

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

**FORM C
UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

(Mark one.)

- ☒ Form C: Offering Statement
☐ Form C-U: Progress Update
☐ Form C/A: Amendment to Offering Statement
 ☐ Check box if Amendment is material and investors must reconfirm within five business days.
☐ Form C-AR: Annual Report
☐ Form C-AR/A: Amendment to Annual Report
☐ Form C-TR: Termination of Reporting

Name of issuer

Kriya, Inc

Legal status of issuer

Form

Corporation

Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization

Delaware

Date of organization

August 30, 2016

Physical address of issuer

55 E 3rd Avenue, 55 E 3rd Avenue, San Mateo, CA 94401

Website of issuer

<https://kriya.ai>

Name of intermediary through which the offering will be conducted

SI Securities, LLC

CIK number of intermediary

0001603038

SEC file number of intermediary

008-69440

CRD number, if applicable, of intermediary

170937

Amount of compensation to be paid to the intermediary, whether as a dollar amount or a percentage of the offering amount, or a good faith estimate if the exact amount is not available at the time of the filing, for conducting the offering, including the amount of referral and any other fees associated with the offering
7.5% of the amount raised

Any other direct or indirect interest in the issuer held by the intermediary, or any arrangement for the intermediary to acquire such an interest

SI Securities will receive equity compensation equal to 5% of the number of securities sold.

Type of security offered

Crowd Notes

Target number of securities to be offered

N/A

Price (or method for determining price)

N/A

Target offering amount

\$25,000

Oversubscriptions accepted:

☒ Yes

☐ No

Oversubscriptions will be allocated:

☐ Pro-rata basis

☒ First-come, first-served basis

☐ Other:

Maximum offering amount (if different from target offering amount)

\$1,070,000

Deadline to reach the target offering amount

September 10, 2017

NOTE: If the sum of the investment commitments does not equal or exceed the target offering amount at the offering deadline, no securities will be sold in the offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned.

Current number of employees

2

The jurisdictions in which the issuer intends to offer the securities:

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District Of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, U.S., Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands

**OFFERING MEMORANDUM PART II OF OFFERING STATEMENT
(EXHIBIT A TO FORM C)
September 10, 2017**

Kriya, Inc



Up to \$1,070,000 of Crowd Notes

Kriya Inc. ("Kriya", the "Company," "we," "us", or "our"), is offering up to \$1,070,000 worth of Crowd Notes of the Company (the "Securities"). Purchasers of Securities are sometimes referred to herein as "Purchasers". The minimum target offering is \$25,000 (the "Target Amount"). This offering is being conducted on a best efforts basis and the Company must reach its Target Amount of \$25,000 by September 10, 2017. The Company is making concurrent offerings under both Regulation CF and Regulation D (the "Combined Offerings"). Unless the Company raises at least the Target Amount of \$25,000 under the Regulation CF offering and a total of \$250,000 under the Combined Offerings (the "Closing Amount") by September 10, 2017, no securities will be sold in this offering, investment commitments will be cancelled, and committed funds will be returned. If the Company reaches its Closing Amount prior to September 10, 2017, the Company may conduct the first of multiple closings, provided that the offering has been posted for 21 days and that investors who have committed funds will be provided notice five business days prior to the close.

A crowdfunding investment involves risk. You should not invest any funds in this offering unless you can afford to lose your entire investment.

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the issuer and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. These securities have not been recommended or approved by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, these authorities have not passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not pass upon the merits of any securities offered or the terms of the offering, nor does it pass upon the accuracy or completeness of any offering document or literature.

These securities are offered under an exemption from registration; however, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not made an independent determination that these securities are exempt from registration.

This disclosure document contains forward-looking statements and information relating to, among other things, the company, its business plan and strategy, and its industry. These forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of, assumptions made by, and information currently available to the company's management. When used in this disclosure document and the Company offering materials, the words "estimate", "project", "believe", "anticipate", "intend", "expect", and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect management's current views with respect to future events and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause the company's action results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after such state or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

The Company has certified that all of the following statements are TRUE for the Company in connection with this Offering:

- (1) Is organized under, and subject to, the laws of a State or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- (2) Is not subject to the requirement to file reports pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d));
- (3) Is not an investment company, as defined in section 3 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-3), or excluded from the definition of investment company by section 3(b) or section 3(c) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 80a-3(b) or 80a-3(c));
- (4) Is not ineligible to offer or sell securities in reliance on section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. 77d(a)(6)) as a result of a disqualification as specified in § 227.503(a);
- (5) Has filed with the Commission and provided to investors, to the extent required, any ongoing annual reports required by law during the two years immediately preceding the filing of this Form C; and
- (6) Has a specific business plan, which is not to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies.

ONGOING REPORTING

The Company will file a report electronically with the Securities & Exchange Commission annually and post the report on its website, no later than April 30, 2018.

Once posted, the annual report may be found on the Company's website at: <https://kriya.ai>

The Company must continue to comply with the ongoing reporting requirements until:

- (1) the Company is required to file reports under Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act;
- (2) the Company has filed at least three annual reports pursuant to Regulation CF;
- (3) the Company has filed at least one annual report pursuant to Regulation CF and has fewer than 300 holders of record and has total assets that do not exceed \$10,000,000;
- (4) the Company or another party repurchases all of the securities issued in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act, including any payment in full of debt securities or any complete redemption of redeemable securities; or
- (5) the Company liquidates or dissolves its business in accordance with state law.

UPDATES

Updates on the status of this offering may be found at: <https://www.seedinvest.com/Kriya>

About this Form C

You should rely only on the information contained in this Form C. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this Form C. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy the Securities only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. You should assume that the information contained in this Form C is accurate only as of the date of this Form C, regardless of the time of delivery of this Form C or of any sale of Securities. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects may have changed since that date.

Statements contained herein as to the content of any agreements or other document are summaries and, therefore, are necessarily selective and incomplete and are qualified in their entirety by the actual agreements or other documents. The Company will provide the opportunity to ask questions of and receive answers from the Company's management concerning terms and conditions of the Offering, the Company or any other relevant matters and any additional reasonable information to any prospective Purchaser prior to the consummation of the sale of the Securities.

This Form C does not purport to contain all of the information that may be required to evaluate the Offering and any recipient hereof should conduct its own independent analysis. The statements of the Company contained herein are based on information believed to be reliable. No warranty can be made as to the accuracy of such information or that circumstances have not changed since the date of this Form C. The Company does not expect to update or otherwise revise this Form C or other materials supplied herewith. The delivery of this Form C at any time does not imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Form C. This Form C is submitted in connection with the Offering described herein and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose.

SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by more detailed information that may appear elsewhere in this Form C and the Exhibits hereto. Each prospective Purchaser is urged to read this Form C and the Exhibits hereto in their entirety.

Kriya, Inc (the "Company") is a Delaware Corporation, formed on August 30, 2016. The Company was formerly known as Goomp Inc and the company doesn't conduct business under this name.

The Company is located at 55 E 3rd Avenue, 55 E 3rd Avenue, San Mateo, CA 94401.

The Company's website is <https://kriya.ai>.

A description of our products as well as our services, process, and business plan can be found on the company's profile page on SeedInvest under <https://www.seedinvest.com/Kriya> and is attached as Exhibit C to the Form C of which this Offering Memorandum forms a part.

The Business

We are the artificial intelligence powered messaging platform where companies hire machine vetted talent that works per project, in real-time. We charge a fee margin for every milestone in the project for both clients and the talent.

The Business Plan

The company's AI powered real-time hiring and project management platform lets companies and individuals instantly connect with vetted talent that work by the projects.

RISK FACTORS

The SEC requires the company to identify risks that are specific to its business and its financial condition. The company is still subject to all the same risks that all companies in its business, and all companies in the economy, are exposed to. These include risks relating to economic downturns, political and economic events and technological developments (such as hacking and the ability to prevent hacking). Additionally, early-stage companies are inherently more risky than more developed companies. You should consider general risks as well as specific risks when deciding whether to invest.

Risks Related to the Company's Business and Industry

We have a limited operating history upon which you can evaluate our performance, and accordingly, our

prospects must be considered in light of the risks that any new company encounters.

We were incorporated under the laws of Delaware on August 30, 2016. Accordingly, we have no history upon which an evaluation of our prospects and future performance can be made. Our proposed operations are subject to all business risks associated with new enterprises. The likelihood of our creation of a viable business must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications, and delays frequently encountered in connection with the inception of a business, operation in a competitive industry, and the continued development of advertising, promotions, and a corresponding client base. We anticipate that our operating expenses will increase for the near future. There can be no assurances that we will ever operate profitably. You should consider the Company's business, operations and prospects in light of the risks, expenses and challenges faced as an early-stage company.

The development and commercialization of our products and services is highly competitive.

We face competition with respect to any products and services that we may seek to develop or commercialize in the future. Our competitors include major companies worldwide, including well-known global companies like LinkedIn. Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technical and human resources than we have and superior expertise in research and development and marketing approved products and thus may be better equipped than us to develop and commercialize them.

We have a small management team. We depend on the skills and experience of a small management team. If the company is not able to call upon any of these people for any reason, its operations and development could be harmed.

We will depend on revenue from our software product. We will only succeed (and you will only make money) if there is sufficient demand for our service and product or, people think it's better than the competition's product, and we have priced our service and product at a level that allows us to make a profit and still attract business. We are vulnerable in general to any developments that affect our industry, and particularly vulnerable to any developments that affect the AI freelance platforms with which we do business.

We may plan to implement new lines of business or offer new products and services within existing lines of business.

There are substantial risks and uncertainties associated with these efforts, particularly in instances where the markets are not fully developed. In developing and marketing new lines of business and/or new products and services, we may invest significant time and resources. Initial timetables for the introduction and development of new lines of business and/or new products or services may not be achieved and price and profitability targets may not prove feasible. We may not be successful in introducing new products and services in response to industry trends or developments in technology, or those new products may not achieve market acceptance. As a result, we could lose business, be forced to price products and services on less advantageous terms to retain or attract clients, or be subject to cost increases. As a result, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

Through our operations, we collect and store certain personal information that our customers provide to purchase products services, enroll in promotional programs, register on our web site, or otherwise communicate and interact with us.

We may share information about such persons with vendors that assist with certain aspects of our business. Security could be compromised and confidential customer or business information misappropriated. Loss of customer or business information could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation, and expose us to claims from customers, financial institutions, payment card associations and other persons, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, compliance with tougher privacy and information security laws and standards may result in significant expense due to increased investment in technology and the development of new operational processes.

The Company's success depends on the experience and skill of the board of directors, its executive officers and key employees.

In particular, the Company is dependent on Ravi Vadrevu and Gregory Wisenberg who are employees since August 31st, 2016 and February 13th, 2017 of the Company. The Company has or intends to enter into employment agreements with Ravi Vadrevu and Gregory Wisenberg although there can be no assurance that it will do so or that they will continue to be employed by the Company for a particular period of time. The loss of Ravi Vadrevu and

Gregory Wisenberg or any member of the board of directors or executive officer could harm the Company's business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

The amount of capital the Company is attempting to raise in this offering is not enough to sustain the Company's current business plan.

In order to achieve the Company's near and long-term goals, the Company will need to procure funds in addition to the amount raised in the offering. There is no guarantee the Company will be able to raise such funds on acceptable terms or at all. If we are not able to raise sufficient capital in the future, we will not be able to execute our business plan, our continued operations will be in jeopardy and we may be forced to cease operations and sell or otherwise transfer all or substantially all of our remaining assets, which could cause a Purchaser to lose all or a portion of his or her investment.

Although dependent on certain key personnel, the Company does not have any key man life insurance policies on any such people.

The Company is dependent on Ravi Vadrevu and Gregory Wisenberg in order to conduct its operations and execute its business plan, however, the Company has not purchased any insurance policies with respect to those individuals in the event of their death or disability. Therefore, in any of Ravi Vadrevu and Gregory Wisenberg die or become disabled, the Company will not receive any compensation to assist with such person's absence. The loss of such person could negatively affect the Company and its operations.

The proceeds from the Offering are necessary to the Company's operations.

Without the proceeds of the Offering, the Company will not be able to sustain its operations. The Company does not have adequate alternative sources of capital and therefore, is entirely dependent on this Offering. If the Company has misjudged the amount of capital it needs or needs additional capital in the future, it may not be able to obtain such capital and would not be able to continue operations. This provides the Company with very little financial flexibility to adapt to the market and industry in which it operates. This lack of capital and flexibility could harm the Company and cause a Purchaser to lose all or a portion of his or her investment.

