable state securities law. Rule 144 provides in essence that a person who has held restricted securities for a prescribed period, may under certain conditions, sell every three months, in brokerage transactions, a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of 1.0% of a company's outstanding common stock or the average weekly trading volume during the four calendar weeks prior to sale. There is no limit on the amount of restricted securities that may be sold by a non-affiliate after the restricted securities have been held by the owner, for a period of at least two years. A sale under Rule 144, or under an other exemption from the Act, if available, or pursuant to subsequent registrations of common stock of present shareholders, may have a depressive effect upon the price of the Common Stock in any market that may develop. As of the date hereof, the current owners have held 100.0% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the common stock of the Company thereof for a period of more than two years. Accordingly, such shares are currently available for resale in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144.

Blue Sky Consideration. Because the securities registered hereunder have not been registered for resale under the Blue Sky laws of any state, the holders of such shares and persons who desire to purchase them in any trading market that might develop in the future, should be aware, that there may be significant state Blue Sky law restrictions upon the ability of investors to sell the securities and of purchasers to purchase the securities. Accordingly, investors should consider the secondary market for the Company's securities to be a limited one.

Item 2 - Description of Property

The Company has no property, either owned or leased, and maintains only a mailing address at 211 West Wall, Midland, Texas 79701. The Company's telephone number there is (915) 682-1761. The Company does not anticipate the need for maintaining office facilities at any time in the foreseeable future. The Company pays no rent or other fees for the use of the mailing address as these offices are used virtually full-time by other businesses of the Company's President.

It is likely that the Company will not establish an office until it has completed a business acquisition transaction, but it is not possible to predict what arrangements will actually be made with respect to future office facilities.

Item 3 - Legal Proceedings

The Company is not a party to any pending legal proceedings, and no such proceedings are known to be contemplated.

Item 4 - Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The Company has not conducted any meetings of shareholders during the preceding quarter or periods subsequent thereto.

PART II

Item 5 - Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Reverse Stock Splits

During the August 24, 2001 Special Meeting of Shareholders, a one (1) for five (5) reverse stock split on the issued and outstanding shares of common stock was approved. This action was subsequently enacted by the Company's Board of Directors and caused the issued and outstanding shares to decrease from 118,953,529 to 23,790,700.

During the second quarter of 2003, the Company's Board of Directors unanimously adopted a resolution seeking shareholder approval to grant the Board of Directors authority to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles") to effect a reverse stock split of the then issued and outstanding common stock. Holders of a majority of our common stock approved the Boards'

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recommendation of amending the Articles to effect a one-for-150 reverse stock split by consent in lieu of Special Meeting on April 30, 2003.

This reverse stock split, effected on or about June 10, 2003, did not change the number of authorized shares of common stock or the par value of the Company's common stock. Except for any changes as a result of the treatment of fractional shares, each shareholder will hold the same percentage of common stock outstanding immediately following the reverse stock split as such shareholder did immediately prior to the reverse stock split.

No scrip or fractional certificates were issued in connection with the June 10, 2003 reverse stock split. Shareholders who otherwise would be entitled to receive fractional shares because they hold a number of Old Shares not evenly divisible will have the number of new shares to which they are entitled rounded down to the nearest whole number. Holders of less than 150 Old Shares, regardless of the actual number held, will be entitled, upon surrender of certificate(s) representing such shares, to a cash payment of \$.05 in lieu thereof. The ownership of a fractional interest will not give the holder thereof any voting, dividend or other rights except to receive payment therefore as described herein. There have been no requests for payment of the \$.05 cash payment received by management through December 31, 2003 or subsequent thereto.

This action caused the issued and outstanding shares to decrease from 83,790,700 to 558,604.

The effect of both of these actions are reflected in our accompanying financial statements as of the first day of the first period presented.

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Market for Trading

As of January 12, 2003, there were 558,604 shares of \$0.001 par value common stock (the "Common Stock") of the Company outstanding and owned by approximately 3,033 shareholders of record.

During 2001, the Company filed a request for clearance of quotations on the OTC Bulletin Board under SEC Rule 15c2-11, Subsection (a)(5) with NASD Regulation Inc. A Clearance Letter was issued to Boulder Acquisitions, Inc. in October 2001 and the Company was issued its trading symbol "BOUL". The Company's first posted trade was conducted on October 23, 2001. The quoted market prices of the Company's common stock on the NASDAQ Electronic Bulletin Board, per data listed by National Quotation Bureau, Inc., as adjusted for the one for 150 reverse stock split in June 2003, are as follows:

	High	Low
	-----	-----
Fourth quarter 2001	\$3.75	\$1.20
First quarter 2002	\$1.50	\$1.50
Second quarter 2002	\$1.50	\$1.50
Third quarter 2002	\$1.50	\$0.15
Fourth quarter 2002	\$1.50	\$0.15
First quarter 2003	\$0.15	\$0.15
Second quarter 2003	\$0.75	\$0.15
Third quarter 2003	\$0.21	\$0.21
Fourth quarter 2003	\$0.21	\$0.21

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Common Stock

The Company's Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of 160,000,000 shares of \$0.001 par value Common Stock. Each record holder of Common Stock is entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters properly submitted to the stockholders for their vote. The Articles of Incorporation do not permit cumulative voting for the election of directors.

