

SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION EDGAR FILING

CENTAURUS DIAMOND TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Form: 10-Q

Date Filed: 2019-02-21

Corporate Issuer CIK: 1435163

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

FORM 10-Q

(MARK ONE)

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from 9-1-2018 to 12-31-18

Commission File No. 000-53286

**CENTAURUS DIAMOND
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

71-1050559

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1000 W. Bonanza Rd.

Las Vegas, Nevada 89106

(Address of principal executive offices, zip code)

(702) 382-3385

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (check one):

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Large accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> | Accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Non-accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> | Smaller reporting company | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act): Yes ☐ No ☒

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes ☐ No ☐

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

As of _____, there were 211,267,623 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, outstanding.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc., a Nevada corporation, contains “forward-looking statements,” as defined in the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may”, “will”, “should”, “could”, “expects”, “plans”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “estimates”, “predicts”, “potential” or “continue” or the negative of such terms and other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements about our market opportunity, our strategies, competition, expected activities and expenditures as we pursue our business plan, and the adequacy of our available cash resources. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Actual results may differ materially from the predictions discussed in these forward-looking statements. The economic environment within which we operate could materially affect our actual results.

Our management has included projections and estimates in this Form 10-Q, which are based primarily on management’s experience in the industry, assessments of our results of operations, discussions and negotiations with third parties and a review of information filed by our competitors with the SEC or otherwise publicly available. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. We disclaim any obligation subsequently to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

All references in this Form 10-Q to the “Company”, “Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc.”, “Centaurus Diamond Technologies,” “we”, “us,” or “our” are to Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc.
Balance Sheets

| | As of December 31, 2018 (Unaudited) | As of March 31, 2018 |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS: | | |
| Cash | \$ - | \$ 16,927 |
| Total Current Assets | <u>-</u> | <u>16,927</u> |
| PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET: | | |
| Property and equipment | 69,540 | 63,000 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (8,000) | (8,000) |
| Total Property and Equipment, net | <u>61,540</u> | <u>55,000</u> |
| OTHER ASSETS | | |
| Autogenous Impact Mill Technology | 1 | 1 |
| Patent | 1 | 1 |
| Deposits | 19,340 | 19,340 |
| Total Other Assets | <u>19,342</u> | <u>19,342</u> |
| Total Assets | <u><u>\$ 80,882</u></u> | <u><u>\$ 91,269</u></u> |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES: | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 60,860 | \$ 27,190 |
| Note payable - Bauta | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Default judgement liability | 114,408 | 114,408 |
| Advances from stockholders | 294,612 | 117,912 |
| Current portion of capital lease | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Total Current Liabilities | <u>493,880</u> | <u>283,510</u> |
| LONG-TERM DEBT, NET: | | |
| Capital leases payable | 21,000 | 30,000 |
| Total Long Term Liabilities | <u>21,000</u> | <u>30,000</u> |
| Total Liabilities | <u>514,880</u> | <u>313,510</u> |
| COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES | | |
| STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT: | | |
| Common stock par value \$0.001: 450,000,000 shares authorized; 211,267,623 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 | | |
| | 211,417 | 211,417 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 2,751,701 | 2,751,701 |
| Stock subscriptions accrual | 70,000 | 50,000 |
| Accumulated deficit | (3,467,116) | (3,235,359) |
| Total Stockholders' Deficit | <u>(433,998)</u> | <u>(222,241)</u> |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit | <u><u>\$ 80,882</u></u> | <u><u>\$ 91,269</u></u> |

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc.
Statements of Operations

| | For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2018 (Unaudited) | For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2017 (Unaudited) | For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2018 (unaudited) | For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2017 (unaudited) |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Revenue | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Operating Expenses | | | | |
| Rent - related party | 12,905 | 32,369 | 30,000 | 63,016 |
| General and administrative expenses | <u>153,595</u> | <u>54,487</u> | <u>200,137</u> | <u>147,101</u> |
| Total operating expenses | <u>166,500</u> | <u>86,856</u> | <u>230,137</u> | <u>210,117</u> |
| Loss from Operations | (166,500) | (86,856) | (230,137) | (210,117) |
| Other Income (Expense) | | | | |
| Interest expense | (1,620) | - | (1,620) | - |
| Other income (expense), net | <u>(1,620)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(1,620)</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Loss before Income Tax | (168,120) | (86,856) | (231,757) | (210,117) |
| Income Tax | - | - | - | - |
| Net Loss | <u>\$ (168,120)</u> | <u>\$ (86,856)</u> | <u>\$ (231,757)</u> | <u>\$ (210,117)</u> |
| Net Loss per Common Share - Basic and Diluted | <u>\$ (0.00)</u> | <u>\$ (0.00)</u> | <u>\$ (0.00)</u> | <u>\$ (0.00)</u> |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding: | | | | |
| - basic and diluted | <u>211,267,623</u> | <u>218,767,623</u> | <u>211,267,623</u> | <u>223,758,532</u> |