We are subject to income taxes as well as non-income based taxes, such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, net worth, property and goods and services taxes, in the US.

Significant judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe that our tax estimates are reasonable: (i) there is no assurance that the final determination of tax audits or tax disputes will not be different from what is reflected in our income tax provisions, expense amounts for non-income based taxes and accruals and (ii) any material differences could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations in the period or periods for which determination is made.

We are not subject to Sarbanes-Oxley regulations and lack the financial controls and safeguards required of public companies.

We do not have the internal infrastructure necessary, and are not required, to complete an attestation about our financial controls that would be required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. There can be no assurance that there are no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the quality of our financial controls. We expect to incur additional expenses and diversion of management's time if and when it becomes necessary to perform the system and process evaluation, testing and remediation required in order to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements.

Changes in employment laws or regulation could harm our performance.

Various federal and state labor laws govern our relationship with our employees and affect operating costs. These laws include minimum wage requirements, overtime pay, healthcare reform and the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, unemployment tax rates, workers' compensation rates, citizenship requirements, union membership and sales taxes. A number of factors could adversely affect our operating results, including additional government-imposed increases in minimum wages, overtime pay, paid leaves of absence and mandated health benefits, mandated training for employees, increased tax reporting and tax payment changing regulations from the National Labor Relations Board and increased employee litigation including claims relating to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Maintaining, extending and expanding our reputation and brand image are essential to our business success.

We seek to maintain, extend, and expand our brand image through marketing investments, including advertising and consumer promotions, and product innovation. Increasing attention on marketing could adversely affect our brand image. It could also lead to stricter regulations and greater scrutiny of marketing practices. Existing or increased legal or regulatory restrictions on our advertising, consumer promotions and marketing, or our response to those restrictions, could limit our efforts to maintain, extend and expand our brands. Moreover, adverse publicity about regulatory or legal action against us could damage our reputation and brand image, undermine our customers' confidence and reduce long-term demand for our products, even if the regulatory or legal action is unfounded or not material to our operations.

In addition, our success in maintaining, extending, and expanding our brand image depends on our ability to adapt to a rapidly changing media environment. We increasingly rely on social media and online dissemination of advertising campaigns. The growing use of social and digital media increases the speed and extent that information or misinformation and opinions can be shared. Negative posts or comments about us, our brands or our products on social or digital media, whether or not valid, could seriously damage our brands and reputation. If we do not establish, maintain, extend and expand our brand image, then our product sales, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We must correctly predict, identify, and interpret changes in consumer preferences and demand, offer new products to meet those changes, and respond to competitive innovation.

Consumer preferences our products change continually. Our success depends on our ability to predict, identify, and interpret the tastes and habits of consumers and to offer products that appeal to consumer preferences. If we do not offer products that appeal to consumers, our sales and market share will decrease. We must distinguish between short-term fads, mid-term trends, and long-term changes in consumer preferences. If we do not accurately predict which shifts in consumer preferences will be long-term, or if we fail to introduce new and improved products to satisfy those preferences, our sales could decline. In addition, because of our varied customer base, we must offer an array of products that satisfy the broad spectrum of consumer preferences. If we fail to expand our product offerings successfully across product categories, or if we do not rapidly develop products in faster growing and more profitable categories, demand for our products could decrease, which could materially and adversely affect our product sales, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, achieving growth depends on our successful development, introduction, and marketing of innovative new products and line extensions. Successful innovation depends on our ability to correctly anticipate customer and consumer acceptance, to obtain, protect and maintain necessary intellectual property rights, and to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of others and failure to do so could compromise our competitive position and adversely impact our business.

Fluctuations in the mix of customer demand for our various types of solution offerings could impact our financial performance and ability to forecast performance.

Due to fluctuations in customer needs, changes in customer industries, and general economic conditions, customer demand for the range of our offerings varies from time to time and is not predictable. [give example of volatile product/service line.] In addition, our gross margins vary by customer and by segment and the mix of services provided to our customers could impact our results of operations as certain of our customers and segments have different gross margin profiles. Generally, the profitability of an account increases over time. As a result, the mix of solutions we provide to our customers varies at any given time, both within a quarter and from quarter-to-quarter. These variations in service mix impact gross margins and the predictability of gross margins for any period. You should not rely on the results of any one quarter as an indication of our future performance.

Our operating results may fluctuate due to factors that are difficult to forecast and not within our control.

Our past operating results may not be accurate indicators of future performance, and you should not rely on such results to predict our future performance. Our operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past, and could fluctuate in the future. Factors that may contribute to fluctuations include:

* changes in aggregate capital spending, cyclicalities and other economic conditions, or domestic and international

demand in the industries we serve;

- * our ability to effectively manage our working capital;
- * our ability to satisfy consumer demands in a timely and cost-effective manner;
- * pricing and availability of labor and materials;
- * our inability to adjust certain fixed costs and expenses for changes in demand;
- * shifts in geographic concentration of customers, supplies and labor pools; and
- * seasonal fluctuations in demand and our revenue.

If we fail to attract and retain enough sufficiently trained customer service associates and other personnel to support our operations, our business and results of operations will be seriously harmed.

We rely on customer service associates, and our success depends to a significant extent on our ability to attract, hire, train and retain qualified customer service associates. Companies in our industry, including us, experience high employee attrition. Our attrition rate for our customer service associates who remained with us following a 90-day training and orientation period was on average approximately 5% per month. A significant increase in the attrition rate among our customer service associates could decrease our operating efficiency and productivity. Our failure to attract, train and retain customer service associates with the qualifications necessary to fulfill the needs of our existing and future clients would seriously harm our business and results of operations.

Our ability to sell our products and services is dependent on the quality of our technical support services, and our failure to offer high quality technical support services would have a material adverse effect on our sales and results of operations.

Once our products are deployed within our end-customers' operations, end-customers depend on our technical support services to resolve any issues relating to these products. If we do not effectively assist our customers in deploying these products, succeed in helping our customers quickly resolve post-deployment issues, and provide effective ongoing support, our ability to sell additional products and services to existing customers would be adversely affected and our reputation with potential customers could be damaged. As a result, our failure to maintain high quality support services would have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We may be adversely affected by cyclical, volatility or an extended downturn in the United States or worldwide economy, or in or related to the industries we serve.

Our revenues are generated primarily from servicing customers seeking to hire qualified professionals in the technology industry. Demand for these professionals tends to be tied to economic and business cycles. Increases in the unemployment rate, specifically in the technology and other vertical industries we serve, cyclical, volatility or an extended downturn in the economy could cause our revenues to decline. Therefore, our operating results, business and financial condition could be significantly harmed by an extended economic downturn or future downturns, especially in regions or industries where our operations are heavily concentrated. Further, we may face increased pricing pressures during such periods as customers seek to use lower cost or fee services, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to rapid technological change and dependence on new product development.

Our industry is characterized by rapid and significant technological developments, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, continually evolving business expectations and swift changes. To compete effectively in such markets, we must continually improve and enhance its products and services and develop new technologies and services that incorporate technological advances, satisfy increasing customer expectations and compete effectively on the basis of performance and price. Our success will also depend substantially upon our ability to anticipate, and to adapt our products and services to our collaborative partner's preferences. There can be no assurance that technological developments will not render some of our products and services obsolete, or that we will be able to respond with improved or new products, services, and technology that satisfy evolving customers' expectations. Failure to acquire, develop or introduce new products, services, and enhancements in a timely manner could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Also, to the extent one or more of our competitors introduces products and services that better address a customer's needs, our business would be adversely affected.

Failure to obtain new clients or renew client contracts on favorable terms could adversely affect results of operations.

We may face pricing pressure in obtaining and retaining our clients. Our clients may be able to seek price reductions from us when they renew a contract, when a contract is extended, or when the client's business has significant volume changes. They may also reduce services if they decide to move services in-house. On some occasions, this pricing pressure results in lower revenue from a client than we had anticipated based on our previous agreement with that client. This reduction in revenue could result in an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Further, failure to renew client contracts on favorable terms could have an adverse effect on our business. Our contracts with clients generally run for several years and include liquidated damage provisions that provide for early termination fees. Terms are generally renegotiated prior to the end of a contract's term. If we are not successful in achieving a high rate of contract renewals on favorable terms, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We may rely on subcontractors and partners to provide customers with a single-source solution or we may serve as a subcontractor to a third party prime contractor.

From time to time, we may engage subcontractors, teaming partners or other third parties to provide our customers with a single-source solution for a broader range of service needs. Similarly, we are and may in the future be engaged as a subcontractor to a third party prime contractor. Subcontracting arrangements pose unique risks to us because we do not have control over the customer relationship, and our ability to generate revenue under the subcontract is dependent on the prime contractor, its performance and relationship with the customer and its relationship with us. While we believe that we perform appropriate due diligence on our prime contractors, subcontractors and teaming partners and that we take adequate measures to ensure that they comply with the appropriate laws and regulations, we cannot guarantee that those parties will comply with the terms set forth in their agreements with us (or in the case of a prime contractor, their agreement with the customer), or that they will be reasonable in construing their contractual rights and obligations, always act appropriately in dealing with us or customers, provide adequate service, or remain in compliance with the relevant laws, rules or regulations. We may have disputes with our prime contractors, subcontractors, teaming partners or other third parties arising from the quality and timeliness of work being performed, customer concerns, contractual interpretations or other matters. We may be exposed to liability if we lose or terminate a subcontractor or teaming partner due to a dispute, and subsequently have difficulty engaging an appropriate replacement or otherwise performing their functions in-house, such that we fail to fulfill our contractual obligations to our customer. In the event a prime contract, under which we serve as a subcontractor, is terminated, whether for non-performance by the prime contractor or otherwise, then our subcontract will similarly terminate and we could face contractual liability and the resulting contract loss could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The Company could be negatively impacted if found to have infringed on intellectual property rights.

Technology companies, including many of the Company's competitors, frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of patent infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. In addition, patent holding companies seek to monetize patents they have purchased or otherwise obtained. As the Company grows, the intellectual property rights claims against it will likely increase. The Company intends to vigorously defend infringement actions in court and before the U.S. International Trade Commission. The plaintiffs in these actions frequently seek injunctions and substantial damages. Regardless of the scope or validity of such patents or other intellectual property rights, or the merits of any claims by potential or actual litigants, the Company may have to engage in protracted litigation. If the Company is found to infringe one or more patents or other intellectual property rights, regardless of whether it can develop non-infringing technology, it may be required to pay substantial damages or royalties to a third-party, or it may be subject to a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting the Company from marketing or selling certain products. In certain cases, the Company may consider the desirability of entering into licensing agreements, although no assurance can be given that such licenses can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur. These licenses may also significantly increase the Company's operating expenses.

Regardless of the merit of particular claims, litigation may be expensive, time-consuming, disruptive to the Company's operations and distracting to management. In recognition of these considerations, the Company may enter into arrangements to settle litigation. If one or more legal matters were resolved against the Company's consolidated financial statements for that reporting period could be materially adversely affected. Further, such an outcome could result in significant compensatory, punitive or trebled monetary damages, disgorgement of revenue

or profits, remedial corporate measures or injunctive relief against the Company that could adversely affect its financial condition and results of operations.

Indemnity provisions in various agreements potentially expose us to substantial liability for intellectual property infringement and other losses.

Our agreements with advertisers, advertising agencies, customers and other third parties may include indemnification provisions under which we agree to indemnify them for losses suffered or incurred as a result of claims of intellectual property infringement, damages caused by us to property or persons, or other liabilities relating to or arising from our products, services or other contractual obligations. The term of these indemnity provisions generally survives termination or expiration of the applicable agreement. Large indemnity payments would harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any type of intellectual property lawsuit, whether initiated by us or a third party, would likely be time consuming and expensive to resolve and would divert management's time and attention.

We must acquire or develop new products, evolve existing ones, address any defects or errors, and adapt to technology change.

Technical developments, client requirements, programming languages, and industry standards change frequently in our markets. As a result, success in current markets and new markets will depend upon our ability to enhance current products, address any product defects or errors, acquire or develop and introduce new products that meet client needs, keep pace with technology changes, respond to competitive products, and achieve market acceptance. Product development requires substantial investments for research, refinement, and testing. We may not have sufficient resources to make necessary product development investments. We may experience technical or other difficulties that will delay or prevent the successful development, introduction, or implementation of new or enhanced products. We may also experience technical or other difficulties in the integration of acquired technologies into our existing platform and applications. Inability to introduce or implement new or enhanced products in a timely manner could result in loss of market share if competitors are able to provide solutions to meet customer needs before we do, give rise to unanticipated expenses related to further development or modification of acquired technologies as a result of integration issues, and adversely affect future performance.