Holders of outstanding shares of Common Stock are entitled to such dividends as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors out of legally available funds; and, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Company, holders are entitled to receive, ratably, the net assets of the Company available to stockholders after distribution is made to the preferred stockholders, if any, who are given preferred rights upon liquidation. Holders of outstanding shares of Common Stock have no preemptive, conversion or redemptive rights. All of the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock are, and all unissued shares when offered and sold will be, duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid, and non-assessable. To the extent that additional shares of the Company's Common Stock are issued, the relative interests of then existing stockholders may be diluted.

Preferred Stock

The Company's Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of 30,000,000 shares of \$0.001 par value Preferred Stock. As of December 31, 2003 and through the date of this filing, the Company has no shares of Preferred Stock issued and outstanding.

Transfer Agent

Our independent stock transfer agent is United Stock Transfer, Inc. located in Englewood, Colorado. Their address and telephone number is: 3615 South Huron St., # 104; Englewood CO 80110; (303) 783-9055.

Reports to Stockholders

The Company plans to furnish its stockholders with an annual report for each fiscal year ending December 31 containing financial statements audited by its independent certified public accountants. In the event the Company enters into a

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business combination with another Company, it is the present intention of management to continue furnishing annual reports to stockholders. Additionally, the Company may, in its sole discretion, issue unaudited quarterly or other interim reports to its stockholders when it deems appropriate. The Company intends to comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Dividend policy

No dividends have been paid to date and the Company's Board of Directors does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. It is the current policy to retain all earnings, if any, to support future growth and expansion.

Item 6 - Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

General

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Boulder Acquisitions, Inc. (Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado in 1980 as Boulder Brewing Company. The Company was the successor to a general partnership formed in 1979.

In September 2001, the Company changed its state of Incorporation from Colorado to Nevada by means of a merger with and into Boulder Acquisitions, Inc., a Nevada corporation formed on September 6, 2001 solely for the purpose of effecting the reincorporation. The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Nevada corporation are the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the surviving corporation. Such Articles of Incorporation eliminated the provision for the Company to issue preferred stock and did not make any other changes the capital structure of the Company.

From the initial inception of the original partnership through 1990, the Company was in the business of operating a microbrewery (generally defined as a brewery which produces less than 15,000 barrels per year) in Boulder, Colorado. During 1990, as a result of various debt defaults, the Company's assets were foreclosed upon and the Company ceased all business operations. The Company has effectively had no operations, assets or liabilities since its fiscal year ended December 31, 1990.

Results of Operations

The Company had no operating revenue during the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

General and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 were approximately \$-0- and \$-0-, respectively. The Company received interest income of approximately \$5 and \$17 during 2003 and 2002, respectively, as a result of invested working capital funds. Net income for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$5 and \$17. Earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 was \$0.00 and \$0.00 on the respective weighted-average shares issued and outstanding.

The Company does not expect to generate any meaningful revenue or incur operating expenses for purposes other than fulfilling the obligations of a reporting company under The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 unless and until such time that the Company's operating subsidiary begins meaningful operations.

At December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, the Company had working capital of approximately \$1,900, respectively.

It is the intent of management and significant stockholders to provide sufficient working capital necessary to support and preserve the integrity of the corporate entity. However, there is no legal obligation for either management or significant stockholders to provide additional future funding. Should this pledge fail to provide financing, the Company has not identified any alternative sources. Consequently, there is substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's need for capital may change dramatically as a result of any business acquisition or combination transaction. There can be no assurance that the Company will identify any such business, product, technology or company suitable for acquisition in the future. Further, there can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in consummating any acquisition on favorable terms or that it will be able to profitably manage the business, product, technology or company it acquires.

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The current management group intends to actively to seek, investigate and, if warranted, acquire an interest in one or more business opportunities or ventures. As of the date hereof, the Company has divested itself of all operating assets and has no business opportunities or ventures under contemplation for acquisition but proposes to investigate potential opportunities in the form of investors or entrepreneurs with a concept which has not yet been placed in operation, or in the form of firms which are developing companies in need of limited additional funds for expansion into new products or services, and which are seeking to develop a new product or service. The Company may also seek out established businesses which may be experiencing financial or operational difficulties and are in need of the limited additional capital the Company could provide. The Company anticipates that it will seek to merge with an existing business. After the merger, the surviving entity will be the Company; however, management from the acquired entity will in all likelihood operate the Company. There is, however, a remote possibility that the Company may seek to acquire and operate an ongoing business, in which case the existing management might be retained. Due to the absence of capital available for investment by the Company, the types of businesses seeking to be acquired by the Company will no doubt be smaller and higher risks of businesses. In all likelihood, a business opportunity will involve the acquisition of or merger with a corporation which does not need additional cash but which desires to establish a public trading market for its Common Stock. Accordingly, the Company's ability to acquire any business of substance may be extremely limited.