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows

| | For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2018 (Unaudited) | For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2017 (Unaudited) |
|--|---|---|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Net loss | \$ (231,757) | \$ (210,117) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities | | |
| Depreciation expense | - | 400 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 33,670 | (28,390) |
| Net cash used in operating activities | <u>(198,087)</u> | <u>(238,107)</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Acquisition of fixed assets | (6,540) | - |
| Net cash used in investing activities | <u>(6,540)</u> | <u>-</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Cash received from stock subscriptions | 20,000 | - |
| Advance received from (repaid to) stockholders | 176,700 | 139,467 |
| Principal repayments of capital lease | (9,000) | - |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | <u>187,700</u> | <u>139,467</u> |
| Net change in cash | (16,927) | (98,640) |
| Cash at beginning of the reporting period | 16,927 | 15,151 |
| Cash at end of the reporting period | <u>\$ - #</u> | <u>\$ (83,489)</u> |
| SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION: | | |
| Interest paid | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |
| Income tax paid | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |
| NON CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Conversion of SH advances to APIC | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 620,307</u> |

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") for the interim financial information, and with the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. The unaudited interim financial statements furnished reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim period presented. Unaudited interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full fiscal year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018 and notes thereto contained in the information filed as part of the Company's Form 10-K, which was filed on December 4, 2018.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

In the opinion of Management, all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the fiscal years presented have been included. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) generally accepted in the United States of America.

GAAP requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, inventories, adequacy of allowances for doubtful accounts, valuation of long-lived assets, income taxes, equity-based compensation, litigation and warranties. The Company bases its estimates on historical and anticipated results and trends and on various other assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances, including assumptions as to future events.

The policies discussed below are considered by management to be critical to an understanding of the Company's financial statements. These estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. By their nature, estimates are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the FASB issued an ASU which amends the guidance for revenue recognition. This amendment contains principles that will require an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods and services to customers at an amount that an entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for goods or services. The amendment sets forth a new revenue recognition model that requires identifying the contract, identifying the performance obligations and recognizing the revenue upon satisfaction of performance obligations. In August 2015, the FASB issued an additional ASU that deferred the effective date of the new revenue standard for public entities to periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted but not earlier than the original effective date of periods beginning after December 15, 2016. There have also been various additional ASUs issued by the FASB in 2016 that further amend this new revenue standard. The updated standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company adopted these standards on April 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method. The Company has generated no revenue to date.

Cash Flow Classification - In August 2016, the FASB issued an ASU which provides amended guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows, including related to debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance and distributions received from equity method investees. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those years, and early adoption is permitted. This amended guidance must be applied retrospectively to all periods presented but may be applied prospectively if retrospective application would be impracticable. The Company adopted this update effective April 1, 2018 using the retrospective method. The new standard did not have a material impact on the Condensed Financial Statements.

Goodwill Impairment - In January 2017, the FASB issued an ASU which removes the requirement to compare the implied fair value of goodwill with its carrying amount as part of step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. As a result, under the standards update, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount and should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value; however, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company adopted this update effective April 1, 2018. The new standard did not have an impact on the Condensed Financial Statements.

Definition of a Business - In January 2017, the FASB issued an ASU to clarify the definition of a business. The definition of a business affects many areas of accounting including acquisitions, disposals, goodwill, and consolidation. The amendments are intended to help companies and other organizations evaluate whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The amendments provide a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities is a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. The Company adopted this update effective April 1, 2018. The new standard did not have an impact on the Condensed Financial Statements.

Stock-Based Compensation - In May 2017, the FASB issued an ASU to clarify when modification accounting should be applied for changes to the terms or conditions of share-based payment awards. The amendments clarify that modification accounting guidance should only be applied if there is a change to the value, vesting conditions, or award classification and would not be required if the changes are considered non-substantive. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. The Company adopted this update effective April 1, 2018. The new standard did not have an impact on the Condensed Financial Statements.

Recent Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued an ASU which amends the guidance for leases. This standard contains principles that will require an entity to recognize most leases on the balance sheet by recording a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, unless the lease is a short-term lease that has an accounting lease term of twelve months or less. The standard also contains other changes to the current lease guidance that may result in changes to how entities determine which contractual arrangements qualify as a lease, the accounting for executory costs, such as property taxes and insurance, as well as which lease origination costs will be capitalizable. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those years. Early adoption of this standard is permitted. The standard allows the use of the modified retrospective transition method, whereby the new guidance will be applied at the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements of the period of adoption. The modified retrospective transition approach includes certain practical expedients that entities may elect to apply in transition. In July 2018, the FASB amended ASC 842 to provide another transition method, allowing a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings during the period of adoption. The Company has implemented a new software solution to improve the process of tracking and accounting for leases under the current and new standards. The Company will adopt this standard effective April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective transition method which does not require adjustments to comparative periods or require modified disclosures for those periods. The Company expects to elect the transition relief practical expedients. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact on its Condensed Financial Statements. The Company currently does not expect the adoption of ASC 842 to have a material impact on the Statement of Operations or Statement of Cash Flows. The recording of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities is expected to have a material impact on the Company's Condensed Balance Sheet.

Fair Value Measurement - In August 2018, the FASB issued an ASU that is intended to improve the effectiveness of disclosures in notes to financial statements. The standard removes, modifies and adds certain disclosure requirements related to fair value measurements. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The standard requires the use of the retrospective transition method for specific amendments within the ASU and the prospective treatment of other amendments. Early adoption is permitted. The Company will early adopt this ASU, effective for the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending March 31, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on the Condensed Financial Statements.

With the exception of the pronouncements described above, there have been no new accounting pronouncements issued or adopted since the filing of the Fiscal 2018 Form 10-K that have significance, or potential significance, to the Condensed Financial Statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

There are only cash accounts included in our cash equivalents in these statements. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all short-term securities with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. There are no short-term cash equivalents reported in these financial statements.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are to be stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to ten years and are typically consistent with tax-basis useful lives. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred.

