

COVENTURE INTERNATIONAL INC  
Form 10QSB  
June 10, 2005

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**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

**FORM 10-QSB**

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

For the Quarterly Period ended **April 30, 2005**

Commission File Number: **0-31539**

**COVENTURE INTERNATIONAL INC.**

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

98-0231607  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**404 First Street West, Unit 3**  
**Cochrane, Alberta, Canada T4C 1A5**  
(Address of principal executive office) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(403) 851-2600**

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

As of June 7, 2005 the Company had 7,022,200 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

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**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**Item 1. Financial Statements**

The accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Coventure International Inc. and subsidiary at April 30, 2005 and July 31, 2004 and the consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2005 and 2004 and consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended April 30, 2005 and 2004 have been prepared by the Company's management in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial position have been included and all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature.

Operating results for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2005, are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the year ending July 31, 2005.

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Coventure International Inc.  
 Consolidated Balance Sheets  
 (expressed in U.S. dollars)

	April 30, 2005 \$ (Unaudited)	July 31, 2004 \$ (Audited)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash	8,520	940
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$354 and \$3,337, respectively	8,788	5,364
Prepaid expenses and deposits	2,105	1,636
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>19,413</b>	<b>7,940</b>
Property and Equipment (Note 3)	23,482	20,935
Equipment under capital lease (Note 4)	10,953	—
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>53,848</b>	<b>28,875</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable	33,821	24,932
Accrued liabilities	4,783	8,750
Current portion of capital lease (Note 4)	4,192	—
Deferred revenue	39,427	49,089
Due to related parties (Note 5)	95,502	55,537
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>177,725</b>	<b>138,308</b>
Capital lease obligation (Note 4)	5,963	—
Due to related parties (Note 5)	—	24,078
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>183,688</b>	<b>162,386</b>
<b>Contingencies and Commitment (Notes 1 and 6)</b>		
<b>Stockholders' Deficit</b>		
<b>Preferred Stock:</b>		
5,000,000 shares authorized, \$0.0001 par value, none issued	—	—
<b>Common Stock:</b>		
30,000,000 shares authorized, \$0.0001 par value		
7,022,200 shares issued and outstanding	702	702

Additional Paid-in Capital	139,280	139,280
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(5,960)	(981)
Deficit	(263,862)	(272,512)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(129,840)	(133,511)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	53,848	28,875

(The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements)

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Coventure International Inc.  
 Consolidated Statements of Operations  
 (expressed in U.S. dollars)  
 (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	April 30, 2005	April 30, 2004	April 30, 2005	April 30, 2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	56,486	30,844	189,779	63,260
<b>Expenses</b>				
Advertising and promotion	3,404	7,352	24,483	18,937
Amortization	3,271	1,019	9,152	2,554
Commissions	1,457	14,626	18,632	20,716
General and administrative	16,694	11,290	68,751	32,161
Management fees and wages (Note 5)	4,223	14,657	16,045	46,048
Professional fees	57,798	4,879	66,026	17,629
Subcontract	27,499	24,510	78,040	34,085
Total Expenses	114,346	78,333	281,129	172,130
Net loss from operations	(57,860)	(47,489)	(91,350)	(108,870)
Gain from termination fee (Note 7)	100,000	–	100,000	–
Net Income (Loss)	42,140	(47,489)	8,650	(108,870)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):</b>				
Foreign Currency translation adjustment	813	3,216	(4,979)	3,216
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	42,953	(44,273)	3,671	(105,648)
Net Loss Per Share – Basic and Diluted	0.01	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,014,000

(The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements)

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Coventure International Inc.  
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
 (expressed in U.S. dollars)  
 (Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	April 30, 2005	April 30, 2004
	\$	\$
<b>Cash Flows From (To) Operating Activities</b>		
Net Income (Loss)	8,650	(108,870)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Amortization	9,152	2,554
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(3,120)	(13,202)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(377)	(761)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,040	17,041
Due to related parties	13,072	41,509
Deferred revenue	(12,346)	62,390
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities	19,071	661
<b>Cash Flows To Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of property and equipment	(21,262)	(24,013)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(21,262)	(24,013)
<b>Cash Flows From Financing Activities</b>		
Cheques issued in excess of funds on deposit	–	3,144
Proceeds from sale-leaseback of equipment	12,614	–
Principal repayments on capital lease	(2,218)	–
Proceeds from issue of common stock	–	12,000
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	10,396	15,144
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	(625)	3,216
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	7,580	(4,992)
Cash – Beginning of Period	940	4,992
Cash – End of Period	8,520	–
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities	–	–