Operation of the Company

The Company intends to search throughout the United States, Canada and Europe for a merger/acquisition candidate, however, because of lack of capital, the Company believes that the merger/acquisition candidate will be conducting business within a limited geographical area. In the event of a consummation of a merger or acquisition with a suitable candidate, it is highly probable that the Company's principal offices will be relocated to the existing office of the merger or acquisition candidate. Further the Company may also have offices at such other places as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine or the future business, subsequent to the consummation of a merger or acquisition of the Company may require.

The Officers and Directors will personally seek acquisition/merger candidates and/or orally contact individuals or broker(s)/dealer(s) and advise them of the availability of the Company as an acquisition candidate. The Officers will review material furnished them by the proposed merger/acquisition candidate and decide if a merger/acquisition is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. The proposed merger/acquisition will then be submitted to all stockholders for approval if required by Nevada statute.

The Company may also employ outside consultants, however, no such consultants will be engaged until a merger/acquisition candidate has been targeted by the Company. Management believes that it is impossible to consider the specific criteria that will be used to hire consultants; however, several of the criteria may include the consultant's relevant experience, the services to be provided, the term of service required by the Company. Management cannot predict the probability that management will recommend any specific consultant(s) for future use. As of the filing of this document, the Company has not had any discussions with or executed agreements with any outside consultants.

Other than disclosed herein, there are no other plans for accomplishing the business purpose of the Company.

Selection of Opportunities

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The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of the Officers and Directors of the Company, none of whom is a professional business analyst and have limited training or experience in business analysis. Inasmuch as the Company will have no funds available to it in its search for business opportunities and ventures, the Company will not be able to expend significant funds on a complete and exhaustive investigation of such business opportunity. The Company will, however, investigate, to the extent believed reasonable by Management, such potential business opportunities or ventures.

As a part of the Company's investigation, the Officers and Directors may meet personally with management and key personnel of the firm sponsoring the business opportunity, may visit and inspect plants and facilities, obtain independent analysis or verification of certain information provided, check references of management and key personnel, and conduct other reasonable arrangements, to the extent of the Company's limited financial resources and management and technical expertise.

Prior to making a decision to recommend to shareholders participation in a business opportunity or venture, the Company will generally request that it be provided with written materials regarding the business opportunity containing

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such items as a description of products, services and company history; management resumes; financial information; available projections with related assumptions upon which the projections were based; evidence of existing patents, trademarks or service marks or rights thereto; present and proposed forms of compensation to management; a description of transactions between the prospective entity and its affiliates during relevant periods; a description of present and required facilities; an analysis of risks and competitive conditions; and, other information deemed relevant.

It is anticipated that the investigation of specific business opportunities and the negotiation, drafting, and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention and costs for accountants, attorneys and others. If a decision is made not to participate in a specific business opportunity, the costs theretofore incurred in the related investigation would not be recoverable. Furthermore, even if an agreement is reached for the participation in a specific business opportunity, the failure to consummate that transaction may result in the loss to the Company of the costs incurred.

The Company will have unlimited flexibility in seeking, analyzing, and participating in business opportunities. In its efforts, the Company will consider the following kinds of factors:

- a) Potential for growth, indicated by new technology, anticipated market expansion or new products,
- b) Competitive position as compared to other firms engaged in similar activities;
- c) Strength of the merger/acquisition candidate's management;
- d) Capital requirements and anticipated availability of required funds from future operations, through the sale of additional securities, through joint ventures or similar arrangements or from other sources; and
- e) Other relevant factors.

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Potentially available business opportunities may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex. Potential investors must recognize that due to the Company's limited capital available for investigation and management's limited experience in business analysis, the Company may not discover or adequately evaluate adverse facts about the opportunity to be acquired.

The Company has not had any substantive conversations and is not currently engaged in substantive discussions related to a proposed merger or acquisition and, further, is unable to predict when it may identify or participate in a business opportunity. It expects, however, that the analysis of specific proposals and the selection of a business opportunity may take several months or more.

As of December 31, 2003, management has not identified any entity in which a current officer, director or significant shareholder has a direct or indirect ownership interest as a potential merger or acquisition candidate. Existing corporate policy is silent to this situation; however, it is the intent of management to seek candidates in which current directors, officers and/or significant shareholders do not have direct or indirect ownership interests.