Inventory

The Company records inventory at the lower of cost or fair market value.

Income Taxes

The company has net operating loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2018 totaling \$3,442,996. A deferred tax benefit of approximately \$723,029 has been offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount as its realization is not assured.

Due to the current uncertainty of realizing the benefits of the tax NOL carry-forward, a valuation allowance equal to the tax benefits for the deferred taxes has not been established. The full realization of the tax benefit associated with the carry-forward depends predominately upon the Company's ability to generate taxable income during future periods, which is not assured.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets to be held and used are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable. When required, impairment losses on assets to be held and used are recognized based on the fair value of the asset. Certain long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

ASC 825 requires the Corporation to disclose estimated fair value for its financial instruments. Fair value estimates, methods, and assumptions are set forth as follows for the Corporation's financial instruments. The carrying amounts of cash, receivables, other current assets, payables, accrued expenses and notes payable are reported at cost but approximate fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for employee and non-employee stock awards under ASC 718, whereby equity instruments issued to employees for services are recorded based on the fair value of the instrument issued and those issued to non-employees are recorded based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument, whichever is more reliably measurable.

Effects of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has reviewed all recently issued accounting pronouncements noting that they do not affect the financial statements.

Per Share Computations

Basic net earnings per share are computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares and the dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. All shares were considered anti-dilutive at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Reclassification

Certain reclassifications have been made to conform to prior periods' data to the current presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on reported income.

Fiscal Year End

The Company elected March 31st as its fiscal year ending date.

Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company evaluates all of its agreements to determine if such instruments have derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives. For derivative financial instruments that are accounted for as liabilities, the derivative instrument is initially recorded at its fair value and is then re-valued at each reporting date, with changes in the fair value reported in the statements of operations. For stock-based derivative financial instruments, the Company uses a weighted average Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to value the derivative instruments at inception and on subsequent valuation dates. The classification of derivative instruments, including whether such instruments should be recorded as liabilities or as equity, is evaluated at the end of each reporting period. Derivative instrument liabilities are classified in the balance sheet as current or non-current based on whether or not net-cash settlement of the derivative instrument could be required within 12 months of the balance sheet date. As of June 30, 2018, the Company's only derivative financial instrument was an embedded conversion feature associated with convertible promissory note due to certain provisions that allow for a change in the conversion price based on a percentage of the Company's stock price at the date of conversion.

Note 3 – Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the recoverability of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Since its inception, the Company has been engaged substantially in financing activities and developing its business plan and marketing. For the nine months ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred a net loss of \$(231,757) and the net cash flow used in operations was \$(198,087) and its accumulated net losses from inception through the period ended December 31, 2018 is \$(3,467,116), which raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In addition, the Company's development activities since inception have been financially sustained through capital contributions from shareholders.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise additional capital from the sale of common stock or through debt financing and, ultimately, the achievement of significant operating revenues. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts, or amounts and classification of liabilities that might result from this uncertainty.

Our activities have been financed primarily from the advances of major shareholder.

The Company plans to raise additional funds through debt or equity offerings. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise any capital through this or any other offerings.

Note 4 – Property and Equipment

The Company has acquired all its office and field work equipment with cash payments. The total fixed assets consist of various equipment items and the totals are as follows:

| Asset | December 31, 2018 |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Equipment | \$ 69,540 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (8,000) |
| Net Fixed Assets | \$ 61,540 |

Depreciation expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$0.

Note 5 – Advances from Stockholders and Related Party Transactions

Related Parties

Related parties with whom the Company had transactions are:

| Related Parties | Relationship |
|-----------------|--|
| Alvin Snaper | Chairman and majority stockholder of the Company |
| Chas Radovich | CEO and Stockholder of the Company |
| Leroy Delisle | Stockholder of the Company |

Advances from and Stockholders

From time to time, stockholders of the Company advance funds to the Company for working capital purposes. Those advances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. Below are the details of the advances by party:

| | <u>Chas Radovich</u> | <u>Leroy Delisle</u> | <u>Alvin Snaper</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Balance at March 31, 2018 | \$ 3,312 | \$ 105,600 | \$ 9,000 | \$ 117,912 |
| Advances for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 | 108,600 | 66,400 | 1,700 | 176,700 |
| Balance at December 31, 2018 | \$ 111,912 | \$ 172,000 | \$ 10,700 | \$ 294,612 |

Operating Lease from Chairman

On June 5, 2012 the Company entered into a lease agreement, for office space for its corporate office at 1000 W. Bonanza, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106, with its Chairman, Alvin Snaper, at \$2,500 plus utilities and other CAMs per month on a month-to-month basis, effective June 15, 2012. During the nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company has paid or accrued \$30,000 and \$63,016, respectively, of rent pursuant to this agreement.

Note 6 – Stockholders' Equity

Shares Authorized

Upon formation the total number of shares of all classes of capital stock which the Company is authorized to issue is four hundred fifty million (450,000,000) shares with a par value of \$0.001, all of which are designated as Common Stock.

Common Stock

Immediately prior to the consummation of the Acquisition Agreement on June 5, 2012, the Company had 113,525,000 common shares issued and outstanding.

Upon consummation of the Acquisition Agreement on June 5, 2012, the then majority stockholders of the Company surrendered 85,575,000 shares of the Company's common stock which was cancelled upon receipt and the Company issued 43,850,000 shares of its common stock pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Acquisition Agreement.