Our failure to deliver high quality server solutions could damage our reputation and diminish demand for our products, and subject us to liability.

Our customers require our products to perform at a high level, contain valuable features and be extremely reliable. The design of our server solutions is sophisticated and complex, and the process for manufacturing, assembling and testing our server solutions is challenging. Occasionally, our design or manufacturing processes may fail to deliver products of the quality that our customers require. For example, a vendor may provide us with a defective component that failed under certain heavy use applications. As a result, our product would need to be repaired. The vendor may agree to pay for the costs of the repairs, but we may incur costs in connection with the recall and diverted resources from other projects. New flaws or limitations in our products may be detected in the future. Part of our strategy is to bring new products to market quickly, and first-generation products may have a higher likelihood of containing undetected flaws. If our customers discover defects or other performance problems with our products, our customers' businesses, and our reputation, may be damaged. Customers may elect to delay or withhold payment for defective or underperforming products, request remedial action, terminate contracts for untimely delivery, or elect not to order additional products. If we do not properly address customer concerns about our products, our reputation and relationships with our customers may be harmed. In addition, we may be subject to product liability claims for a defective product. Any of the foregoing could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Barriers to entry into our industry is relatively low, and industry consolidation may result in increased competition, which could result in a loss of customers or a reduction in revenue.

Some of our competitors have made or may make acquisitions or may enter into partnerships or other strategic relationships to offer more comprehensive services than they individually had offered or achieve greater economies of scale. In addition, new entrants not currently considered to be competitors may enter our market through acquisitions, partnerships or strategic relationships. We expect these trends to continue as companies attempt to strengthen or maintain their market positions. The potential entrants may have competitive advantages over us, such as greater name recognition, longer operating histories, more varied services and larger marketing budgets, as well as greater financial, technical and other resources. The companies resulting from combinations or that expand or

vertically integrate their business to include the market that we address may create more compelling service offerings and may offer greater pricing flexibility than we can or may engage in business practices that make it more difficult for us to compete effectively, including on the basis of price, sales and marketing programs, technology or service functionality. These pressures could result in a substantial loss of our customers or a reduction in our revenue.

Our business could be negatively impacted by cyber security threats, attacks and other disruptions.

Like others in our industry, we continue to face advanced and persistent attacks on our information infrastructure where we manage and store various proprietary information and sensitive/confidential data relating to our operations. These attacks may include sophisticated malware (viruses, worms, and other malicious software programs) and phishing emails that attack our products or otherwise exploit any security vulnerabilities. These intrusions sometimes may be zero-day malware that are difficult to identify because they are not included in the signature set of commercially available antivirus scanning programs. Experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our network security and misappropriate or compromise our confidential information or that of our customers or other third-parties, create system disruptions, or cause shutdowns. Additionally, sophisticated software and applications that we produce or procure from third-parties may contain defects in design or manufacture, including "bugs" and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with the operation of the information infrastructure. A disruption, infiltration or failure of our information infrastructure systems or any of our data centers as a result of software or hardware malfunctions, computer viruses, cyber attacks, employee theft or misuse, power disruptions, natural disasters or accidents could cause breaches of data security, loss of critical data and performance delays, which in turn could adversely affect our business.

If we do not respond to technological changes or upgrade our websites and technology systems, our growth prospects and results of operations could be adversely affected.

To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the functionality and features of our websites and technology infrastructure. As a result, we will need to continue to improve and expand our hosting and network infrastructure and related software capabilities. These improvements may require greater levels of spending than we have experienced in the past. Without such improvements, our operations might suffer from unanticipated system disruptions, slow application performance or unreliable service levels, any of which could negatively affect our reputation and ability to attract and retain customers and contributors. Furthermore, in order to continue to attract and retain new customers, we are likely to incur expenses in connection with continuously updating and improving our user interface and experience. We may face significant delays in introducing new services, products and enhancements. If competitors introduce new products and services using new technologies or if new industry standards and practices emerge, our existing websites and our proprietary technology and systems may become obsolete or less competitive, and our business may be harmed. In addition, the expansion and improvement of our systems and infrastructure may require us to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources, with no assurance that our business will improve.

Risks Related to the Securities

The Crowd Notes will not be freely tradable until one year from the initial purchase date. Although the Crowd Notes may be tradeable under federal securities law, state securities regulations may apply and each Purchaser should consult with his or her attorney.

You should be aware of the long-term nature of this investment. There is not now and likely will not be a public market for the Crowd Notes. Because the Crowd Notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or under the securities laws of any state or non-United States jurisdiction, the Crowd Notes have transfer restrictions and cannot be resold in the United States except pursuant to Rule 501 of Regulation CF. It is not currently contemplated that registration under the Securities Act or other securities laws will be effected. Limitations on the transfer of the Crowd Notes may also adversely affect the price that you might be able to obtain for the Crowd Notes in a private sale. Purchasers should be aware of the long-term nature of their investment in the Company. Each Purchaser in this Offering will be required to represent that it is purchasing the Securities for its own account, for investment purposes and not with a view to resale or distribution thereof.

We are selling convertible notes that will convert into shares or result in payment in limited circumstances, and

in certain circumstances only at the option of the company.

These notes do not have a maturity date and only convert or result in payment in limited circumstances. If there is a merger, buyout or other corporate transaction occurs before a qualified equity financing, investors will receive a payment of the greater of two times their purchase price or the amount of preferred shares they would have been able to purchase using the valuation cap. If there is a qualified equity financing (and only a financing using preferred shares will count for this purpose), the conversion price will be set for conversion into non-voting shares of a to-be-determined class of preferred stock. Investors in the Regulation CF offering will be considered non-major investors under the terms of the notes offered. Only major investors will have their notes converted at this time, notes held by non-major investors will only convert at the sole discretion of the company or in the event of subsequent corporate transaction. Further, the notes convert at a discount of 20%, or based on a valuation cap meaning investors would be rewarded for taking on early risk compared to later investors. But you won't know how much your investment is worth until that happens. The outside investors at the time conversion, if any, might value the company at an amount well below the valuation cap, so you should not view the valuation cap as being an indication of the company's value. Further any interest on the notes is accrued interest, therefore you will not be paid interest payments on these notes. If you choose to invest, you should be prepared that your notes will never convert and will have no value.

It is unclear how the Crowd Note would be interpreted by a court if we were forced into litigation.

We are using Crowd Notes in this offering. Crowd Notes are designed to offer equity in the company at a future date when specified conditions occur. However, it is unclear how a court in Delaware would interpret the provisions of the Crowd Note in relation to our organization as a limited liability company and since the notes set the number of underlying securities an investor is entitled to now, but do not provide for interest or a maturity date and only convert in limited circumstances. Should we be forced to litigate the terms of the Crowd Note, it is possible that a court would not interpret the note as we do, thereby impacting the terms of the investment and possibly providing greater rights to some investors and lesser rights to others.

We have not assessed the tax implications of using the Crowd Note.

The Crowd Note is a type of debt security that does not include a set maturity date. As such, there has been inconsistent treatment under state and federal tax law as to whether the Crowd Note can be considered a debt of the company, or the issuance of equity. Investors should consult their tax advisers.

You may have limited rights.

The company has not yet authorized preferred stock, and there is no way to know what voting rights those securities will have. In addition, as an investor in the Regulation CF offering you will be considered a non-major investor under the terms of the notes offered, and therefore upon any conversion you will receive shares of a Shadow Series with certain limited rights. Shadow Series shareholders may receive a different liquidation preference, may not have voting rights, and will receive quarterly business updates by the company but may be limited in other information and inspection rights. Furthermore, the company has issued and may issue convertible notes to investors outside of this offering. Those notes may convert earlier or under terms more favorable than the Crowd Note.

The reviewing CPA has issued a "going concern" note in the reviewed financials. We may not have enough funds to sustain the business until it becomes profitable. Even if we raise funds through a crowdfunding round, we may not accurately anticipate how quickly we may use the funds and if it is sufficient to bring the business to profitability.

This is a brand-new company. It has a limited operating history, few or no clients. If you are investing in this company, it's because you think this is a good idea, that the management team can execute it better than their competition, that they can price it right and sell it to enough people that the company will succeed.

A majority of the Company is owned by a small number of owners.

Prior to the offering the Company's current owners of 20% or more beneficially own up to 97.0% of the Company. Subject to any fiduciary duties owed to our other owners or investors under Delaware law, these owners may be able to exercise significant influence over matters requiring owner approval, including the election of directors or

managers and approval of significant Company transactions, and will have significant control over the Company's management and policies. Some of these persons may have interests that are different from yours. For example, these owners may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree. The concentration of ownership could delay or prevent a change in control of the Company or otherwise discourage a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of the Company, which in turn could reduce the price potential investors are willing to pay for the Company. In addition, these owners could use their voting influence to maintain the Company's existing management, delay or prevent changes in control of the Company, or support or reject other management and board proposals that are subject to owner approval.

You will be bound by an investment management agreement, which limits your voting rights.

All Non-Major Purchasers of Crowd Notes will be bound by an Investment management agreement. This agreement will limit your voting rights and at a later time may require you to convert your future preferred shares into common shares without your consent. Non-Major Purchasers will be bound by this agreement, unless Non-Major Investors holding a majority of the principal amount outstanding of the Crowd Notes vote to terminate the agreement.

BUSINESS

Description of the Business

We are the artificial intelligence powered messaging platform where companies hire machine vetted talent that works per project, in real-time. We charge a fee margin for every milestone in the project for both clients and the talent.

Business Plan

34% of the US workforce are freelancers. And by 2022, it's expected to reach 50% as 60% of the millennials prefer to work for themselves. And quality is an important concern for teams to hire freelancers. Time taken in finding the right talent for each project is daunting and has a direct effect on productivity. And there's no easy way to hire on-demand talent as it's an extremely hard problem to solve. The idea of using technology to outsource work is not a new one. Freelancers make around one billion dollars on freelance marketplaces like Upwork which has a lot of overhead with time and reliability in terms of getting work done by the right talent. With the raise of productivity messaging platforms like Slack, the work paradigms shifted to being more real-time and with the power of AI, the future of work can be decentralized. Existing outsourcing marketplaces are cumbersome when it comes to the user experience, accountability, sourcing, vetting, and managing the talent. Kriya's core technology addresses specific problems with the help of machine learning and artificial Intelligence by bringing down the amount of time it takes in connecting with someone. Our supply side partners are individual freelancers, global service agencies and moonlighters who are looking for side hustle. Our mission is to decentralize the global workforce by centralizing the process.

History of the Business

The company was founded by Ravi Vadrevu in 2016 as Goomp Inc, which later became Kriya Inc.

The Company's Products and/or Services

Product / Service	Description	Current Market
Kriya AI	Real-time hiring and project management with AI	Recruiting

Recruiting products where hiring managers can instantly connect with potential full-time candidates while our AI will replace the recruiter. This market has over 300 Billion market and we have already validated the use case.

On the demand side, we are partnering with accelerators and several early stage companies who are looking for top notch talent. On the supply side, we are partnering with global service agencies who'd add their talent to our marketplace for getting new projects. We are also targeting individuals who wants to hire tech talent for building internet products. We are integrated with Slack, launching our bot on their platform where slack users can instantly use Kriya within Slack.

Competition

The Company's primary competitors are Upwork, Freelancer.com.

The markets in which our products are sold are highly competitive. Our products compete against similar products of many large and small companies, including well-known global competitors like LinkedIn. However, we are one of the few players who's applying AI to this field focused on specific skill set. We are well positioned in these specific industry segments using our core technology, saves time and money to the customers. Product quality, real-time price quoting, instant connections, and the long term value are the differentiating factors.

Supply Chain and Customer Base

Our suppliers or talent are spread across the world who are individuals, teams, and service agencies that has expertise in the fields of engineering, marketing, and design.

Our customers are individual consumers, small, medium, and large enterprises who are looking to hire engineers, marketers, and designers on-demand.