Further, the consummation of a merger or acquisition transaction may or may not involve the sale of shares of common stock currently held by members of management, directors or significant shareholders. The terms and conditions related to any potential sale of these shares may or may not be made available to other minority or non-controlling existing shareholders of the Company.

Prior to the consummation of any merger or acquisition, the Company will request the approval of the existing shareholders if required by Nevada statute. Accordingly, all shareholders will be provided with the pertinent information related to the proposed merger or acquisition, including audited financial statements, concerning the proposed target company of the merger or acquisition.

Additionally, the Company will be subject to all disclosure and reporting requirements of The Securities and Exchange Commission, including, but not limited to, the filing of a Form 8-K Current Report for the disclosure of any pending merger or acquisition and the dissemination of audited financial statements of the merger or acquisition candidate upon consummation.

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Form of Acquisition

The manner in which the Company participates in an opportunity will depend upon the nature of the opportunity, the respective needs and desires of the Company and the promoters of the opportunity, and the relative negotiating strength of the Company and such promoters. The exact form or structure of the Company's participation in a business opportunity or venture will be dependent upon the needs of the particular situation. The Company's participation may be structured as an asset purchase, a lease, a license, a joint venture, a partnership, a merger or the acquisition of securities.

As set forth above, the Company may acquire its participation in a business opportunity through the issuance of Common Stock or other securities in the Company. Although the terms of any such transaction cannot be predicted, it should be noted that, in certain circumstances, the criteria for determining whether or not an acquisition is a so-called "tax free" reorganization under

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Section 368(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1976, as amended, may depend upon the issuance to the shareholders of the acquired company of at least 80.0% of the Common Stock of the combined entities immediately following the reorganization. If a transaction were structured to take advantage of these provisions rather than other "tax free" provisions provided under the Internal Revenue Code, all prior shareholders may, in such circumstances, retain 20.0% or less of the total issued and outstanding Common Stock. If such a transaction were available to the Company, it will be necessary to obtain shareholder approval to effectuate a reverse stock split or to authorize additional shares of Common Stock prior to completing such acquisition. This could result in substantial additional dilution to the equity of those who were shareholders of the Company prior to such reorganization. Further, extreme caution should be exercised by any investor relying upon any tax benefits in light of any existing tax laws or any proposed changes thereto. It is possible that no tax benefits will exist at all. Prospective investors, if any, should consult their own legal, financial and other business advisors.

In conjunction with a merger with or acquisition of a privately-owned company, there exists a probability that a change in control will occur upon the consummation of the merger or acquisition. In order to make such a transaction feasible, it is highly probable that management will offer a controlling interest in the Company to any identified merger or acquisition candidate.

The present management and the current shareholders of the Company may not have control of a majority of the voting shares of the Company following a reorganization transaction. As part of such a transaction, all or a majority of the Company's Directors may resign and new Directors may be appointed without any vote by shareholders.

Present shareholders have not agreed to vote their respective shares of Common Stock in accordance with the vote of the majority of all non-affiliated future shareholders of the Company with respect to any business combination.

Not an "Investment Advisor"

The Company is not an "investment advisor" under the Federal Investment Advisers Act of 1940, which classification would involve a number of negative considerations. Accordingly, the Company will not furnish or distribute advise, counsel, publications, writings, analysis or reports to anyone relating to the purchase or sale of any securities within the language, meaning and intent of Section 2(a)(11) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15USC 80b2(a)(11).

Not an "Investment Company"

The Company may become involved in a business opportunity through purchasing or exchanging the securities of such business. The Company does not intend, however, to engage primarily in such activities and is not registered as an "investment company" under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940. The Company believes such registration is not required.

The Company must conduct its activities so as to avoid becoming inadvertently classified as a transient "investment company" under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, which classification would affect the Company adversely in a number of respects. Section 3(a) of the Investment Company Act provides the definition of an "investment company" which excludes an entity which does not engage primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities, or which does not engage in the business of investing, owning, holding or trading "investment securities" (defined as "all securities other than United States government securities or securities of majority-owned subsidiaries") the value of which exceeds forty (40.0%) of the value of its total assets (excluding government securities, cash or cash items). The Company intends to implement its business plan in a manner which will result in the

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availability of this exemption from the definition of "investment company". The Company proposes to engage solely in seeking an interest in one or more business opportunities or ventures.

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Effective January 14, 1981, the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission adopted Rule 3a-2 which deems that an issuer is not engaged in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities for purposes of Section 3(a)(1), cited above, if, during a period of time not exceeding one year, the issuer has a bona fide intent to be engaged primarily, or as soon as reasonably possible (in any event by the termination of a one year period of time), in a business other than that of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and such intent is evidenced by the Company's business activities and appropriate resolution of the Company's Board of Directors duly adopted and duly recorded in the minute book of the Company. The Rule 3a-2 "safe harbor" may not be relied on more than a single time. The Company expects to have invested or committed all, or substantially all, of the proceeds of this public offering in the investigation and/or acquisition of a business opportunity acquisition within a year after completion of the offering and thereafter to not encounter the possibility of being classified as a transient investment company.