On February 3, 2016, the Company issued 7,103,333 shares at various values to fulfil \$212,000 of stock subscriptions.

On February 3, 2016, the Company issued 6,150,000 shares of common stock to acquire the Autogenous Impact Mill technology from one of its stockholders at a value of \$6,150. The stockholder owned the asset for over 20 years and the asset was fully depreciated. Assets acquired from related parties are recorded and the seller's depreciated value; therefore, the Company recorded the asset at \$1. The remaining \$6,149 was recorded as research and development expenses.

On February 3, 2016, the Company issued 120,000 shares of common stock at \$0.03 per share as a payment against an accounts payable balance.

On February 3, 2016, the Company issued 111,000 shares of common stock at \$0.0495 per share as a payment against an accounts payable balance.

Between September 3, 2015 and November 5, 2015, the Company issued 1,161,290 shares at an average value of \$0.011 as a \$13,000 payment towards a note payable.

On June 8, 2015, the Company issued 30,000,000 shares of common stock at \$0.005 per share to pay down \$150,000 of the advances from shareholders.

On June 8, 2015, the Company issued 30,000,000 shares of common stock at \$0.005 per share for a total of \$150,000 in exchange for services.

On June 8, 2015, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock at \$0.005 per share for a total of \$5,000 in exchange for website design services.

On February 3, 2016, the Company issued 70,675,000 shares of common stock at \$0.013 per share in exchange for \$918,775 of services.

On May 18, 2016, the Company issued 5,747,000 shares of common stock at various values to fulfil \$354,700 of stock subscriptions.

In November 2017, 15,000,000 shares of common stock were returned to Treasury at \$0.005 per share. The shares were originally issued in exchange for \$75,000 of services; therefore, in addition to reducing the common stock and APIC balances by a total of \$75,000, accumulated deficit was reduced by \$75,000.

There are 211,267,623 shares of common stock issued as of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018.

Stock Subscriptions

The Company received \$20,000 of stock subscriptions during the nine months ended December 31, 2018. The total stock subscription balance is \$70,000 and \$50,000 as of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively. This is an accrual account used to capture stock-cash timing differences while presenting information consistent with transfer agent records.

On June 4, 2018, the Company entered into a stock purchase agreement with an outside investor; whereby 400,000 shares were to be issued for \$0.05 per share for a total of \$20,000. The \$20,000 was received from the outside investor on June 4, 2018 and the shares are yet to be issued; therefore, the Company has recorded a stock subscription liability of \$20,000 on the balance sheet.

Note 7: Convertible Promissory Notes

During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company issued a revolving convertible promissory note to an investor for borrowing up to \$250,000. The Company borrowed \$25,000 under this revolving convertible promissory note during the year ended March 31, 2016 as follows: \$2,500 paid directly towards legal and document fees, \$5,500 paid directly towards interest expense and \$17,000 deposited into the Company's bank account. The convertible promissory note (i) are unsecured, (ii) bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum (of which six months is guaranteed with each funding), and (iii) are due the 45 days after the funding of the initial funding and six months after all subsequent funding. The convertible promissory note is convertible at any time at the option of the investor into shares of the Company's common stock that is determined by dividing the amount to be converted by the lowest trading price of the Company's common stock during the five days prior to conversion. If the convertible is in default, the convertible promissory note is into shares of the Company's common stock that is determined by dividing the amount to be converted by 60% the lowest trading price of the Company's common stock during the five days prior to conversion.

Due to the potential adjustment in the conversion price associated with this convertible promissory note based on the Company's stock price, the Company has determined that the conversion feature is considered a derivative liability. The embedded conversion feature was initially calculated to be \$22,739 which are recorded as a derivative liability as of the date of issuance. The derivative liability was recorded as a debt discount to the convertible promissory note. The debt discount is being amortized over the term of the convertible promissory note. The Company recognized interest expense of \$22,739 during the year ended March 31, 2016 related to the amortization of the debt discount. Also during the year ended March 31, 2016, this revolving convertible promissory note was cancelled and any remaining balances of the convertible note and derivative liability were combined into a note payable. The balance of this note payable is \$12,000 as of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018.

Note 8 – Income Tax Provision

Deferred tax assets

At December 31, 2018, the Company had net operating loss ("NOL") carry-forwards for Federal income tax purposes of \$3,467,116 that may be offset against future taxable income through 2038. The carry-forwards begin to expire in the year 2027. No tax benefit has been reported with respect to these net operating loss carry-forwards in the accompanying financial statements because the Company believes that the realization of the Company's net deferred tax assets of approximately \$728,094 was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are fully offset by a full valuation allowance.

Deferred tax assets consist primarily of the tax effect of NOL carry-forwards. The Company has provided a full valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets because of the uncertainty regarding its realization. The valuation allowance increased approximately \$48,369 for the nine months ended December 31, 2018.

Components of deferred tax assets are as follows:

| | December 31, 2018 |
|---|----------------------|
| Net deferred taxes – Non-current | |
| Expected income tax benefit from NOL carry-forwards | \$ 728,094 |
| Less valuation allowance | (728,094) |
| Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance | <u>\$ -</u> |

Income taxes in the statements of operations

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate and the effective income tax rate as a percentage of income before income taxes is as follows:

| | December 31, 2018 |
|--|----------------------|
| Federal statutory income tax rate | 21.00% |
| Change in valuation allowance on net operating loss carry-forwards | (21.00%) |
| Effective income tax rate | <u>\$ -</u> |

Note 9 - Commitments, Contingencies and Concentrations

Except for as follows the Company does not have any commitments, contingencies or concentrations:

In May 2017, the Company lost a civil suit whereby the court awarded the plaintiff a default judgment of \$112,968. See Note 7. The Company has accrued \$114,408 for this judgement as of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018. There were no legal fees incurred with respect to this default judgement.