Supplemental Disclosures

Interest paid	-	-
Income taxes paid	-	-

(The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements)

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Coventure International Inc.  
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements  
(expressed in U.S. dollars)  
April 30, 2005  
(Unaudited)

1. Nature of Operations and Continuance of Business

Coventure International Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A. on March 31, 1999 as Bullet Environmental Systems, Inc. and changed its name on May 25, 2000 to Liquidpure Corp. On February 14, 2002, the Company changed its name to Coventure International Inc. These financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary Coventure Canada Inc. (the "Subsidiary"). The Subsidiary was incorporated in the Province of Alberta, Canada on February 5, 2002.

The Company is engaged in the business of providing management consulting, accounting and tax services.

The Company has generated sufficient revenues that indicate planned principal activities have commenced. As a result, the Company emerged from the development stage during the 2004 fiscal year. As at April 30, 2005, the Company has a working capital deficiency of \$158,312, and accumulated losses of \$263,862 since inception. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from its shareholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations and to generate profitable operations. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise any equity financing or generate profitable operations. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company expects to fund itself over the next twelve months through the sale of shares.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation and Fiscal Year End

These consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary Coventure Canada Inc., a company incorporated in the Province of Alberta, Canada. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The Company's fiscal year end is July 31.

(b) Use of Estimates

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

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents.

(d) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements and is recorded at cost. Furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements are being amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of four years and three years, respectively.

(e) Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 144, “*Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*”, the carrying value of intangible assets and other long-lived assets is reviewed on a regular basis for the existence of facts or circumstances that may suggest impairment. The Company recognizes impairment when the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. Impairment losses, if any, are measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its estimated fair value.

Coventure International Inc.  
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements  
(expressed in U.S. dollars)  
April 30, 2005  
(Unaudited)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Foreign Currency Transactions/Balances

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Occasional transactions occur in U.S. dollars, and management has adopted SFAS No. 52, "*Foreign Currency Translation*". Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Average rates for the year are used to translate revenues and expenses. Resulting translation gains and losses are accumulated in a separate component of stockholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

(g) Income Taxes

Potential benefits of income tax losses are not recognized in the accounts until realization is more likely than not. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 109 "*Accounting for Income Taxes*" as of its inception. Pursuant to SFAS No. 109 the Company is required to compute tax asset benefits for net operating losses carried forward. Potential benefit of net operating losses have not been recognized in these financial statements because the Company cannot be assured it is more likely than not it will utilize the net operating losses carried forward in future years.

(h) Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments which includes cash, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, line of credit, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, due to related parties and deferred revenue were estimated to approximate their carrying value due to the immediate or relatively short maturity of these instruments. The Company's operations are in Canada and virtually all of its assets and liabilities are giving rise to significant exposure to market risks from changes in foreign currency rates. The financial risk is the risk to the Company's operations that arise from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. Currently, the Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

(i) Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has elected to apply the intrinsic value method of accounting in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "*Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*" (APB 25). Under the intrinsic value method of accounting, compensation expense is recognized if the exercise price of the Company's employee stock options is less than the market price of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. Stock-based compensation for employees is recognized on the straight-line basis over the vesting period of the individual options. Stock options granted to non-employees are accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 "*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*" (SFAS 123), which establishes a fair value based method of accounting for stock-based awards, and recognizes compensation expense based on the fair market value of the stock award or fair market value of the goods and services received, whichever is more reliably measurable. Under the provisions of SFAS 123, companies that elect to account for stock-based awards in accordance with the provisions of APB 25 are required to disclose the pro forma net income (loss) that would have resulted

from the use of the fair value based method under SFAS 123. The Company has not granted any stock-based awards since inception.

(j) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of services in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 ("SAB 104"), "*Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements*." Revenue consists of consulting services and is recognized only when the price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the service is performed, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

The Company continually monitors timely payments and assesses any collection issues. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on the Company's detailed assessment of the collectibility of specific customer accounts. Any significant accounts that are not expected to be collected are excluded from revenue. Deferred revenue represents customer deposits, which are recognized as revenue once the criteria for SAB 104 have been met.

(k) Comprehensive Loss

SFAS No. 130, "*Reporting Comprehensive Income*," establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in the financial statements. For the nine months ended April 30, 2005, the Company had comprehensive income of \$3,671 which includes a foreign currency translation loss of \$4,979.