Intellectual Property and Research and Development

Innovation by our research and development (R&D) operations is very important to our success. Our goal is to discover, develop and bring to market AI products that address major recruiting needs. We spent \$2000 in 2016, and expect to spend \$40,000 in 2017 on R&D, primarily on the development of the AI technology.

Real Property

The Company owns or leases the following real property:

Property Address	Own or Lease	Description
55 East 3rd Avenue, San Mateo - 94401	Lease	We are working out of Draper University/BoostVC

Governmental/Regulatory Approval and Compliance

Not Applicable

Litigation

None

Other

The Company's principal address is 55 E 3rd Avenue, 55 E 3rd Avenue, San Mateo, CA 94401

The Company has an additional address 2 Townsend Street, #1-1404, San Francisco, CA 94107

The Company conducts business in California.

Because this Form C focuses primarily on information concerning the Company rather than the industry in which the Company operates, potential Purchasers may wish to conduct their own separate investigation of the Company's industry to obtain greater insight in assessing the Company's prospects.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table lists the use of proceeds of the Offering if the Minimum Amount and Maximum Amount are raised based on the Company's forecast.

Use of Proceeds	% of Minimum Proceeds Raised	% of Maximum Proceeds Raised
General Marketing	30.00%	30.00%

Research and Development	10.00%	10.00%
Equipment Purchases	1.20%	1.20%
Future Wages	40.00%	18.00%
Accrued expenses of managers, officers, directors or employees	0.80%	2.30%
General Working Capital	18%	38.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

The above table of the anticipated use of proceeds is not binding on the company and is merely description of its current intentions.

If we receive funds in our concurrent offering under Rule 506(c) of Regulation D, we may allocate some of those funds to cover some, if not all of the costs, of uses identified above.

We reserve the right to change the above use of proceeds if management believes it is in the best interests of the company.

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Directors

The directors or managers of the Company are listed below along with all positions and offices held at the Company and their principal occupation and employment responsibilities for the past three (3) years and their educational background and qualifications.

Name

Ravi Vadrevu

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

Ravi is founder of Kriya AI (<https://kriya.ai>)

Ravi has over 7 years of experience in Design, Engineering & Business Development. He holds MS in CS & Entrepreneurship from the University of Southern California where he published “Activity Planner” in 2010 at Steven’s Innovator’s institute.

While at USC, Ravi interned at the social networking giant, Myspace in Beverly Hills.

After graduating from USC, Ravi joined BranchOut team as an early product engineer and was part of founding growth team. He was instrumental in BranchOut stupendous growth from 2MM to 30MM users in 6 months with social viral mechanics.

After BranchOut got acquired by Hearst Corporation in 2014, Ravi was the founder & CEO of the professional networking startup, Meed Inc, raised seed funding of 625K and built a team of five. Meed went on to become a community of 90K users with 1000 influencers across the industry.

Ravi has been the founder & director of Kriya since the inception and will be the CEO of Kriya starting June 2017.

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Founder & CEO, Meed Inc, February 2015 - July 2016.

Education

USC, Master of Science in Computer Science, class of 2011

Officers

The officers of the Company are listed below along with all positions and offices held at the Company and their principal occupation and employment responsibilities for the past three (3) years and their educational background and qualifications.

Name

Ravi Vadrevu

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

Director from August 2016. CEO starting June 2017.

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Founder & CEO, Meed Inc, February 2015 - July 2016.

Education

USC, Master of Science in Computer Science & audited Entrepreneurship, class of 2011

Name

Gregory Wisenberg

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

Greg is the Co-Founder/COO of Kriya AI.

Greg has a wealth of knowledge in sales and marketing from his time working in small startups and larger MNE's. He holds a Bachelors of Science from Loyola Marymount University where he worked on multiple scientific papers for the drug and alcohol abuse program, Heads Up.

While at LMU, Greg interned at the Hollywood production firm, QED International. This is also where he first caught the entrepreneurial bug selling his artwork from the dorm room.

After graduation, Greg got his start working at a San Diego REI firm, American Rental Property Solutions. There, he grew their Pittsburgh real estate investment portfolio to 85 homes with an estimated 14% ROI, and maintained a company low vacancy rate of 10%.

Greg's love for tech brought him to San Francisco where he began his career in sales at Silicon Valley darling, Soldsie. After 4 months, Soldsie shut its doors and Greg met his current Co-founder, Ravi, running Meed Inc. Under Ravi's guidance, Greg grew Meed's student user base 500% in 4 months and landed clients such as Zenefits, Appdynamics, and VMWare.

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Head of Growth, Meed Inc, February 2015- July 2016.

Education

Loyola College, Bachelors in Psychology, Class of 2012

Control/Major Decisions

The table below sets forth who can make the following major decisions with respect to the Company on behalf of the Company:

Decision	Person/Entity
Issuance of additional securities	Board of Directors
Incurrence of indebtedness	Board of Directors
Sale of property, interests or assets of the Company	Board of Directors
Determination of the budget	Board of Directors
Determination of business strategy	Chief Executive Officer
Dissolution or liquidation of the Company	Chief Executive Officer

Indemnification

Indemnification is authorized by the Company to directors, officers or controlling persons acting in their professional capacity pursuant to Delaware law. Indemnification includes expenses such as attorney's fees and, in certain circumstances, judgments, fines and settlement amounts actually paid or incurred in connection with actual or threatened actions, suits or proceedings involving such person, except in certain circumstances where a person is adjudged to be guilty of gross negligence or willful misconduct, unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines that such indemnification is fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

Employees

The Company currently has 2 employees in California, United States.

The Company has the following employment/labor agreements in place:

Employee	Description	Effective Date	Termination Date
Ravi Vadrevu	Consulting Agreement	August 31, 2016	

CAPITALIZATION AND OWNERSHIP**Ownership**

A majority of the Company is owned by founders, Ravi and Greg along with few advisors.

Below the beneficial owners of 20% percent or more of the Company's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power, are listed along with the amount they own.

Name	Percentage Owned Prior to Offering
Ravi Vadrevu	65.0%
Greg Wisenberg	25.0%

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Please see the financial information listed on the cover page of this Form C and attached hereto in addition to the following information. Financial statements are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Operations

The Company recognizes revenue from a transaction fee when services are provided through the Company's platform when (a) persuasive evidence that an agreement; (b) the products have been delivered which occurs when the agreed upon service is performed; (c) the prices are fixed and determinable and not subject to refund or adjustment; and (d) collection of the amounts due is reasonably assured.

We generate substantially all of our revenue from customers creating projects and milestones. For the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded net revenue of \$1,867. Our primary expenses are payouts to contractors and have increased over the year due to customer demands.

We believe that our prior earnings and cash flows are indicative of future earnings and cash flows because we are a marketplace, we expect to grow faster and spend more in marketing costs to gain more gross revenue volume.

The Company intends to achieve profitability in the next 14 months by the following steps: 1. Increasing the margin to 20% on each milestone transaction 2. Getting more gross revenue volume by building enough tools for agencies to manage their talent. The Company currently requires \$10,000 a month to sustain operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The proceeds of the offering are necessary to the operations of the Company. The Offering proceeds are essential to our operations. We plan to use the proceeds as set forth above under "use of proceeds", which is an indispensable element of our business strategy. The offering proceeds will have a beneficial effect on our liquidity.

The Company will require additional financing in excess of the proceeds from the Offering in order to sustain operations for the next 12 months.

The Company does not have any additional sources of capital other than the proceeds from the Offering.

Such additional sources of capital are not necessary to the operations of the Company.

Capital Expenditures and Other Obligations

The Company has not made any material capital expenditures in the past two years.

The Company does not intend to make any material capital expenditures in the future.

Material Changes and Other Information**Trends and Uncertainties**

The Company does not currently believe it is subject to any trends or uncertainties.

After reviewing the above discussion of the steps the Company intends to take, potential Purchasers should consider whether achievement of each step within the estimated time frame is realistic in their judgment. Potential Purchasers should also assess the consequences to the Company of any delays in taking these steps and whether the Company will need additional financing to accomplish them.

The financial statements are an important part of this Form C and should be reviewed in their entirety. The financial statements of the Company are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Valuation

As discussed in "Dilution" below, the valuation will determine the amount by which the investor's stake is diluted immediately upon investment. An early-stage company typically sells its shares (or grants options over its shares) to its founders and early employees at a very low cash cost, because they are, in effect, putting their "sweat equity" into the company. When the Company seeks cash investments from outside investors, like you, the new investors typically pay a much larger sum for their shares than the founders or earlier investors, which means that the cash value of your stake is immediately diluted because each share of the same type is worth the same amount, and you paid more for your shares (or the notes convertible into shares) than earlier investors did for theirs.

There are several ways to value a company, and none of them is perfect and all of them involve a certain amount of

guesswork. The same method can produce a different valuation if used by a different person.

Liquidation Value — The amount for which the assets of the Company can be sold, minus the liabilities owed, e.g., the assets of a bakery include the cake mixers, ingredients, baking tins, etc. The liabilities of a bakery include the cost of rent or mortgage on the bakery. However, this value does not reflect the potential value of a business, e.g. the value of the secret recipe. The value for most startups lies in their potential, as many early stage companies do not have many assets (they probably need to raise funds through a securities offering in order to purchase some equipment).

Book Value — This is based on analysis of the company's financial statements, usually looking at the company's balance sheet as prepared by its accountants. However, the balance sheet only looks at costs (i.e. what was paid for the asset), and does not consider whether the asset has increased in value over time. In addition, some intangible assets, such as patents, trademarks or trade names, are very valuable but are not usually represented at their market value on the balance sheet.

Earnings Approach — This is based on what the investor will pay (the present value) for what the investor expects to obtain in the future (the future return), taking into account inflation, the lost opportunity to participate in other investments, the risk of not receiving the return. However, predictions of the future are uncertain and valuation of future returns is a best guess.

Different methods of valuation produce a different answer as to what your investment is worth. Typically liquidation value and book value will produce a lower valuation than the earnings approach. However, the earnings approach is also most likely to be risky as it is based on many assumptions about the future, while the liquidation value and book value are much more conservative.

Future investors (including people seeking to acquire the company) may value the Company differently. They may use a different valuation method, or different assumptions about the company's business and its market. Different valuations may mean that the value assigned to your investment changes. It frequently happens that when a large institutional investor such as a venture capitalist makes an investment in a company, it values the Company at a lower price than the initial investors did. If this happens, the value of the investment will go down.

THE OFFERING AND THE SECURITIES

The securities offered in this offering.

The following description is a brief summary of the material terms of this offering and is qualified in its entirety by the terms contained in the Crowd Notes.

The Crowd Notes sold in this offering will convert in the following circumstances:

- If a "corporate transaction" (such as the sale of the company) occurs prior to a "qualified equity financing" (which is a Preferred Stock financing raising more than \$1 million).
- Once a "qualified equity financing" occurs, the notes may be converted thereafter.

The price at which the Crowd Notes sold in this offering will convert will be:

- At a discount of 20% to the price in the qualified equity financing, subject to a \$4 million valuation cap, if the conversion takes place after the qualified equity financing; or
- If conversion takes place prior to a qualified equity financing, the greater of twice the outstanding principal of the Crowd Notes, or the amount of stock the Crowd Notes would convert into under the valuation cap.

Until the earlier of the qualified equity financing or the corporate transaction, the Crowd Notes accrue an annual interest rate of 5%, compounded quarterly.

The securities into which the Crowd Notes in this offering will convert will have more limited voting and information rights than those to be issued to major investors on conversion.

Our Target Amount for this offering to investors under Regulation Crowdfunding is \$25,000. Additionally, we have set a minimum Closing Amount of \$250,000 between our Combined Offerings under Regulation Crowdfunding and Regulation D, which we will need to meet before any closings occur. We will accept up to \$1,070,000 from investors through Regulation Crowdfunding before the deadline of September 10th, 2017

The minimum investment in this offering is \$500. SeedInvest Auto Invest participants have a lower investment minimum in this offering of \$200. Investments of \$20,000 or greater will only be accepted through the Regulation D offering.

Securities sold pursuant to Regulation D

The Company is selling securities in a concurrent offering to accredited investors under Rule 506(c) of Regulation D under the Securities Act at the same time as this offering under Regulation Crowdfunding (together, the “Combined Offering”)

The Crowd Notes in the Regulation D offering convert under similar terms to the Crowd Notes in this offering. However, investors who invest \$50,000 or greater will be considered “Major Investors” under the Crowd Note. Major Investors in those Crowd Notes will be entitled to participation rights in future offerings of equity securities up to the purchase price of their Crowd Notes and will be considered major investors, to the extent that concept exists, in those offerings. Further, Major Investors will be entitled to greater information rights than non-major investors in the Combined Offerings. In the future, Major Investors may also be entitled to greater voting rights than their non-Major counterparts.