Note 10 - Lease Obligations Payable

The Company leases specialized equipment under leases classified as capital leases. The leased equipment will be amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years once it is placed in service. The following is a schedule showing the future minimum lease payments under capital leases by years and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2018. There is no interest rate related to the lease obligation and the maturity date is September 2021.

Fiscal year ending March 31:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 2019 | \$ 12,000 |
| 2020 | 12,000 |
| 2021 | <u>9,000</u> |
| Total minimum lease payments | 33,000 |
| Less: Amount representing interest | <u>-</u> |
| Present value of minimum lease payments | \$ 33,000 |

At December 31, 2018, the present value of minimum lease payments due within one year is \$12,000.

Note 11 – Subsequent Events

In preparing the financial statements, management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued and determined there were no subsequent events resulting in adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc. was incorporated in the State of Nevada on July 24, 2007 and has a fiscal year end of March 31. We are a development stage Company. Implementing our planned business operation is dependent on our ability to raise approximately \$3,000,000.

Going Concern

To date the Company has little operations and no revenues, and consequently has incurred recurring losses from operations. No revenues are anticipated until we complete the implement our initial business plan, as described in this Form 10-Q. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on raising capital to fund our business plan and ultimately to attain profitable operations. Accordingly, these factors raise substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our activities have been financed primarily from the proceeds of share subscriptions.

The Company plans to raise additional funds through debt or equity offerings. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise any capital through this or any other offerings.

PLAN OF OPERATION

To date we have not generated any revenue. The operations of Innovative have historically been funded by its founder and sole shareholder, Alvin A. Snaper, through advances from Mr. Snaper. From time to time, Mr. Snaper has advanced funds to Innovative for working capital purposes.

Our current cash requirements are moderate and will be used for development, and we anticipate generating losses. In order to execute on our business strategy, we will require additional working capital, commensurate with the operational needs of our planned marketing, development and production efforts. We believe that our cash on hand and working capital will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash requirements for the next eight (8) months and we have no short term plans to raise additional funds. We are currently focused on developing a prototype process for our technology. As we proceed to commercialize our product, we may seek additional debt or equity financing to assist with manufacturing and distribution. There is no guarantee we will be successful in raising capital or obtaining loans in the future, or upon terms that are favorable or satisfactory to us, and any failure could have a material adverse effect on our business objectives and operations.

Since inception, Innovative has had on-going operations, including creating a strategic plan, identifying significant employees and management, drafting and filing a patent, negotiating terms with manufacturers and designers and developing a marketing plan.

Our current and future operations are and will be focused on researching and developing our technology for the manufacture of industrial grade cultured diamonds that are chemically, optically and physically the same as their natural counterparts, the integration of the intellectual property we have acquired through the Acquisition, and the continued evaluation of potential strategic acquisitions and/or partnerships.

Our first year after Closing will be dedicated to research and development, with the goal being the creation of a commercially viable production process derived from our proprietary technology.

We intend to lease the equipment and space necessary for us to conduct the next stage of research and development into our technologies. We have begun negotiations with the owners of the required equipment and facilities but do not, at present, have any such lease agreements in place. We anticipate that the cost of leasing the equipment and space necessary for our research and development efforts to cost approximately \$130,000 over the next twelve months.

Provided our research and development activities are successful, we will thereafter seek to develop the equipment, protocols and systems for ongoing batch production of industrial cultured diamonds on a volume basis. Upon completion of the development phase, we anticipate we will need to relocate because we believe we will need approximately 10,000 square feet to house our employees and production machines.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

We have generated no revenues since inception.

For the three months ended December 31, 2018, we incurred \$166,500 in operating expenses, comprised of \$12,905 of rent - related parties and \$153,595 in general and administrative expenses. For the three months ended December 31, 2017, we incurred \$86,856 in operating expenses, comprised of \$32,369 of rent and \$54,487 in general and administrative expenses.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

We have generated no revenues since inception.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2018, we incurred \$230,137 in operating expenses, comprised of \$30,000 of rent – related parties and \$200,137 in general and administrative expenses. For the nine months ended December 31, 2017, we incurred \$210,117 in operating expenses, comprised of \$63,016 of rent – related parties and \$147,101 in general and administrative expenses.

The following table provides selected financial data about our company as of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018.

| Balance Sheet Data | December 31, 2018 | March 31, 2018 |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | \$ - | \$ 16,927 |
| Total Assets | \$ 80,882 | \$ 91,269 |
| Total Liabilities | \$ 514,880 | \$ 313,510 |
| Shareholders' Deficit | \$ (433,998) | \$ (222,241) |

GOING CONCERN

Although we have recognized some nominal amount of revenues since inception, we are still devoting substantially all of our efforts on establishing the business and, therefore, still qualifies as a development stage company. From inception to December 31, 2018, the Company had accumulated losses of \$3,467,116. Our independent public accounting firm included an explanatory paragraph in their report on the accompanying financial statements regarding concerns about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our financial statements contain additional note disclosures describing the circumstances that lead to this disclosure by our independent public accounting firm. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability or classification of asset-carrying amounts or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 2018, we had a cash balance of \$0. Our expenditures over the next 12 months are expected to be approximately \$60,000, unless we raise \$3,000,000 to fund our 12-month plan of operation.