Coventure International Inc.  
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements  
(expressed in U.S. dollars)  
April 30, 2005  
(Unaudited)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Basic and Diluted Net Income (Loss) per Share

The Company computes net income (loss) per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "*Earnings per Share*" (SFAS 128). SFAS 128 requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per shares (EPS) on the face of the income statement. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period including stock options, using the treasury stock method, and convertible preferred stock, using the if-converted method. In computing diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential common shares if their effect is anti-dilutive.

(m) Recent Accounting Pronouncement

In December 2004, FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29". The guidance in APB Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions", is based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The guidance in that Opinion, however, included certain exceptions to that principle. SFAS No. 153 amends Opinion No. 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. The provisions of SFAS No. 153 are effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Early application is permitted and companies must apply the standard prospectively. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123R, "Share Based Payment". SFAS 123R is a revision of SFAS No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and its related implementation guidance. SFAS 123R establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS 123R does not change the accounting guidance for share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees provided in SFAS 123 as originally issued and Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services". SFAS 123R does not address the accounting for employee share ownership plans, which are subject to AICPA Statement of Position 93-6, "Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans". SFAS 123R requires a public entity to measure the cost of

employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award – the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). SFAS 123R requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The scope of SFAS 123R includes a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including share options, restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. Public entities (other than those filing as small business issuers) will be required to apply SFAS 123R as of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. Public entities that file as small business issuers will be required to apply SFAS 123R in the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. For non-public entities, SFAS 123R must be applied as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In March 2005, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 ("SAB 107") to give guidance on the implementation of SFAS 123R. The Company will consider SAB 107 during implementation of SFAS 123R.

Coventure International Inc.  
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements  
(expressed in U.S. dollars)  
April 30, 2005  
(Unaudited)

## 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### (n) Interim Financial Statements

These interim unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual financial statements and in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods shown. The results of operations for such periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for a full year or for any future period.

## 3. Property and Equipment

	Cost \$	Accumulated Amortization \$	April 30, 2005 Net Carrying Value \$ (Unaudited)	July 31, 2004 Net Carrying Value \$ (Audited)
Furniture and equipment	29,133	(9,831)	19,302	15,792
Leasehold improvements	6,687	(2,508)	4,179	5,143
	35,820	(12,339)	23,481	20,935

## 4. Capital lease

During the three month period ended January 31, 2005, the Company entered into a non-cancellable leasing arrangement involving certain assets owned by the Company. The Company sold equipment with a fair value of \$12,515 and leased it back over a period of thirty-six months at an effective interest rate of 2.83% per annum. The Company maintains total use of the equipment and recorded deferred gain of \$813. The deferred gain will be amortized over the lease term. During the nine month period ended April 30, 2005, the Company realized a foreign exchange loss of \$192.

Property under capital leases is as follows:

	\$
Furniture and equipment	12,323
Less: Accumulated Amortization	(1,370)
	10,953

The following represents future minimum lease payments under capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of April 30, 2005.

	\$
2005	1,066

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2006	4,265
2007	4,265
2008	1,350
Total minimum lease payments	10,946
Less: Amounts representing interest	(791)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	10,155
Current portion of obligations under capital leases	4,192
Long-term obligations under capital leases	5,963

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Coventure International Inc.  
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements  
(expressed in U.S. dollars)  
April 30, 2005  
(Unaudited)

#### 5. Related Party Transactions/Balances

- (a) The President of the Company and a company controlled by the President is owed \$95,502 (July 31, 2004 - \$40,126) for cash advances and expenses paid on behalf of the Company. This amount is non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.
- (b) A company controlled by a relative of the President of the Company is owed \$NIL (July 31, 2004 - \$14,000) for cash advances to the Company. This amount was secured by a non-interest bearing promissory note due on demand, and was repaid in full during the three-month period ended October 31, 2004.
- (c) During the prior fiscal year ended July 31, 2004, the President advanced a loan to the Company. During the nine month period ended April 30, 2005, this loan was paid in full.

	April 30, 2005 \$ (Unaudited)	July 31, 2004 \$ (Audited)
Monthly payments of \$451 (CDN\$550) including principal and interest at 14.75% per annum, unsecured and due on November 24, 2008	–	25,489
Less: current portion	–	1,411
	–	24,078

- (d) During the nine months ended April 30, 2005, the Company paid management fees of \$5,000 (April 30, 2004 - \$26,756) to the President of the Company. In addition, management fees of \$11,045 (April 30, 2004 - \$9,552) were paid to the spouse of the President of the Company.

#### 6. Commitments

The Company entered into an operating lease for office premises. The lease calls for monthly payments of CDN\$1,174 commencing September 1, 2003 for a term of 3 years. In addition the Company is responsible for its proportionate share of operating costs, currently at CDN\$312 per month.