Dilution

Even once the Crowd Note Convertible Notes convert into preferred or common equity securities, as applicable, the investor’s stake in the Company could be diluted due to the Company issuing additional shares. In other words, when the Company issues more shares (or additional equity interests), the percentage of the Company that you own will go down, even though the value of the Company may go up. You will own a smaller piece of a larger company. This increase in number of shares outstanding could result from a stock offering (such as an initial public offering, another crowdfunding round, a venture capital round or angel investment), employees exercising stock options, or by conversion of certain instruments (e.g. convertible bonds, preferred shares or warrants) into stock.

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

The type of dilution that hurts early-stage investors most occurs when the Company sells more shares in a “down round,” meaning at a lower valuation than in earlier offerings. An example of how this might occur is as follows (numbers are for illustrative purposes only):

- In June 2014 Jane invests \$20,000 for shares that represent 2% of a company valued at \$1 million.
- In December, the Company is doing very well and sells \$5 million in shares to venture capitalists on a valuation (before the new investment) of \$10 million. Jane now owns only 1.3% of the Company but her stake is worth \$200,000.
- In June 2015 the Company has run into serious problems and in order to stay afloat it raises \$1 million at a valuation of only \$2 million (the “down round”). Jane now owns only 0.89% of the Company and her stake is worth only \$26,660.

This type of dilution might also happen upon conversion of convertible notes into shares. Typically, the terms of

convertible notes issued by early-stage companies provide that in the event of another round of financing, the holders of the convertible notes get to convert their notes into equity at a "discount" to the price paid by the new investors, i.e., they get more shares than the new investors would for the same price. Additionally, convertible notes may have a "price cap" on the conversion price, which effectively acts as a share price ceiling. Either way, the holders of the convertible notes get more shares for their money than new investors. In the event that the financing is a "down round" the holders of the convertible notes will dilute existing equity holders, and even more than the new investors do, because they get more shares for their money.

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

Tax Matters

Each prospective Purchaser should consult with his own tax and ERISA advisor as to the particular consequences to the Purchaser of the purchase, ownership, and sale of the Purchaser's Securities, as well as possible changes in the tax laws.

Transfer Agent

We have selected VStock Transfer, LLC, an SEC-registered securities transfer agent, to act as our transfer agent upon conversion of the Crowd Notes.

Restrictions on Transfer

Any securities sold pursuant to Regulation CF being offered may not be transferred by any Purchaser of such Securities during the one-year holding period beginning when the Securities were issued, unless such securities were transferred: 1) to the Company, 2) to an accredited investor, as defined by Rule 501(d) of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, 3) as part of an offering registered with the SEC or 4) to a member of the family of the Purchaser or the equivalent, to a trust controlled by the Purchaser, to a trust created for the benefit of a family member of the Purchaser or the equivalent, or in connection with the death or divorce of the Purchaser or other similar circumstances. "Member of the family" as used herein means a child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse or spousal equivalent, sibling, mother/father/daughter/son/sister/brother-in-law, and includes adoptive relationships. Remember that although you may legally be able to transfer the Securities, you may not be able to find another party willing to purchase them.

Other Material Terms

The Company does not have the right to repurchase the Crowd Notes.

Bad Actor Disclosure

None

SEEDINVEST INVESTMENT PROCESS

Making an investment in the company

How does investing work?

When you complete your investment on SeedInvest, your money will be transferred to an escrow account where an independent escrow agent will watch over your investment until it is accepted by the company. Once the Company accepts your investment, and certain regulatory procedures are completed, your money will be transferred from the escrow account to the Company in exchange for your convertible note. At that point, you will be an investor in the company.

SeedInvest Regulation CF rules regarding the investment process:

Investors may cancel an investment commitment until 48 hours prior to the deadline identified in the issuer's offering materials;

The intermediary will notify investors when the target offering amount has been met;

The Company is making concurrent offerings under both Regulation CF and Regulation D and unless the Company raises at least the target amount under the Regulation CF offering and the closing amount under both offerings, it will not close this offering;

If an issuer reaches a target offering amount and the closing amount prior to the deadline identified in its offering materials, it may close the offering early if it provides notice about the new offering deadline at least five business days prior to such new offering deadline;

If there is a material change and an investor does not reconfirm his or her investment commitment, the investor's investment commitment will be cancelled and the committed funds will be returned;

If an issuer does not reach both the target offering amount and the closing offering amount prior to the deadline identified in its offering materials, no securities will be sold in the offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned; and

If an investor does not cancel an investment commitment before the 48-hour period prior to the offering deadline, the funds will be released to the issuer upon closing of the offering and the investor will receive securities in exchange for his or her investment.

What will I need to complete my investment?

To make an investment you will need the following information readily available:

1. Personal information such as your current address and phone number
2. Employment and employer information
3. Net worth and income information
4. Social Security Number or government-issued identification
5. ABA bank routing number and checking account number

What is the difference between preferred equity and a convertible note?

Preferred equity is usually issued to outside investors and carries rights and conditions that are different from that of common stock. For example, preferred equity may include rights that prevent or minimize the effects of dilution or grants special privileges in situations when the Company is sold.

A convertible note is a unique form of debt that converts into equity, usually in conjunction with a future financing round. The investor effectively loans money to the Company with the expectation that they will receive equity in the Company in the future at a discounted price per share when the Company raises its next round of financing. To learn more about startup investment types, check out "How to Choose a Startup Investment" in the SeedInvest Academy.

How much can I invest?

An investor is limited in the amount that he or she may invest in a Regulation Crowdfunding offering during any 12-month period:

If either the annual income or the net worth of the investor is less than \$100,000, the investor is limited to the greater of \$2,000 or 5% of the lesser of his or her annual income or net worth.

If the annual income and net worth of the investor are both greater than \$100,000, the investor is limited to 10% of the lesser of his or her annual income or net worth, to a maximum of \$100,000. Separately, the Company has set a minimum investment amount.

How can I (or the company) cancel my investment?

For offerings made under Regulation Crowdfunding, you may cancel your investment at any time up to 48 hours before a closing occurs or an earlier date set by the company. You will be sent a reminder notification approximately five days before the closing or set date giving you an opportunity to cancel your investment if you had not already done so. Once a closing occurs, and if you have not cancelled your investment, you will receive an email notifying you that your securities have been issued. If you have already funded your investment, let SeedInvest know by emailing cancellations@seedinvest.com. Please include your name, the company's name, the amount, the investment number, and the date you made your investment.

After my investment

What is my ongoing relationship with the company?

You are an investor in the company, you do own securities after all! But more importantly, companies that have raised money via Regulation Crowdfunding must file information with the SEC and post it on their website on an annual basis. Receiving regular company updates is important to keep investors educated and informed about the progress of the Company and their investments. This annual report includes information similar to the company's initial Form C filing and key information that a company will want to share with its investors to foster a dynamic and healthy relationship.

In certain circumstances a company may terminate its ongoing reporting requirements if:

1. The Company becomes a fully-reporting registrant with the SEC
2. The Company has filed at least one annual report, but has no more than 300 shareholders of record
3. The Company has filed at least three annual reports, and has no more than \$10 million in assets
4. The Company or another party repurchases or purchases all the securities sold in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act
5. The Company ceases to do business

However, regardless of whether a company has terminated its ongoing reporting requirements per SEC rules, SeedInvest works with all companies on its platform to ensure that investors are provided quarterly updates. These quarterly reports will include information such as: (i) quarterly net sales, (ii) quarterly change in cash and cash on hand, (iii) material updates on the business, (iv) fundraising updates (any plans for next round, current round status, etc.), and (v) any notable press and news.

How do I keep track of this investment?

You can return to SeedInvest at any time to view your portfolio of investment and obtain a summary statement. In addition to monthly account statements, you may also receive periodic updates from the Company about its business.

Can I get rid of my securities after buying them?

Securities purchased through a Regulation Crowdfunding offering are not freely transferable for one year after the date of purchase, except in the case where they are transferred:

1. To the Company that sold the securities
2. To an accredited investor
3. As part of an offering registered with the SEC (think IPO)

4. To a member of the family of the purchaser or the equivalent, to a trust controlled by the purchaser, to a trust created for the benefit of a member of the family of the purchaser, or in connection with the death or divorce of the purchaser

Regardless, after the one year holding period has expired, you should not plan on being able to readily transfer and/or sell your security. Currently, there is no market or liquidity for these securities and the company does not have any plans to list these securities on an exchange or other secondary market. At some point the Company may choose to do so, but until then you should plan to hold your investment for a significant period of time before a "liquidation event" occurs. A "liquidation event" is when the Company either lists its securities on an exchange, is acquired, or goes bankrupt.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 4(a)(6) and 4A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation Crowdfunding (§ 227.100 et seq.), the issuer certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form C and has duly caused this Form to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

/s/Ravi Vadrevu

(Signature)

Ravi Vadrevu

(Name)

Director

(Title)

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 4(a)(6) and 4A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation Crowdfunding (§ 227.100 et seq.), this Form C has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/Ravi Vadrevu

(Signature)

Ravi Vadrevu

(Name)

Director

(Title)

(Date)

Instructions.

1. The form shall be signed by the issuer, its principal executive officer or officers, its principal financial officer, its controller or principal accounting officer and at least a majority of the board of directors or persons performing similar functions.

2. The name of each person signing the form shall be typed or printed beneath the signature. Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute federal criminal violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A	Offering Memorandum
Exhibit B	Financial Statements
Exhibit C	Investor Deck
Exhibit D	SeedInvest Profile
Exhibit E	Video Transcript

KRIYA INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

THE PERIOD ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2016

Together with
Independent Accountants' Review Report

dbbmckennon
Certified Public Accountants
Registered Firm - Public Company Accounting Oversight Board

Kriya Inc.
Index to Financial Statements
(unaudited)

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*Certified Public Accountants
Registered Firm - Public Company Accounting Oversight Board*

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT

The Management and Stockholders
Kriya Inc.
San Francisco, California

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of Kriya Inc. (the "Company"), a Delaware Corporation which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2016, and the related statement of operations, stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the period from August 31, 2016 ("Inception") to December 31, 2016 and the related notes to the financial statements. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of Company management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Accountant's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether we are aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

Accountant's Conclusion

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

Going Concern

As discussed in Note 1, certain conditions indicate that the Company may be unable to continue as a going concern. The accompanying balance sheet does not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Our conclusion is not modified with respect to that matter.

May 25, 2017

KRIYA INC.
BALANCE SHEET
(unaudited)

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash	\$ -
Total assets	<u>\$ -</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	
Current liabilities:	
Accrued liabilities	800
Total liabilities	<u>800</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 3)	-
Stockholders' Deficit:	
Common stock	603
Subscription receivable	(603)
Accumulated deficit	(800)
Total stockholder' deficit	<u>(800)</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ -</u>

See accompanying independent accountants' review report and notes to the financial statements

KRIYA INC.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

	<u>From Inception to December 31, 2016</u>
Revenues, net	\$ 1,867
Operating Expenses:	
Selling, general, and administrative	<u>1,867</u>
Total operating expenses	1,867
Operating loss	-
Provision for income taxes	<u>800</u>
Net loss	<u><u>\$ (800)</u></u>

See accompanying independent accountants' review report and notes to the financial statements

KRIYA INC.
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
(unaudited)

	Common Stock		Subscription	Accumulated	Stockholders'
	Shares	Par Value	Receivable	Deficit	Deficit
August 31, 2016 - Inception	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Founders' shares	6,030,000	603	(603)	-	-
Net loss	-	-	-	(800)	(800)
December 31, 2016	<u>6,030,000</u>	<u>\$ 603</u>	<u>\$ (603)</u>	<u>\$ (800)</u>	<u>\$ (800)</u>

See accompanying independent accountants' review report and notes to the financial statements

KRIYA INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	<u>From Inception to December 31, 2016</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Net loss	\$ (800)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Accrued liabilities	<u>800</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>-</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:	
Cash paid for interest	<u>\$ -</u>
Cash paid for income taxes	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

See accompanying independent accountants' review report and notes to the financial statements

KRIYA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Kriya Inc. was formed on August 31, 2016 (“Inception”) in the State of Delaware under the name Goomp Inc. The name was changed to Kriya Inc. on December 1, 2016. The financial statements of Kriya Inc. (which may be referred to as the “Company”, “we,” “us,” or “our”) are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The Company’s headquarters are located in Los Angeles, California

The Company has developed AI powered messaging platform where companies and individuals can instantly connect with vetted talent from across the world that work by the project.