We must raise approximately \$3,000,000, to complete our plan of operation for the next 12 months. Additionally, we anticipate spending an additional \$60,000 on general and administration expenses and complying with reporting obligations, and general administrative costs. Additional funding will likely come from equity financing from the sale of our common stock, if we are able to sell such stock. If we are successful in completing an equity financing, existing stockholders will experience dilution of their interest in our Company. We do not have any financing arranged and we cannot provide investors with any assurance that we will be able to raise sufficient funding from the sale of our common stock to fund our plan of operation. In the absence of such financing, our business will fail.

There are no assurances that we will be able to achieve further sales of our common stock or any other form of additional financing. If we are unable to achieve the financing necessary to continue our plan of operations, then we will not be able to continue our business and our business will fail.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements including arrangements that would affect our liquidity, capital resources, market risk support and credit risk support or other benefits.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The Company's unaudited interim financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") for the interim financial information, and with the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. The unaudited interim financial statements furnished reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim period presented. Unaudited interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full fiscal year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 and notes thereto contained in the information filed as part of the Company's Form 10-K, which was filed on December 4, 2018.

The financial statements include all accounts of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 and for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

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.

The Company's significant estimates include the fair value of financial instruments; the carrying value and recoverability of long-lived assets, including the values assigned to and the estimated useful lives of property and equipment and patent; expected term of share options and similar instruments, expected volatility of the entity's common shares and the method used to estimate it, expected annual rate of quarterly dividends, and risk free rate(s); income tax rate, income tax provision and valuation allowance of deferred tax assets; and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Those significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to those estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly reviews its estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such reviews, if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly.

Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and has adopted paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification are described below:

| | |
|---------|---|
| Level 1 | Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. |
| Level 2 | Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. |
| Level 3 | Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data. |

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, and prepayments and other current assets, approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of the instrument.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

It is not, however, practical to determine the fair value of advances from stockholder, if any, due to their related party nature.

Carrying Value, Recoverability and Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company has adopted paragraph 360-10-35-17 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which include property and equipment, and patent, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company considers the following to be some examples of important indicators that may trigger an impairment review: (i) significant under-performance or losses of assets relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (ii) significant changes in the manner or use of assets or in the Company's overall strategy with respect to the manner or use of the acquired assets or changes in the Company's overall business strategy; (iii) significant negative industry or economic trends; (iv) increased competitive pressures; and (v) regulatory changes. The Company evaluates acquired assets for potential impairment indicators at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of such events.

The impairment charges, if any, is included in operating expenses in the accompanying statements of operations.

Fiscal Year End

The Company elected March 31st as its fiscal year ending date.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. The Company did not have cash equivalent as of December 31, 2018.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Expenditures for major additions and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation of property and equipment is computed by the straight-line method (after taking into account their respective estimated residual values) over the assets estimated useful life of five (5) to seven (7) years. Upon sale or retirement of property and equipment, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in the statements of operations.

Patent

The Company follows the guidelines as set out in paragraph 350-30-25-3 and paragraph 350-30-35-6 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for patent. For acquired patents the Company records the costs to acquire patents as patent and amortizes the patent acquisition cost over its remaining legal life, or estimated useful life, or the term of the contract, whichever is shorter. For internal developed patents, all costs incurred to the point when a patent application is to be filed are expended as incurred as research and development expense; patent application costs, generally legal costs, thereafter incurred are capitalized, which are to be amortized once the patents are granted or expended if the patent application is rejected. The Company amortizes the internal developed patents over the shorter of the expected useful lives or the legal lives of the patents, which are generally 17 to 20 years for domestic patents and 5 to 20 years for foreign patents from the date when the patents are granted. The costs of defending and maintaining patents are expended as incurred. Upon becoming fully amortized, the related cost and accumulated amortization are removed from the accounts.

Related Parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to section 850-10-20 the related parties include a) affiliates of the Company; b) entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of section 825-10-15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c) trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d) principal owners of the Company; e) management of the Company; f) other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g) other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a) the nature of the relationship(s) involved; b. a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c) the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and d. amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time, that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Company applies paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

The Company will derive its revenue from sales contracts with customers with revenues being generated upon the shipment of products upon commencing operations. Persuasive evidence of an arrangement is demonstrated via invoice, product delivery is evidenced by warehouse shipping log as well as a signed bill of lading from the trucking company or third party carrier and title transfers upon shipment, based on free on board ("FOB") warehouse ; the sales price to the customer is fixed upon acceptance of the purchase order and there is no separate sales rebate, discount, or volume incentive.

Equity Instruments Issued to Parties Other Than Employees for Acquiring Goods or Services

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to parties other than employees for acquiring goods or services under guidance of Sub-topic 505-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Sub-topic 505-50").

Pursuant to ASC Section 505-50-30, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date used to determine the fair value of the equity instrument issued is the earlier of the date on which the performance is complete or the date on which it is probable that performance will occur. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the use of share prices established in the Company's most recent private placement memorandum ("PPM"), or weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.