#### 7. Gain on Termination Fee

During the nine month period ended April 30, 2005, the Company signed a Letter of Intent to acquire Mako Energy Corporation (“Mako”), a Delaware corporation engaged in the business of acquiring and developing certain oil and gas exploration licenses located in south-eastern Hungary. Mako terminated the letter of intent in February 2005, following which the Company entered into a Mutual Release Agreement (“MRA”) with Mako. Under the terms of the MRA, Mako agreed to pay \$100,000 as a walk away fee. Legal costs of \$34,649 were charged to operations. The Company recovered the \$100,000 termination fee during the three month period ended April 30, 2005.



## **Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation**

The following discussion and analysis explains the major factors affecting our financial condition. The following discussion of our financial condition and plan of operations should be read along with the financial statements and notes to the financial statements included elsewhere in this quarterly report.

In the fall of 2003 we began providing accounting, tax and business consulting services to small and medium sized businesses in-and-around the Calgary, Alberta region. The consulting services are designed to improve a client's profitability through strategic analysis, planning, consulting and ongoing evaluation. Our core services attempt to identify inefficiencies and trouble spots in a business before they cause significant problems.

Our original plan of business was to leverage the experience from this regional office to template offices throughout Canada through a network of regionally licensed operators. We have to date been unable to secure the necessary financing to establish a network of regionally licensed operators and have determined that it would be in our best interests to seek to locate an adequately financed venture partner which is seeking the benefits of being publicly traded with which to merge. Our management reached this determination due to the fact that, while our core business has achieved marginal profitability, the costs incurred in registering our common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the ongoing costs of maintaining such registration have resulted in unsustainable financial losses.

As of April 30, 2005 we had approximately 20 clients serviced out of our Cochrane office. These clients are small and medium sized businesses that have selected one of our standard programs that incorporate tax and business advisory services for a one-year initial period. Client response has been strong and we have implemented numerous refinements to our programs from our experience with our clients.

### **Results of Operations**

Three months ended April 30, 2005 and 2004

Our revenue for the three month period ended April 30, 2005 has increased to \$56,486 from \$30,844 for the three month period ended April 30, 2004. The increased revenue resulted in increased expenses of \$114,346 for the three month period ended April 30, 2005 as compared to \$78,333 for the three month period ended April 30, 2004. The Company had net income of \$42,140 for the three month period ended April 30, 2005 compared to a net loss of \$47,489 in the previous year period. Net income for the three months ended April 30, 2005 included a one time gain from termination fee of \$100,000 (see note 7 to the financial statements included herein). Professional fees for the three months ended April 30, 2005 includes \$34,649 of legal costs related to the terminated merger with Mako Energy Corporation. The commissions expense for the three month period ended April 30, 2005 has decreased to \$1,457 from \$14,626 for the three month period ended April 30, 2004 as a result of the reduced number of clients currently being serviced.

**Nine months ended April 30, 2005 and 2004**

Our revenue for the nine month period ended April 30, 2005 has increased to \$189,779 from \$63,260 for the nine month period ended April 30, 2004. The increased revenue resulted in increased expenses of \$281,129 for the nine month period ended April 30, 2005 as compared to \$172,130 for the nine month period ended April 30, 2004. The Company had net income of \$8,650 for the nine month period ended April 30, 2005 compared to a net loss of \$108,870 in the previous year period. Net income for the nine months ended April 30, 2005 included a one time gain from termination fee of \$100,000 (see note 7 to the financial statements included herein). Professional fees for the nine months ended April 30, 2005 includes \$34,649 of legal costs related to the terminated merger with Mako Energy Corporation. Our net loss from inception is now \$263,862. In December 2004 we closed our Calgary office in order to reduce our expenses.

During the nine month period ended April 30, 2005 net cash from operating activities was \$19,071 and we incurred \$21,262 on office equipment and leasehold improvements. Net cash from operating activities included a walk away fee received from Mako Energy Corporation pursuant to a Mutual Release Agreement dated March 10, 2005, in the amount of \$100,000.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

At April 30, 2005 we had total current assets of \$19,413 and a working capital deficit of \$158,312. Our business has operated at a loss since inception and we have been unable to obtain adequate financing to continue our current operations. We have no current source of funds to fund our operations.

In order to resolve our lack of liquidity, our management is actively seeking an adequately financed venture partner which is seeking the benefits of being publicly traded with which to merge.