Going Concern and Management’s Plans

We will rely on financing from debt and or equity investors and revenue generating activities for operating capital in the Company’s early stages. The Company lacks significant working capital and has only recently commenced operations. We will incur significant additional costs before significant revenue is achieved. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. During the next 12 months, the Company intends to fund its operations with funding from our proposed Regulation Crowdfunding campaign, and additional debt and/or equity financing from institutions who are showing interest to participate at different milestones. There are no assurances that management will be able to raise capital on terms acceptable to the Company. If we are unable to obtain sufficient amounts of additional capital, we may be required to reduce the scope of our planned development, which could harm our business, financial condition and operating results. The balance sheet does not include any adjustments that might result from these uncertainties.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the reported amount of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could materially differ from these estimates. It is reasonably possible that changes in estimates will occur in the near term.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. Applicable accounting guidance provides an established hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company’s assumptions about the factors that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 - Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 - Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

See accompanying independent accountants’ review report

KRIYA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Fair-value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of December 31, 2016. The respective carrying value of certain on-balance-sheet financial instruments approximated their fair values.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company has a limited operating history and has not generated meaningful revenue from intended operations. The Company's business and operations are sensitive to general business and economic conditions in the U.S. and worldwide along with local, state, and federal governmental policy decisions. A host of factors beyond the Company's control could cause fluctuations in these conditions. Adverse conditions may include: technological changes and challenges, employment law, and competition from larger companies in our space. These adverse conditions could affect the Company's financial condition and the results of its operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Internal Use Software

We incur software development costs to develop software programs to be used solely to meet our internal needs and cloud-based applications used to deliver our services. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 350-40, Internal-Use Software, we capitalize development costs related to these software applications once the preliminary project stage is complete and it is probable that the project will be completed, the software will be used to perform the function intended, and the value will be recoverable. Reengineering costs, minor modifications and enhancements that do not significantly improve the overall functionality of the software are expensed as incurred. We have not capitalized any costs to date.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from a transaction fee when services are provided through the Company's platform when (a) persuasive evidence that an agreement; (b) the products have been delivered which occurs when the agreed upon service is performed; (c) the prices are fixed and determinable and not subject to refund or adjustment; and (d) collection of the amounts due is reasonably assured.

Principal Agent Considerations

In accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 605-45, Revenue Recognition: Principal Agent Considerations, we evaluate our service offerings in order to determine whether or not we are acting as the principal or as an agent, which we consider in determining if revenue should be reported gross or net. Our primary revenue source is a transaction fee made from a percentage of the service fees booked through our platform. Key indicators that we evaluate in order to reach this determination include:

- the terms and conditions of our agreements
- whether we are paid a fixed percentage of the arrangement's consideration or a fixed fee for each transaction
- the party which sets the pricing with the end-user, has the credit risk and provides the service, and
- the party responsible for delivery/fulfillment of the product or service to the end consumer

We have determined that we act as the agent in the transaction, as we are not the primarily obligor of the arrangement and receive a fixed percentage of the transaction. Therefore, revenue is recognized on a net basis and the costs for the services have been netted against the revenue.

See accompanying independent accountants' review report

KRIYA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Income Taxes

The Company applies Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 740 Income Taxes (“ASC 740”). Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial statement reported amounts at each period end, based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The provision for income taxes represents the tax expense for the period, if any and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

ASC 740 also provides criteria for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions. A tax benefit from an uncertain position is recognized only if it is “more likely than not” that the position is sustainable upon examination by the relevant taxing authority based on its technical merit.

The Company is subject to tax in the United States (“U.S.”) and files tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction and California state jurisdiction. The Company is subject to U.S. Federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for all periods since Inception. The Company currently is not under examination by any tax authority.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash with a major financial institution located in the United States of America which it believes to be credit worthy. Balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000. At times, the Company may maintain balances in excess of the federally insured limits.

NOTE 3 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

We are currently not involved with or know of any pending or threatening litigation against the Company or any of its officers.

NOTE 4 – STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY

Common Stock

We have authorized the issuance of 10,000,000 shares of our common stock with \$0.0001 par value. Upon Incorporation, we issued 6,030,000 shares of common stock to our founders for total consideration of \$603, which was received in 2017. Of the total issued, 6,000,000 was considered restricted and vest 25% in one year after Inception, and monthly thereafter over 36 months. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2016, these shares are unvested.

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAXES

Based on federal tax returns to be filed, through December 31, 2016, we had available approximately \$0 in U.S. tax net operating loss carryforwards, pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which assesses the utilization of a Company’s net operating loss carryforwards resulting from retaining continuity of its business operations and changes within its ownership structure. There are no deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2016. Net operating loss carryforwards start to expire 2036 or 20 years for federal income and state tax reporting purposes.

The Company is subject to tax in the United States (“U.S.”) and files tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction and California state jurisdiction. The Company is subject to U.S. Federal, state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for all period since Inception. The Company currently is not under examination by any tax authority.

See accompanying independent accountants’ review report

KRIYA INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

NOTE 6 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Shares Issued

In 2017, the Company issued 2,779,000 shares of common stock to service providers and an employee. Of these 2,560,000 common shares were considered restricted, and contained the same terms and vesting schedule as those described in Note 4.

Shares Issued

In 2017 the Company raised \$75,000 through a Simple Agreements for Future Equity (SAFE). SAFE's are deposits on a future qualifying round of preferred stock as described below. Upon such a financing, the investors deposits are converted into the qualifying round of preferred stock. The SAFE deposits upon a qualified financing will convert to preferred stock, equal to 7% of the shares outstanding on an as-converted to common stock basis. If there is a liquidity event, before the expiration or termination of the instrument, the investor will, at its option, either 2) receive a cash payment equal to the purchase amount or 2) automatically receive from the Company a number of shares of common stock equal to 7% of the liquidity capitalization.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events that occurred after December 31, 2016 through May 25, 2017, the issuance date of these financial statements. There have been no other events or transactions during this time which would have a material effect on these financial statements.

[EDIT](#)[SHARE](#)

Kriya AI

Workforce As A Service (WAAS) - where companies instantly connect with vetted talent that works on-demand. [Edit Profile](#)

\$500	\$4,000,000	Crowd Note
Minimum	Valuation cap	Security Type

Purchased securities are not currently tradeable. Expect to hold your investment until the company lists on a national exchange or is acquired.

Kriya AI is offering securities under both Regulation D and Regulation CF through SI Securities, LLC ("SI Securities"). SI Securities is an affiliate of SeedInvest Technology, LLC, a registered broker-dealer, and member FINRA/SIPC. SI Securities will receive cash compensation equal to 5.00% of the value of the securities sold and equity compensation equal to 5.00% of the number of securities sold. Investments made under both Regulation D and Regulation CF involve a high degree of risk and those investors who cannot afford to lose their entire investment should not invest. Furthermore, the contents of the Highlights, Term Sheet sections have been prepared by SI Securities and shall be deemed broker-dealer communications subject to FINRA Rule 2210 (the "Excluded Sections"). With the exception of the Excluded Sections noted above, this profile contains offering materials prepared solely by Kriya AI without the assistance of SI Securities, and not subject to FINRA Rule 2210 (the "Issuer Profile"). The Issuer Profile may contain forward-looking statements and information relating to, among other things, the company, its business plan and strategy, and its industry. Investors should review the [risks and disclosures](#). The contents below are meant to be a summary of the information found in the company's Form C. Before making an investment decision, investors should review the company's Form C for a complete description of its business and offering information, a copy of which may be found both [here](#) and [below](#).

By 2020 Online Staffing Spend Is Projected To Reach

\$46 Billion

U.S. Freelancers

55 Million

- > Graduated from the top accelerator in the valley, BoostVC Tribe 9
- > Partnering with Service Agency Platforms that need talent on-demand
- > 36 customer companies, 361 Agencies/ Individuals on the platform
- > Real-time messaging product that takes care of hiring, milestones and end-end project management.

- > Round Size: US \$1,000,000
- > Raise Description: Seed
- > Minimum Investment: US \$500 per investor
- > Security Type: Crowd Note
- > Valuation Cap: US \$4,000,000
- > Target Minimum Raise Amount: US \$250,000
- > Offering Type: Side by Side Offering

Launched in 2016, Kriya Inc (pronounced "kreeya") is an SF-based, online marketplace in a new category, "Workforce As A Service (WAAS)".

Kriya uses AI technology and conversational interface to provide Workforce As a Service (WAAS) by enabling real-time hiring and powering project management with on-demand knowledge workers.

At Kriya, our focus is on decentralizing the workforce. Our product, Kriya AI, focuses on distributing work efficiently to the global workforce by automating talent matching, project management, payments, vetting, and ratings.

The double-sided problem

The average full-time tenure is at a historic low. Conversely, the desire to work independently is gaining popularity. As housing prices soar past affordable levels and connectivity expands, an increasing number of talented individuals are opting for an alternative work environment.



Q&A

Product Line Up

Our AI assistant that lives on our native Kriya platform, Slack and other SaaS platforms helps both parties create a 1:1 connection. It acts as a virtual recruiter, project and payroll manager, as well as aids in paperwork and other operational work.

Our underlying AI tech is self-learning, which fosters the development of its in-depth knowledge on human skills. This helps facilitate real-time and efficient resource allocation. That's our long-lasting value proposition and IP.

Why Now?

Work in the future will be both independent and distributed. We're playing into a \$46B+ market that has barely even been touched. It is estimated that in the U.S. alone, 50% of the workforce will consist of full-time freelancers by the year 2020. We are capturing this talent market and reducing the time and cost expenses that companies incur in connecting and conducting business with them.

Why Us?

As entrepreneurs, we faced major headaches in searching for high-quality talent while also keeping to a lean budget. Competitive products flood the marketplace without vetting an overcharge for a frivolous layer of project management. With Kriya, we built a new and distinct model that cuts out all the nonsense to help increase everyone's efficiency. We are working towards our mission of building the platform with the help of 10 of our own vetted global talents.

Business Model

Our model is quite distinct in that we charge per active connection. For each active connection, customers get a vetted talent while we pay the talent a monthly retainer fee. In addition, we maintain integration with communication platforms like Slack (bots) and facilitate the project through milestone payments. We also charge a nominal margin fee for each milestone.

Pricing

We have two tiers of pricing, "Basic" and "Enterprise". With the basic plan, we charge \$49/month/active connection, with a 5% margin on each milestone matched with a vetted independent contributor. For the enterprise plan, we charge \$499/month/active connection, with a 5% margin on each milestone matched with a vetted service agency/large teams. These rates are subject to change in the near term according to the availability of the network.

Press, Customers, and Testimonials

The Kriya phenomenon has been featured in Forbes and we recently graduated from one of the top accelerators in Silicon Valley, BoostVC. We are growing month over month with 200+ customers including Wyre, Virtual Speech, Near Group, Eva Bot, Tint, and Kayak*.

- "Silicon Valley Startup Drives Down The Cost & Frustration Of Getting To Beta " [Forbes](#)
- "I'm a busy person so trusting Kriya to get my work done is a major relief. These guys are on to something." *Adam Draper, Managing Partner at BoostVC*
- "Love your service and definitely want to keep leveraging it to build my company out!" *Cuy Sheffield, Entrepreneur*
- "I have earned significant amount of money from Kriya since couple of months. Kids and family are happy. you have a great contribution on working life." *Shamoli Begum, Lead Gen Expert at SellScope*
- "Kriya is great! When we were ramping up our sales organization, we couldn't afford to waste time or resources to bring on a full lead generation or sales development team and Kriya was able to help find a great team that suited our needs and budget." *Paul Aherne, Global Payments Manager at Wyre*
- "Building a company from scratch is hard. Kriya helped me offload a ton of work so I could focus on keeping the company moving in the right direction." *Abhi Kuru, Founder/CEO at SeaJoy*

*Disclaimer: Employees from these companies have signed up or used Kriya's platform for projects. However, Kriya does not have contracts in place with companies listed above.

**The individuals above were not compensated in exchange for their testimonials. In addition, their testimonials should not be construed as and/or considered investment advice.