Item 7 - Financial Statements

The required financial statements begin on page F-1 of this document.

Item 8 - Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

None

Item 8A - Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2003, evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.'s disclosure controls and procedures was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive and Financial Officer. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive and Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date we carried out the evaluation.

PART III

Item 9 - Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons; Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

The directors and executive officers serving the Company are as follows:

Name	Age	Position Held and Tenure
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Glenn Little	50	President, Chief Executive Officer Chief Financial Officer and Director

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Matthew Blair

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Secretary, Treasurer and Director

The directors named above will serve until the next annual meeting of the Company's stockholders or until their successors are duly elected and have qualified. Directors will be elected for one-year terms at the annual stockholders meeting. Officers will hold their positions at the pleasure of the board of directors, absent any employment agreement, of which none currently exists or is contemplated. There is no arrangement or understanding between any of the directors or officers of the Company and any other person pursuant to which any director or officer was or is to be selected as a director or officer, and there is no arrangement, plan or understanding as to whether non-management shareholders will exercise their voting rights to continue to elect the current directors to the Company's board. There are also no arrangements, agreements or understandings between non-management shareholders that may directly or indirectly participate in or influence the management of the Company's affairs.

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The directors and officers will devote their time to the Company's affairs on an as needed basis, which, depending on the circumstances, could amount to as little as two hours per month, or more than forty hours per month, but more than likely encompass less than ten hours per month. There are no agreements or understandings for any officer or director to resign at the request of another person, and none of the officers or directors are acting on behalf of, or will act at the direction of, any other person.

Biographical Information

Glenn A. Little, is a graduate of The University of Florida, Gainesville (Bachelor of Science in Business Administration) and the American Graduate School of International Management (Master of Business Administration - International Management) and has been the principal of Little and Company Investment Securities (LITCO), a Securities Broker/Dealer with offices in Midland, Texas since 1979. Mr. Little currently serves as an officer and director of other inactive public corporations having the same business purpose as the Company.

Before founding LITCO Mr. Little was a stockbroker with Howard, Weil, Labouisse Friedrich in New Orleans and Midland and worked for the First National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Matthew Blair was formerly a solo practitioner of law in Midland, Texas and is presently a Title IV-D Master in Midland County Texas. Before opening his practice he served in the Legal Department of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Midland, Texas where he gained exposure to corporate structures and debt workouts. His employment before the FDIC appointment was with Texas American Energy and Exxon Corporation. Mr. Blair received a Bachelor of Arts in Government from The University of Texas at Austin (1975) and Juris Doctor from Texas Tech University School of Law (1979). He is licensed in every state court in Texas, United States District Court (Texas) and in The United States Supreme Court.

Indemnification of Officers and Directors.

The Company's By-Laws provide for the indemnification of its, directors, officers, employees, and agents, under certain circumstances, against attorney's fees and other expenses incurred by them in any litigation to which they become a party arising from their association with or activities on behalf of the

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Company. The Company will also bear the expenses of such litigation for any of its directors, officers, employees, or agents, upon such persons promise to repay the Company therefor if it is ultimately determined that any such person shall not have been entitled to indemnification. This indemnification policy could result in substantial expenditures by the Company, which it may be unable to recoup.

Conflicts of Interest

None of the officers of the Company will devote more than a small portion of their respective time to the affairs of the Company. There will be occasions when the time requirements of the Company's business conflict with the demands of the officers' other business and investment activities. Such conflicts may require that the Company attempt to employ additional personnel. There is no assurance that the services of such persons will be available or that they can be obtained upon terms favorable to the Company.

The officers, directors and principal shareholders of the Company may actively negotiate for the purchase of a portion of their common stock as a condition to, or in connection with, a proposed merger or acquisition transaction. It is anticipated that a substantial premium may be paid by the purchaser in conjunction with any sale of shares by the Company's officers, directors and principal shareholders made as a condition to, or in connection with, a proposed merger or acquisition transaction. The fact that a substantial premium may be paid to members of Company management to acquire their shares creates a conflict of interest for them and may compromise their state law fiduciary duties to the Company's other shareholders. In making any such sale, members of Company management may consider their own personal pecuniary benefit rather than the best interests of the Company and the Company's other shareholders, and the other shareholders are not expected to be afforded the opportunity to approve or consent to any particular buy-out transaction involving shares held by members of Company management.

The Company has adopted a policy under which any consulting or finders fee that may be paid to a third party for consulting services to assist management in evaluating a prospective business opportunity would be paid in stock rather than

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in cash. Any such issuance of stock would be made on an ad hoc basis. Accordingly, the Company is unable to predict whether, or in what amount, such stock issuance might be made.