The fair value of share options and similar instruments is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The ranges of assumptions for inputs are as follows:

- Expected term of share options and similar instruments: Pursuant to Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(i) of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification the expected term of share options and similar instruments represents the period of time the options and similar instruments are expected to be outstanding taking into consideration of the contractual term of the instruments and holder's expected exercise behavior into the fair value (or calculated value) of the instruments. The Company uses historical data to estimate holder's expected exercise behavior. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the contractual term of the share options and similar instruments is used as the expected term of share options and similar instruments as the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.
- Expected volatility of the entity's shares and the method used to estimate it. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(ii) a thinly-traded or nonpublic entity that uses the calculated value method shall disclose the reasons why it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the expected volatility of its share price, the appropriate industry sector index that it has selected, the reasons for selecting that particular index, and how it has calculated historical volatility using that index. The Company uses the average historical volatility of the comparable companies over the expected contractual life of the share options or similar instruments as its expected volatility. If shares of a company are thinly traded the use of weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as the volatility calculation using daily observations for such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.
- Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends. An entity that uses a method that employs different dividend rates during the contractual term shall disclose the range of expected dividends used and the weighted-average expected dividends. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.
- Risk-free rate(s). An entity that uses a method that employs different risk-free rates shall disclose the range of risk-free rates used. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-25-7, if fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (no specific performance is required by the grantee to retain those equity instruments), then, because of the elimination of any obligation on the part of the counterparty to earn the equity instruments, a measurement date has been reached. A grantor shall recognize the equity instruments when they are issued (in most cases, when the agreement is entered into). Whether the corresponding cost is an immediate expense or a prepaid asset (or whether the debit should be characterized as contra-equity under the requirements of paragraph 505-50-45-1) depends on the specific facts and circumstances. Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-45-1, a grantor may conclude that an asset (other than a note or a receivable) has been received in return for fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (and no specific performance is required by the grantee in order to retain those equity instruments). Such an asset shall not be displayed as contra-equity by the grantor of the equity instruments. The transferability (or lack thereof) of the equity instruments shall not affect the balance sheet display of the asset. This guidance is limited to transactions in which equity instruments are transferred to other than employees in exchange for goods or services. Section 505-50-30 provides guidance on the determination of the measurement date for transactions that are within the scope of this Subtopic.

Pursuant to Paragraphs 505-50-25-8 and 505-50-25-9, an entity may grant fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are exercisable by the grantee only after a specified period of time if the terms of the agreement provide for earlier exercisability if the grantee achieves specified performance conditions. Any measured cost of the transaction shall be recognized in the same period(s) and in the same manner as if the entity had paid cash for the goods or services or used cash rebates as a sales discount instead of paying with, or using, the equity instruments. A recognized asset, expense, or sales discount shall not be reversed if a share option and similar instrument that the counterparty has the right to exercise expires unexercised.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-30-S99-1, if the Company receives a right to receive future services in exchange for unvested, forfeitable equity instruments, those equity instruments are treated as unissued for accounting purposes until the future services are received (that is, the instruments are not considered issued until they vest). Consequently, there would be no recognition at the measurement date and no entry should be recorded.

Income Tax Provision

The Company follows paragraph 740-10-30-2 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted the provisions of paragraph 740-10-25-13 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under paragraph 740-10-25-13, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of paragraph 740-10-25-13.

The estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities are reported in the accompanying balance sheets, as well as tax credit carry-backs and carry-forwards. The Company periodically reviews the recoverability of deferred tax assets recorded on its balance sheets and provides valuation allowances as management deems necessary.

Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged upon an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In addition, the Company operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. If actual taxable income by tax jurisdiction varies from estimates, additional allowances or reversals of reserves may be necessary.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company did not take any uncertain tax positions and had no adjustments to its income tax liabilities or benefits pursuant to the provisions of Section 740-10-25 for the interim period ended December 31, 2015 or 2014.

Limitation on Utilization of NOLs due to Change in Control

Pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code Section 382 ("Section 382"), certain ownership changes may subject the NOL's to annual limitations which could reduce or defer the NOL. Section 382 imposes limitations on a corporation's ability to utilize NOLs if it experiences an "ownership change." In general terms, an ownership change may result from transactions increasing the ownership of certain stockholders in the stock of a corporation by more than 50 percentage points over a three-year period. In the event of an ownership change, utilization of the NOLs would be subject to an annual limitation under Section 382 determined by multiplying the value of its stock at the time of the ownership change by the applicable long-term tax-exempt rate. Any unused annual limitation may be carried over to later years. The imposition of this limitation on its ability to use the NOLs to offset future taxable income could cause the Company to pay U.S. federal income taxes earlier than if such limitation were not in effect and could cause such NOLs to expire unused, reducing or eliminating the benefit of such NOLs.

Net Income (Loss) per Common Share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period to reflect the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through stock options and warrants .

Cash Flows Reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification .

Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued . Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the FASB issued an ASU which amends the guidance for revenue recognition. This amendment contains principles that will require an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods and services to customers at an amount that an entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for goods or services. The amendment sets forth a new revenue recognition model that requires identifying the contract, identifying the performance obligations and recognizing the revenue upon satisfaction of performance obligations. In August 2015, the FASB issued an additional ASU that deferred the effective date of the new revenue standard for public entities to periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted but not earlier than the original effective date of periods beginning after December 15, 2016. There have also been various additional ASUs issued by the FASB in 2016 that further amend this new revenue standard. The updated standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company adopted these standards on April 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method. The Company has generated no revenue to date.