Pitch Deck



kriya

Workforce As A Service (WAAS) with AI

DOWNLOAD

Kriya's core AI technology vets, assigns, and manages talent through milestone deliverable ratings. It also facilitates payments and paperwork, increasing the efficiency of work completion.

Our talent partners love us because everyone has an equal opportunity to win projects and they don't have to compete with or undercut their peers.

By tapping on our global talent network, customers are able to reach qualified freelancers for a fraction of the price.

Our chat based interface and Slack integration* makes communication simple and helps both parties establish a deeper and long-lasting partnership.

*Currently, we have Slack integration but are also working on the launch of a Slack bot (which we believe will be a completely a different experience than just integration). A slack bot can simulate your entire product within Slack.

Gallery



Kriya AI



Workforce as a Service

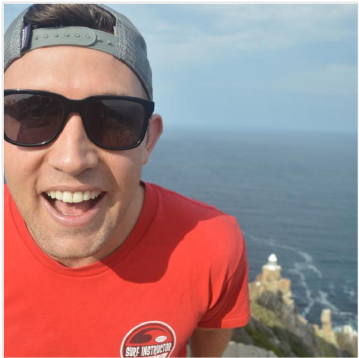


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Media Mentions



Meet the Founders



Greg Wisenberg
CO-FOUNDER & COO

Greg is the Co-Founder/COO of Kriya AI.

Greg has a wealth of knowledge in sales and marketing from his time working in small startups and larger MNEs. He holds a Bachelors of Science from Loyola Marymount University where he worked on multiple scientific papers for the drug and alcohol abuse program, Heads Up.

While at LMU, Greg interned at the Hollywood production firm, QED International. This is also where he first caught the entrepreneurial bug selling his artwork from the dorm room.

After graduation, Greg got his start working at a San Diego REI firm, American Rental Property Solutions. There, he grew their Pittsburgh real estate investment portfolio to 85 homes with an estimated 14% ROI, and maintained a company low vacancy rate of 10%.

Greg's love for tech brought him to San Francisco where he began his career in sales at Silicon Valley darling, Soldsie. After 4 months, Soldsie shut its doors and Greg met his current Co-founder, Ravi, running Meed Inc. Under Ravi's guidance, Greg grew Meed's student user base 500% in 4 months and landed clients such as Zenefits, Appdynamics, and VMWare.



Ravi Vadrevu
FOUNDER & CEO

Ravi is founder/CEO of Kriya AI (<https://kriya.ai>)

Ravi has over 7 years of experience in Design, Engineering & Business Development. He holds MS in CS & Entrepreneurship from the University of Southern California where he published "Activity Planner" in 2010 at Steven's Innovator's institute.

While at USC, Ravi interned at the social networking giant, Myspace in Beverly Hills.

After graduating from USC, Ravi joined BranchOut team as an early product engineer and was part of founding growth team. He was instrumental in BranchOut growth from 2MM to 30MM users in 4 months implementing social viral mechanics.

After BranchOut got acquired by Hearst Corporation in 2014, Ravi was the founder & CEO of the professional networking startup, Meed Inc., raised seed funding of 625K and built a team of five. Meed went on to become a community of 90K users with 1000 influencers across the industry.

During his time at Meed, Ravi identified that the future of professional networking would be around work and moved on to Kriya.

Notable Advisors & Investors

AD	Adam Draper Investor, Adam is founder and M.D. of BoostVC. He is a 4th generation venture capitalist.	TK	Taeheon Kim Advisor, Taeheon Kim is a serial entrepreneur in the high-tech, online gaming/AI sector
KP	Kedar Poduri Advisor, Kedar is the senior director of product management at Citrix Systems		

Q&A with the Founder

Q: How do you vet the talent?

Kriya AI: One of the cool things about the A.I. technology is the vetting process. Over the past several months, we have built a proprietary technology that automatically vets the workforce talent before staging them to work with a customer. We take several signals into account before adding the talents into our "inner circle", which gives them first pick of the available projects.

Q: What can a user expect as a workforce partner? How do ratings work?

Kriya AI: We support both individual contributors and teams on our platform. After partners sign up and provide details on skills and past projects, their profiles are staged for reviews. Based on the information provided and possibly an initial phone screening, our AI system then allocates scores and adds qualified users to the network. The Kriya AI rating system consists of a very advanced proprietary algorithm and multiple data points. At the end of each sprint, scores are computed by taking ratings from both sides, and based on skill, project length, the potential partner's communication and other details.

Q: So how are you better than/different from Upwork and Gigster?

Kriya AI: Upwork is an open marketplace without any automation. Customers need to spend one week on average to source, vet and negotiate on budget before finally being able to hire. The process is especially prolonged in the areas of design, engineering and marketing. In contrast, Kriya AI automates everything and you can connect with the talent in under 30 minutes. Customers who have switched from Upwork to Kriya have never gone back, and freelancers are really happy about no longer having to undercut each other. The Kriya AI system allocates the gig distribution, so that customers don't have to fight for each gig through a job application process and under-quote. As for Gigster, it only deals in engineering and on a project manager level. Talents are sourced locally and overheads are higher, making its services extremely expensive. Kriya AI grows linearly as a professional and skill-based network. Our non-vertical focus lets us locate the best talent from anywhere in the world. The automated project management platform makes us more powerful and efficient, with real-time price quotes and an accelerated process. To illustrate, two Gigster customers used Kriya and completed their work at 1/8th of the project cost without compromising on any of the quality. Our mission is ultimately bigger than an agency of Gigster's size.

Q: Do the people looking for work need to download an app? How would they respond in real time?

Kriya AI: Here's a breakdown of the process every talent goes through. The talent signs up through the website. His/her profile goes through our AI vetting process, and only goes live after reaching a sufficient confidence score and matching with demand.After getting a match, the talent can then talk and integrate with prospective employers through Slack. With our AI growth hack going over terabytes of profile data, we already know whom we want. This makes it extremely easy to board people according to demand. We are also partnering with service agencies to build tools facilitating their work management on our platform.

Q: What is your exit strategy and how did you derive it? What are other realistic outcomes?

Kriya AI: The service industry is worth 3B across agencies of all sizes. We expect to capture the 10% of the market formed by small-scale service agencies by providing them with continuous gigs through the technology on our platform. The worst-case scenario is if we only manage to capture 1% of the agency market, but even that would still put us at a gross market share of 1B. Our closest competition, Upwork, targets freelancers and processes 1 billion annually despite having a mediocre product.

Show fewer answers from the founder

The Q&A with the Founder is based on due diligence activities conducted by SI Securities, LLC. The verbal and/or written responses transcribed above may have been modified to address grammatical, typographical, or factual errors, or by special request of the company to protect confidential information.

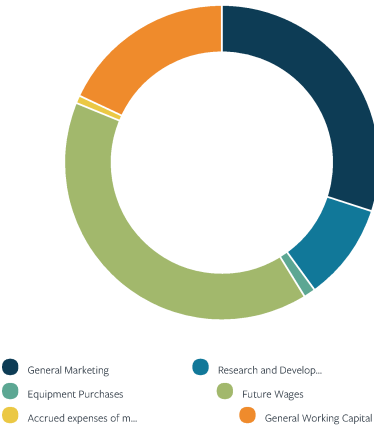
Side by Side Term Sheet

A Side by Side offering refers to a deal that is raising capital under two offering types. If you plan on investing less than US \$20,000.00, you will automatically invest under the Regulation CF offering type. If you invest more than US \$20,000.00, you must be an accredited investor and invest under the Regulation D offering type.

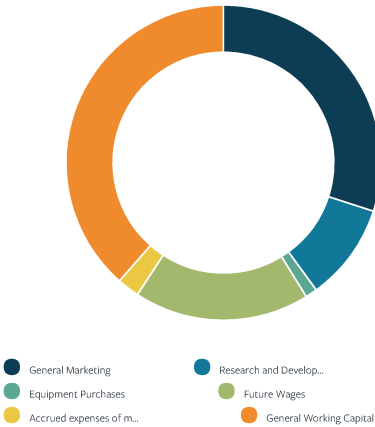
TERMS & DESCRIPTION	<u>REGULATION D - RULE 506(C)</u>	<u>REGULATION CF</u>
Investor Types	Accredited Only	Accredited and Non-accredited
<u>Round description</u>	Seed	Seed
Round size	US \$1,000,000	US \$1,000,000
Minimum investment	\$20,000	US \$500
<u>Target minimum</u>	US \$250,000	US \$250,000
Security type	Crowd Note	Crowd Note
<u>Conversion discount</u>	20.0%	20.0%
Valuation cap	US \$4,000,000	US \$4,000,000
<u>Interest rate</u>	5.0%	5.0%
Closing Terms	The Company is making concurrent offerings under both Regulation CF and Regulation D (the "Combined Offerings"). Unless the Company raises at least the Target Amount of \$25,000 under the Regulation CF offering and a total of \$250,000 under the Combined Offerings (the "Closing Amount") by August 28, 2017, no securities will be sold in this offering, investment commitments will be cancelled, and committed funds will be returned.	The Company is making concurrent offerings under both Regulation CF and Regulation D (the "Combined Offerings"). Unless the Company raises at least the Target Amount of \$25,000 under the Regulation CF offering and a total of \$250,000 under the Combined Offerings (the "Closing Amount") by August 28, 2017, no securities will be sold in this offering, investment commitments will be cancelled, and committed funds will be returned.

Use of Proceeds

If Minimum Amount Is Raised



If Maximum Amount Is Raised



Financial Discussion

We generate substantially all of our revenue from customers creating projects and milestones. For the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded net revenue of \$1,867. Our primary expenses are payouts to contractors and have increased over the year due to customer demands.

We believe that our prior earnings and cash flows are indicative of future earnings and cash flows because we are a marketplace, we expect to grow faster and spend more in marketing costs to gain more gross revenue volume.

The Company intends to achieve profitability in the next 14 months by the following steps: 1. Increasing the margin to 20% on each milestone transaction 2. Getting more gross revenue volume by building enough tools for agencies to manage their talent. The Company currently requires \$10,000 a month to sustain operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The proceeds of the offering are necessary to the operations of the Company. The Offering proceeds are essential to our operations. We plan to use the proceeds as set forth above under “use of proceeds”, which is an indispensable element of our business strategy. The offering proceeds will have a beneficial effect on our liquidity.

The Company will require additional financing in excess of the proceeds from the Offering in order to sustain operations for the next 12 months.

The Company does not have any additional sources of capital other than the proceeds from the Offering.

Such additional sources of capital are not necessary to the operations of the Company.

Capital Expenditures and Other Obligations

The Company has not made any material capital expenditures in the past two years.

The Company does not intend to make any material capital expenditures in the future.

Material Changes and Other Information

Trends and Uncertainties

The Company does not currently believe it is subject to any trends or uncertainties.

After reviewing the above discussion of the steps the Company intends to take, potential Purchasers should consider whether achievement of each step within the estimated time frame is realistic in their judgment. Potential Purchasers should also assess the consequences to the Company of any delays in taking these steps and whether the Company will need additional financing to accomplish them.

The financial statements are an important part of this Form C and should be reviewed in their entirety. The financial statements of the Company are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Valuation

As discussed in “Dilution” below, the valuation will determine the amount by which the investor's stake is diluted immediately upon investment. An early-stage company typically sells its shares (or grants options over its shares) to its founders and early employees at a very low cash cost, because they are, in effect, putting their “sweat equity” into the company. When the Company seeks cash investments from outside investors, like you, the new investors typically pay a much larger sum for their shares than the founders or earlier investors, which means that the cash value of your stake is immediately diluted because each share of the same type is worth the same amount, and you paid more for your shares (or the notes convertible into shares) than earlier investors did for theirs.

There are several ways to value a company, and none of them is perfect and all of them involve a certain amount of guesswork. The same method can produce a different valuation if used by a different person.

Liquidation Value — The amount for which the assets of the Company can be sold, minus the liabilities owed, e.g., the assets of a bakery include the cake mixers, ingredients, baking tins, etc. The liabilities of a bakery include the cost of rent or mortgage on the bakery. However, this value does not reflect the potential value of a business, e.g. the value of the secret recipe. The value for most startups lies in their potential, as many early stage companies do not have many assets (they probably need to raise funds through a securities offering in order to purchase some equipment).