It is not currently anticipated that any salary, consulting fee, or finders fee shall be paid to any of the Company's directors or executive officers, or to any other affiliate of the Company except as described under Executive Compensation above.

Although management has no current plans to cause the Company to do so, it is possible that the Company may enter into an agreement with an acquisition candidate requiring the sale of all or a portion of the Common Stock held by the Company's current stockholders to the acquisition candidate or principals thereof, or to other individuals or business entities, or requiring some other form of payment to the Company's current stockholders, or requiring the future employment of specified officers and payment of salaries to them. It is more likely than not that any sale of securities by the Company's current stockholders to an acquisition candidate would be at a price substantially higher than that originally paid by such stockholders. Any payment to current stockholders in the context of an acquisition involving the Company would be

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determined entirely by the largely unforeseeable terms of a future agreement with an unidentified business entity.

Item 10 - Executive Compensation

There was no executive compensation paid during either of the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Currently, management of the Company requires less than five (5) hours per month. Accordingly, no officer or director has received any compensation from the Company. Until the Company acquires additional capital, it is not anticipated that any officer or director will receive compensation from the Company other than reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Company. See Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

The Company has no stock option, retirement, pension, or profit-sharing programs for the benefit of directors, officers or other employees, but the Board of Directors may recommend adoption of one or more such programs in the future.

Item 11 - Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The following table sets forth, as of the date of this Registration Statement, the number of shares of Common Stock owned of record and beneficially by executive officers, directors and persons who hold 5% or more of the outstanding Common Stock of the Company. Also included are the shares held by all executive officers and directors as a group.

Name and address -----	Number of Shares -----	% of Class Beneficially Owned -----
Glenn A. Little 211 West Wall Midland, Texas 79701	400,000	71.61%
Matthew Blair 200 West Wall, Suite 104 Midland, Texas 79701	0	0.00%
All Directors and Executive Officers (2 persons)	400,000	71.61%

Item 12 - Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The Company currently maintains a mailing address at 211 West Wall, Midland, Texas 79701. The Company's telephone number there is (915) 682-1761. This address is maintained and controlled by Glenn A. Little, the Company's President. Other than this mailing address, the Company does not currently maintain any other office facilities, and does not anticipate the need for maintaining office facilities at any time in the foreseeable future. The Company pays no rent or other fees for the use of the mailing address as these offices are used virtually full-time by other businesses of the Company's President.

Item 13 - Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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Reports on Form 8-K

None

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SIGNATURES

In accord with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Company caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.

Dated: January 12, 2004

By: /s/ Glenn A. Little

Glenn A. Little
Chief Executive Officer,
Chief Financial Officer
and Director

In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Company and in the capacities and on the date as indicated.

Dated: January 12, 2004

By: /s/ Glenn A. Little

Glenn A. Little
President, Chief Executive Officer,
Chief Financial Officer and Director

Dated: January 12, 2004

By: /s/ Matthew Blair

Matthew Blair
Director

Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Boulder Acquisitions, Inc. (a Nevada corporation) as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the related statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the each of the two years 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 audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Boulder Acquisitions, Inc. as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the each of the two years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles generally accepted 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 C to the financial statements, the Company has no viable operations or significant assets and is dependent upon significant shareholders to provide sufficient working capital to maintain the integrity of the corporate entity. These circumstances create substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and are discussed in Note C. The financial statements do not contain any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

S. W. HATFIELD, CPA

Dallas, Texas
January 12, 2004

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Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.
 Balance Sheets
 December 31, 2003 and 2002

	December 31, 2003 -----	December 31, 2002 -----
ASSETS -----		
Current Assets		
Cash on hand and in bank	\$ 1,932 -----	\$ 1,927 -----
Total Current Assets	1,932 -----	1,927 -----
Total Assets	\$ 1,932 =====	\$ 1,927 =====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY -----		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable - trade	\$ -- -----	\$ -- -----
Total Current Liabilities	-- -----	-- -----
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock - \$0.001 par value 30,000,000 shares authorized		

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None issued and outstanding	--	--
Common stock - \$0.001 par value		
160,000,000 shares authorized		
558,604 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	559	559
Additional paid-in capital	2,963,347	2,963,347
Accumulated deficit	(2,961,974)	(2,961,979)
	-----	-----
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,932	1,927
	-----	-----
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 1,932	\$ 1,927
	=====	=====

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

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Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.
 Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
 Years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
Revenues	\$ --	\$ --
	-----	-----
Expenses		
General and administrative expenses	--	--