Cash Flow Classification - In August 2016, the FASB issued an ASU which provides amended guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows, including related to debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance and distributions received from equity method investees. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those years, and early adoption is permitted. This amended guidance must be applied retrospectively to all periods presented but may be applied prospectively if retrospective application would be impracticable. The Company adopted this update effective April 1, 2018 using the retrospective method. The new standard did not have a material impact on the Condensed Financial Statements.

Goodwill Impairment - In January 2017, the FASB issued an ASU which removes the requirement to compare the implied fair value of goodwill with its carrying amount as part of step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. As a result, under the standards update, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount and should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value; however, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company adopted this update effective April 1, 2018. The new standard did not have an impact on the Condensed Financial Statements.

Definition of a Business - In January 2017, the FASB issued an ASU to clarify the definition of a business. The definition of a business affects many areas of accounting including acquisitions, disposals, goodwill, and consolidation. The amendments are intended to help companies and other organizations evaluate whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The amendments provide a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities is a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. The Company adopted this update effective April 1, 2018. The new standard did not have an impact on the Condensed Financial Statements.

Stock-Based Compensation - In May 2017, the FASB issued an ASU to clarify when modification accounting should be applied for changes to the terms or conditions of share-based payment awards. The amendments clarify that modification accounting guidance should only be applied if there is a change to the value, vesting conditions, or award classification and would not be required if the changes are considered non-substantive. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. The Company adopted this update effective April 1, 2018. The new standard did not have an impact on the Condensed Financial Statements.

Recent Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued an ASU which amends the guidance for leases. This standard contains principles that will require an entity to recognize most leases on the balance sheet by recording a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, unless the lease is a short-term lease that has an accounting lease term of twelve months or less. The standard also contains other changes to the current lease guidance that may result in changes to how entities determine which contractual arrangements qualify as a lease, the accounting for executory costs, such as property taxes and insurance, as well as which lease origination costs will be capitalizable. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those years. Early adoption of this standard is permitted. The standard allows the use of the modified retrospective transition method, whereby the new guidance will be applied at the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements of the period of adoption. The modified retrospective transition approach includes certain practical expedients that entities may elect to apply in transition. In July 2018, the FASB amended ASC 842 to provide another transition method, allowing a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings during the period of adoption. The Company has implemented a new software solution to improve the process of tracking and accounting for leases under the current and new standards. The Company will adopt this standard effective April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective transition method which does not require adjustments to comparative periods or require modified disclosures for those periods. The Company expects to elect the transition relief practical expedients. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact on its Condensed Financial Statements. The Company currently does not expect the adoption of ASC 842 to have a material impact on the Statement of Operations or Statement of Cash Flows. The recording of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities is expected to have a material impact on the Company's Condensed Balance Sheet.

Fair Value Measurement - In August 2018, the FASB issued an ASU that is intended to improve the effectiveness of disclosures in notes to financial statements. The standard removes, modifies and adds certain disclosure requirements related to fair value measurements. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The standard requires the use of the retrospective transition method for specific amendments within the ASU and the prospective treatment of other amendments. Early adoption is permitted. The Company will early adopt this ASU, effective for the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending March 31, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on the Condensed Financial Statements.

With the exception of the pronouncements described above, there have been no new accounting pronouncements issued or adopted since the filing of the Fiscal 2018 Form 10-K that have significance, or potential significance, to the Condensed Financial Statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

As a smaller reporting company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act), we are not required to provide the information called for by this Item 3.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.**DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer are responsible for conducting an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this report. Disclosure controls and procedures means that the material information required to be included in our Securities and Exchange Commission reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms relating to our company, including any consolidating subsidiaries, and was made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period when this report was being prepared. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded as of the evaluation date that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of June 30, 2018.

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Company is not currently subject to any legal proceedings. From time to time, the Company may become subject to litigation or proceedings in connection with its business, as either a plaintiff or defendant. There are no such pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party that, in the opinion of management, is likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

As a smaller reporting company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act), we are not required to provide the information called for by this Item 1A.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

(a) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation SK

| Exhibit | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <u>3.1</u> | Articles of Incorporation (1) |
| <u>3.2</u> | Bylaws (1) |
| <u>31.2</u> | Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| <u>32.1</u> | Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 101.INS * | XBRL Instance Document |
| 101.SCH * | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document |
| 101.CAL * | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document |
| 101.DEF * | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document |
| 101.LAB * | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document |
| 101.PRE * | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document |

* XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

(1) Filed and incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-151339), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 2, 2008.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CENTAURUS DIAMOND TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Name of Registrant)

Date: February 21, 2019

By: /s/ Chaslav Radovich

Name: Chaslav Radovich

Title: President and Director

(principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)

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(1) Filed and incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-151339), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 2, 2008.

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF CENTAURUS DIAMOND TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

I, Chaslav Radovich, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 21, 2019

By: /s/ Chaslav Radovich
Chaslav Radovich
President and Director (principal executive officer,
principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER OF CENTAURUS DIAMOND TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

I, Chaslav Radovich, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 21, 2019

By: /s/ Chaslav Radovich
Chaslav Radovich
President and Director (principal executive officer,
principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)

SECTION 906 CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER OF CENTAURUS DIAMOND TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

In connection with the accompanying Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc. for the quarter ended December 31, 2018, the undersigned, Chaslav Radovich, President and Director of Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc., does hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2015 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) the information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2015 fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Centaurus Diamond Technologies, Inc.

Date: February 21, 2019

By: /s/ Chaslav Radovich

Chaslav Radovich
President and Director (principal executive officer,
principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)