During the previous quarter we signed a Letter of Intent to acquire Mako Energy Corporation, a Delaware corporation engaged in the business of acquiring and developing certain oil and gas exploration licenses located in south-eastern Hungary. The Letter of Intent was terminated by Mako Energy Corporation in February, 2005, following which we entered into a Mutual Release Agreement with Mako Energy Corporation pursuant to which it paid us the sum of \$100,000 as a walk away fee.

The \$100,000 was used by us to pay expenses incurred in pursuing the transactions contemplated by the Letter of Intent and retirement of accounts payable.

As a result of the termination of the Letter of Intent our management plans to continue to attempt to locate an adequately financed venture partner or business opportunity seeking the benefits of being publicly traded with which to merge. In the event that we are unable to find another suitable venture partner, or we are unable to raise additional capital, we will be forced to suspend our filing obligations with the Securities and Exchange Commission, resulting in our common stock being delisted from the over-the-counter Bulletin Board.

## Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The methods, estimates, and judgments we use in applying our most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results that we report in our financial statements. The SEC considers an entity's most critical accounting policies to be those policies that are both most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and results of operations, and those that require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain at the time of estimation. We believe the following critical accounting policies, among others, require significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements:

- (i) **Property and Equipment**  
Property and equipment consists of furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements and is recorded at cost. Furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements are being amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of four years and three years, respectively.
- (ii) **Long-Lived Assets**  
In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets", the carrying value of intangible assets and other long-lived assets is reviewed on a regular basis for the existence of facts or circumstances that may suggest impairment. The Company recognizes impairment when the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. Impairment losses, if any, are measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its estimated fair value.
- (iii) **Revenue Recognition**  
The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of services in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 ("SAB 104"), "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements." Revenue consists of consulting services and is recognized only when the price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the service is performed, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

The Company continually monitors timely payments and assesses any collection issues. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on the Company's detailed assessment of the collectibility of specific customer accounts. Any significant accounts that are not expected to be collected are excluded from revenue. Deferred revenue represents customer deposits, which are recognized as revenue once the criteria for SAB 104 have been met.

(iv) Foreign Currency Transactions/Balances

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Occasional transactions occur in U.S. dollars, and management has adopted SFAS No. 52, "Foreign Currency Translation". Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date.

Average rates for the year are used to translate revenues and expenses. Resulting translation gains and losses are accumulated in a separate component of stockholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

**New Accounting Pronouncements**

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123R, "Share Based Payment". SFAS 123R is a revision of SFAS No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and its related implementation guidance. SFAS 123R establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS 123R does not change the accounting guidance for share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees provided in SFAS 123 as originally issued and Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services". SFAS 123R does not address the accounting for employee share ownership plans, which are subject to AICPA Statement of Position 93-6, "Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans". SFAS 123R requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award – the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). SFAS 123R requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The scope of SFAS 123R includes a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including share options, restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. Public entities (other than those filing as small business issuers) will be required to apply SFAS 123R as of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. Public entities that file as small business issuers will be required to apply SFAS 123R in the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. For nonpublic entities, SFAS 123R must be applied as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In December 2004, FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29". The guidance in APB Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions", is based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The guidance in that Opinion, however, included certain exceptions to that principle. SFAS No. 153 amends Opinion No. 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. The provisions of SFAS No. 153 are effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Early application is permitted and companies must apply the standard prospectively. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

### **Forward Looking Statements**

This Plan of Operations includes a number of forward-looking statements that reflect Management's current views with respect to future events and financial performance. Those statements include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of us and members of our management team as well as the assumptions on which such statements are based. Prospective investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risk and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements.

Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us in this report and in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Important factors currently known to management could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes in the future operating results over time. We believe that its assumptions are based upon reasonable data derived from and known about our business and operations and the business and operations of the Company. No assurances are made that actual results of operations or the results of our future activities will not differ materially from its assumptions.

### **Item 3. Controls and Procedures**

Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures by John Hromyk, our President and Principal Financial Officer, as of a date within 45 days of the filing date of this quarterly report, such officer has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time period specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

There were no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

**PART II: OTHER INFORMATION**

**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

Not applicable.

**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

Not Applicable.

**Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities**

Not applicable.

**Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders**

Not applicable.

**Item 5. Other Information**

Not applicable

**Item 6. Exhibits**

31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 and Rule 15d-14(a), promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer).



**SIGNATURES**

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

June 9, 2005

COVENTURE INTERNATIONAL INC.

By: /s/ John Hromyk  
John Hromyk, President, Principal Financial Officer  
and Principal Accounting Officer

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