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Total operating expenses	----- -- -----	----- -- -----
Income (Loss) from operations	--	--
Other income		
Interest income	5	17
Net Income (Loss) before Provision for Income Taxes and Extraordinary Item	5	17
Provision for income taxes	----- -- -----	----- -- -----
Net Income (Loss) before Extraordinary Item Extraordinary Item	5	17
Forgiveness of trade accounts payable at settlement, net of income taxes	----- -- -----	----- -- -----
Net Income	5	17
Other Comprehensive Income	----- -- -----	----- -- -----
Comprehensive Income	\$ 5	\$ 17
	=====	=====
Earnings per share of common stock outstanding computed on net income (loss), principally from discontinued operations - basic and fully diluted	----- nil =====	----- nil =====
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding - basic and fully diluted	----- 558,604 =====	----- 558,604 =====

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

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Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

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Years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balances at January 1, 2002, as originally presented	83,790,700	\$ 83,791	\$ 2,880,115	\$(2,961,996)	\$ 1,9
Effect of June 10, 2003 1 for 150 reverse stock split	(83,232,096)	(83,232)	83,232	--	--
Balances at January 1, 2002, as restated	558,604	559	2,963,347	(2,961,996)	1,9
Net income for the year	--	--	--	17	
Balances at December 31, 2002	558,604	559	2,963,347	(2,961,979)	1,9
Net income for the year	--	--	--	5	
Balances at December 31, 2003	558,604	\$ 559	\$ 2,963,347	\$(2,961,974)	\$ 1,9

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

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Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.
 Statements of Cash Flows
 Years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

	Year ended December 31, 2003 -----	Year ended December 31, 2002 -----
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 5	\$ 17
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Forgiveness of trade accounts payable at settlement	--	--
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts payable - trade	--	--
	-----	-----
Net cash used in operating activities	5	17
	-----	-----
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	--	--
	-----	-----
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from private placement of common stock	--	--
Proceeds from loan from shareholder	--	--
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	--	--
	-----	-----
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	17
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,927	1,910
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,932	\$ 1,927
	=====	=====
Supplemental Disclosures of Interest and Income Taxes Paid		
Interest paid during the period	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====
Income taxes paid (refunded)	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====

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

Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note A - Organization and Description of Business

Boulder Acquisitions, Inc. (Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado in 1980 as Boulder Brewing Company. The Company was the successor to a general partnership formed in 1979.

In September 2001, the Company changed its state of Incorporation from Colorado to Nevada by means of a merger with and into Boulder Acquisitions, Inc., a Nevada corporation formed on September 6, 2001 solely for the purpose of effecting the reincorporation. The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Nevada corporation are the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the surviving corporation. Such Articles of Incorporation eliminated the provision for the Company to issue preferred stock and did not make any other changes the capital structure of the Company.

From the initial inception of the original partnership through 1990, the Company was in the business of operating a microbrewery (generally defined as a brewery which produces less than 15,000 barrels per year) in Boulder, Colorado. During 1990, as a result of various debt defaults, the Company's assets were foreclosed upon and the Company ceased all business operations.

The Company has effectively had no operations, assets or liabilities since its fiscal year ended December 31, 1990.

Note B - Preparation of Financial Statements

The Company follows the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and has a year-end of December 31.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented

Note C - Going Concern Uncertainty

From the initial inception of the original partnership through 1990, the Company was in the business of operating a microbrewery (generally defined as a brewery

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which produces less than 15,000 barrels per year) in Boulder, Colorado. During 1990, as a result of various debt defaults, the Company's assets were foreclosed upon and the Company ceased all business operations.

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Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Note C - Going Concern Uncertainty - Continued

The Company has effectively had no operations, assets or liabilities since its fiscal year ended December 31, 1990. Accordingly, the Company is dependent upon management and/or significant shareholders to provide sufficient working capital to preserve the integrity of the corporate entity at this time.

The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to support its daily operations as well as provide sufficient resources to retire existing liabilities and obligations on a timely basis.

The Company anticipates offering future sales of equity securities. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional funding through the sales of additional equity securities or, that such funding, if available, will be obtained on terms favorable to or affordable by the Company.

If no additional operating capital is received during the next twelve months, the Company will be forced to rely on existing cash in the bank and upon additional funds loaned by management and/or significant stockholders to preserve the integrity of the corporate entity at this time. In the event, the Company is unable to acquire advances from management and/or significant stockholders, the Company's ongoing operations would be negatively impacted.

It is the intent of management and significant stockholders to provide sufficient working capital necessary to support and preserve the integrity of the corporate entity. However, no formal commitments or arrangements to advance or loan funds to the Company or repay any such advances or loans exist. There is no legal obligation for either management or significant stockholders to provide additional future funding.

While the Company is of the opinion that good faith estimates of the Company's ability to secure additional capital in the future to reach our goals have been made, there is no guarantee that the Company will receive sufficient funding to sustain operations or implement any future business plan steps.

Note D - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Cash and cash equivalents

For Statement of Cash Flows purposes, the Company considers all cash on hand and in banks, including accounts in book overdraft positions, certificates of deposit and other highly-liquid investments with maturities of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash and cash equivalents.

2. Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. At December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, the deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability accounts, as recorded when material to the financial statements, are entirely the result of temporary differences. Temporary differences represent differences in the recognition of assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes, primarily accumulated depreciation and amortization, allowance for doubtful accounts and vacation accruals.

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Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Note D - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

2. Income Taxes - continued

As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, the deferred tax asset related to the Company's net operating loss carryforward is fully reserved. Due to the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 338, the Company may have no net operating loss carryforwards available to offset financial statement or tax return taxable income in future periods as a result of a change in control involving 50 percentage points or more of the issued and outstanding securities of the Company.

3. Income (Loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock and common stock equivalents (primarily outstanding options and warrants). Common stock equivalents represent the dilutive effect of the assumed exercise of the outstanding stock options and warrants, using the treasury stock method. The calculation of fully diluted earnings (loss) per share assumes the dilutive effect of the exercise of outstanding options and warrants at either the beginning of the respective period presented or the date of issuance, whichever is later. As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, the Company has no outstanding stock warrants, options or convertible securities which could be considered as dilutive for purposes of the loss per share calculation.

Note E - Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and notes payable, as applicable, approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these items and/or the current interest rates payable in relation to current market conditions.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are subject to fluctuations in interest rates on either investments or on debt and is fully dependent upon the volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to moderate its exposure to interest rate risk, if any.

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Financial risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are subject to fluctuations in interest rates or foreign exchange rates and are fully dependent upon the volatility of these rates. The company does not use derivative instruments to moderate its exposure to financial risk, if any.

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Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Note F -Income Taxes

The components of income tax (benefit) expense for each of the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
Federal:		
Current	\$ --	\$ --
Deferred	--	--
	-----	-----
	--	--
	-----	-----
State:		
Current	--	--
Deferred	--	--
	-----	-----
	--	--
	-----	-----
Total	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====

As of December 31, 2003, as a result of a January 2001 change in control, the Company has a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$18,000 to offset future taxable income. Subject to current regulations, this carryforward will begin to expire in 2021. The amount and availability of the net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to limitations set forth by the Internal Revenue Code. Factors such as the number of shares ultimately issued within a three year look-back period; whether there is a deemed more than 50 percent change in control; the applicable long-term tax exempt bond rate; continuity of historical business; and subsequent income of the Company all enter into the annual computation of allowable annual utilization of the carryforwards.

The Company's income tax expense for each of the years ended December 31, 2003

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and 2002, respectively, differed from the statutory federal rate of 34 percent as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2003	Year ended December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
Statutory rate applied to income before income taxes	\$ 2	\$ 6
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
State income taxes	--	--
Other, including reserve for deferred tax asset and application of net operating loss carryforward	(2)	(6)
	-----	-----
Income tax expense	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====

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Boulder Acquisitions, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Note F - Income Taxes - Continued

Temporary differences, consisting primarily of statutory deferrals of expenses for organizational costs and statutory differences in the depreciable lives for property and equipment, between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively:

	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 6,200	\$ 6,200
Less valuation allowance	(6,200)	(6,200)
	-----	-----
Net Deferred Tax Asset	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====

During each of the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, the reserve for the deferred current tax asset increased by approximately \$-0- and \$-0-, respectively.

Note G - Common Stock Transactions

During the second quarter of 2003, the Company's Board of Directors unanimously adopted a resolution seeking shareholder approval to grant the Board of Directors authority to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles") to effect a reverse stock split of the then issued and outstanding common stock. Holders of a majority of our common stock approved the Boards' recommendation of amending the Articles to effect a one-for- 150 reverse stock

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split by consent in lieu of Special Meeting on April 30, 2003.

The reverse stock split, effected on or about June 10, 2003, did not change the number of authorized shares of common stock or the par value of the Company's common stock. Except for any changes as a result of the treatment of fractional shares, each shareholder holds the same percentage of common stock outstanding immediately following the reverse stock split as such shareholder did immediately prior to the reverse stock split.

No scrip or fractional certificates were issued in connection with the reverse stock split. Shareholders who otherwise would be entitled to receive fractional shares because they hold a number of Old Shares not evenly divisible will have the number of new shares to which they are entitled rounded down to the nearest whole number. Holders of less than 150 Old Shares, regardless of the actual number held, will be entitled, upon surrender of certificate(s) representing such shares, to a cash payment of \$.05 in lieu thereof. The ownership of a fractional interest will not give the holder thereof any voting, dividend or other rights except to receive payment therefore as described herein. There have been no requests for payment of the \$.05 cash payment received by management through December 31, 2003 or subsequent thereto.

This action caused the issued and outstanding shares to decrease from 83,790,700 to 558,604. The effect of this action is reflected in the accompanying financial statements as of the first day of the first period presented.

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