Book Value — This is based on analysis of the company's financial statements, usually looking at the company's balance sheet as prepared by its accountants. However, the balance sheet only looks at costs (i.e. what was paid for the asset), and does not consider whether the asset has increased in value over time. In addition, some intangible assets, such as patents, trademarks or trade names, are very valuable but are not usually represented at their market value on the balance sheet.

Earnings Approach — This is based on what the investor will pay (the present value) for what the investor expects to obtain in the future (the future return), taking into account inflation, the lost opportunity to participate in other investments, the risk of not receiving the return. However, predictions of the future are uncertain and valuation of future returns is a best guess.

Different methods of valuation produce a different answer as to what your investment is worth. Typically liquidation value and book value will produce a lower valuation than the earnings approach. However, the earnings approach is also most likely to be risky as it is based on many assumptions about the future, while the liquidation value and book value are much more conservative.

Future investors (including people seeking to acquire the company) may value the Company differently. They may use a different valuation method, or different assumptions about the company's business and its market. Different valuations may mean that the value assigned to your investment changes. It frequently happens that when a large institutional investor such as a venture capitalist makes an investment in a company, it values the Company at a lower price than the initial investors did. If this happens, the value of the investment will go down.

Risks and Disclosures

We have a limited operating history upon which you can evaluate our performance, and accordingly, our prospects must be considered in light of the risks that any new company encounters. We were incorporated under the laws of Delaware on August 30, 2016. Accordingly, we have no history upon which an evaluation of our prospects and future performance can be made. Our proposed operations are subject to all business risks associated with new enterprises. The likelihood of our creation of a viable business must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications, and delays frequently encountered in connection with the inception of a business, operation in a competitive industry, and the continued development of advertising, promotions, and a corresponding client base. We anticipate that our operating expenses will increase for the near future. There can be no assurances that we will ever operate profitably. You should consider the Company's business, operations and prospects in light of the risks, expenses and challenges faced as an early-stage company.

The development and commercialization of our products and services is highly competitive. We face competition with respect to any products and services that we may seek to develop or commercialize in the future. Our competitors include major companies worldwide, including well-known global companies like LinkedIn. Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technical and human resources than we have and superior expertise in research and development and marketing approved products and thus may be better equipped than us to develop and commercialize them.

We have a small management team. We depend on the skills and experience of a small management team. If the company is not able to call upon any of these people for any reason, its operations and development could be harmed. We will depend on revenue from our software product. We will only succeed (and you will only make money) if there is sufficient demand for our service and product or, people think it's better than the competition's product, and we have priced our service and product at a level that allows us to make a profit and still attract business. We are vulnerable in general to any developments that affect our industry, and particularly vulnerable to any developments that affect the AI freelance platforms with which we do business.

We may plan to implement new lines of business or offer new products and services within existing lines of business. There are substantial risks and uncertainties associated with these efforts, particularly in instances where the markets are not fully developed. In developing and marketing new lines of business and/or new products and services, we may invest significant time and resources. Initial timetables for the introduction and development of new lines of business and/or new products or services may not be achieved and price and profitability targets may not prove feasible. We may not be successful in introducing new products and services in response to industry trends or developments in technology, or those new products may not achieve market acceptance. As a result, we could lose business, be forced to price products and services on less advantageous terms to retain or attract clients, or be subject to cost increases. As a result, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

Through our operations, we collect and store certain personal information that our customers provide to purchase products services, enroll in promotional programs, register on our web site, or otherwise communicate and interact with us. We may share information about such persons with vendors that assist with certain aspects of our business. Security could be compromised and confidential customer or business information misappropriated. Loss of customer or business information could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation, and expose us to claims from customers, financial institutions, payment card associations and other persons, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, compliance with tougher privacy and information security laws and standards may result in significant expense due to increased investment in technology and the development of new operational processes.

The Company's success depends on the experience and skill of the board of directors, its executive officers and key employees. In particular, the Company is dependent on Ravi Vadrevu and Gregory Wisenberg who are employees since August 31st, 2016 and February 13th, 2017 of the Company. The Company has or intends to enter into employment agreements with Ravi Vadrevu and Gregory Wisenberg although there can be no assurance that it will do so or that they will continue to be employed by the Company for a particular period of time. The loss of Ravi Vadrevu and Gregory Wisenberg or any member of the board of directors or executive officer could harm the Company's business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

The amount of capital the Company is attempting to raise in this offering is not enough to sustain the Company's current business plan. In order to achieve the Company's near and long-term goals, the Company will need to procure funds in addition to the amount raised in the offering. There is no guarantee the Company will be able to raise such funds on acceptable terms or at all. If we are not able to raise sufficient capital in the future, we will not be able to execute our business plan, our continued operations will be in jeopardy and we may be forced to cease operations and sell or otherwise transfer all or substantially all of our remaining assets, which could cause a Purchaser to lose all or a portion of his or her investment.

Although dependent on certain key personnel, the Company does not have any key man life insurance policies on any such people. The Company is dependent on Ravi Vadrevu and Gregory Wisenberg in order to conduct its operations and execute its business plan, however, the Company has not purchased any insurance policies with respect to those individuals in the event of their death or disability. Therefore, in any of Ravi Vadrevu and Gregory Wisenberg die or become disabled, the Company will not receive any compensation to assist with such person's absence. The loss of such person could negatively affect the Company and its operations.

The proceeds from the Offering are necessary to the Company's operations. Without the proceeds of the Offering, the Company will not be able to sustain its operations. The Company does not have adequate alternative sources of capital and therefore, is entirely dependent on this Offering. If the Company has misjudged the amount of capital it needs or needs additional capital in the future, it may not be able to obtain such capital and would not be able to continue operations. This provides the Company with very little financial flexibility to adapt to the market and industry in which it operates. This lack of capital and flexibility could harm the Company and cause a Purchaser to lose all or a portion of his or her investment.

We are subject to income taxes as well as non-income based taxes, such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, net worth, property and goods and services taxes, in the US. Significant judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe that our tax estimates are reasonable: (i) there is no assurance that the final determination of tax audits or tax disputes will not be different from what is reflected in our income tax provisions, expense amounts for non-income based taxes and accruals and (ii) any material differences could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations in the period or periods for which determination is made.

Changes in employment laws or regulation could harm our performance. Various federal and state labor laws govern our relationship with our employees and affect operating costs. These laws include minimum wage requirements, overtime pay, healthcare reform and the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, unemployment tax rates, workers' compensation rates, citizenship requirements, union membership and sales taxes. A number of factors could adversely affect our operating results, including additional government-imposed increases in minimum wages, overtime pay, paid leaves of absence and mandated health benefits, mandated training for employees, increased tax reporting and tax payment changing regulations from the National Labor Relations Board and increased employee litigation including claims relating to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Maintaining, extending and expanding our reputation and brand image are essential to our business success. We seek to maintain, extend, and expand our brand image through marketing investments, including advertising and consumer promotions, and product innovation. Increasing attention on marketing could adversely affect our brand image. It could also lead to stricter regulations and greater scrutiny of marketing practices. Existing or increased legal or regulatory restrictions on our advertising, consumer promotions and marketing, or our response to those restrictions, could limit our efforts to maintain, extend and expand our brands. Moreover, adverse publicity about regulatory or legal action against us could damage our reputation and brand image, undermine our customers' confidence and reduce long-term demand for our products, even if the regulatory or legal action is unfounded or not material to our operations.

In addition, our success in maintaining, extending, and expanding our brand image depends on our ability to adapt to a rapidly changing media environment. We increasingly rely on social media and online dissemination of advertising campaigns. The growing use of social and digital media increases the speed and extent that information or misinformation and opinions can be shared. Negative posts or comments about us, our brands or our products on social or digital media, whether or not valid, could seriously damage our brands and reputation. If we do not establish, maintain, extend and expand our brand image, then our product sales, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We must correctly predict, identify, and interpret changes in consumer preferences and demand, offer new products to meet those changes, and respond to competitive innovation. Consumer preferences our products change continually. Our success depends on our ability to predict, identify, and interpret the tastes and habits of consumers and to offer products that appeal to consumer preferences. If we do not offer products that appeal to consumers, our sales and market share will decrease. We must distinguish between short-term fads, mid-term trends, and long-term changes in consumer preferences. If we do not accurately predict which shifts in consumer preferences will be long-term, or if we fail to introduce new and improved products to satisfy those preferences, our sales could decline. In addition, because of our varied customer base, we must offer an array of products that satisfy the broad spectrum of consumer preferences. If we fail to expand our product offerings successfully across product categories, or if we do not rapidly develop products in faster growing and more profitable categories, demand for our products could decrease, which could materially and adversely affect our product sales, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, achieving growth depends on our successful development, introduction, and marketing of innovative new products and line extensions. Successful innovation depends on our ability to correctly anticipate customer and consumer acceptance, to obtain, protect and maintain necessary intellectual property rights, and to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of others and failure to do so could compromise our competitive position and adversely impact our business.

Fluctuations in the mix of customer demand for our various types of solution offerings could impact our financial performance and ability to forecast performance. Due to fluctuations in customer needs, changes in customer industries, and general economic conditions, customer demand for the range of our offerings varies from time to time and is not predictable. [give example of volatile product/service line.] In addition, our gross margins vary by customer and by segment and the mix of services provided to our customers could impact our results of operations as certain of our customers and segments have different gross margin profiles. Generally, the profitability of an account increases over time. As a result, the mix of solutions we provide to our customers varies at any given time, both within a quarter and from quarter-to-quarter. These variations in service mix impact gross margins and the predictability of gross margins for any period. You should not rely on the results of any one quarter as an indication of our future performance.

Our operating results may fluctuate due to factors that are difficult to forecast and not within our control. Our past operating results may not be accurate indicators of future performance, and you should not rely on such results to predict our future performance. Our operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past, and could fluctuate in the future. Factors that may contribute to fluctuations include:

- * changes in aggregate capital spending, cyclicality and other economic conditions, or domestic and international demand in the industries we serve;
- * our ability to effectively manage our working capital;
- * our ability to satisfy consumer demands in a timely and cost-effective manner;
- * pricing and availability of labor and materials;
- * our inability to adjust certain fixed costs and expenses for changes in demand;
- * shifts in geographic concentration of customers, supplies and labor pools; and
- * seasonal fluctuations in demand and our revenue.

If we fail to attract and retain enough sufficiently trained customer service associates and other personnel to support our operations, our business and results of operations will be seriously harmed. We rely on customer service associates, and our success depends to a significant extent on our ability to attract, hire, train and retain qualified customer service associates. Companies in our industry, including us, experience high employee attrition. Our attrition rate for our customer service associates who remained with us following a 90-day training and orientation period was on average approximately 5% per month. A significant increase in the attrition rate among our customer service associates could decrease our operating efficiency and productivity. Our failure to attract, train and retain customer service associates with the qualifications necessary to fulfill the needs of our existing and future clients would seriously harm our business and results of operations.

Our ability to sell our products and services is dependent on the quality of our technical support services, and our failure to offer high quality technical support services would have a material adverse effect on our sales and results of operations. Once our products are deployed within our end-customers' operations, end-customers depend on our technical support services to resolve any issues relating to these products. If we do not effectively assist our customers in deploying these products, succeed in helping our customers quickly resolve post-deployment issues, and provide effective ongoing support, our ability to sell additional products and services to existing customers would be adversely affected and our reputation with potential customers could be damaged. As a result, our failure to maintain high quality support services would have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We may be adversely affected by cyclicality, volatility or an extended downturn in the United States or worldwide economy, or in or related to the industries we serve. Our revenues are generated primarily from servicing customers seeking to hire qualified professionals in the technology industry. Demand for these professionals tends to be tied to economic and business cycles. Increases in the unemployment rate, specifically in the technology and other vertical industries we serve, cyclicality or an extended downturn in the economy could cause our revenues to decline. Therefore, our operating results, business and financial condition could be significantly harmed by an extended economic downturn or future downturns, especially in regions or industries where our operations are heavily concentrated. Further, we may face increased pricing pressures during such periods as customers seek to use lower cost or fee services, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to rapid technological change and dependence on new product development. Our industry is characterized by rapid and significant technological developments, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, continually evolving business expectations and swift changes. To compete effectively in such markets, we must continually improve and enhance its products and services and develop new technologies and services that incorporate technological advances, satisfy increasing customer expectations and compete effectively on the basis of performance and price. Our success will also depend substantially upon our ability to anticipate, and to adapt our products and services to our collaborative partner's preferences. There can be no assurance that technological developments will not render some of our products and services obsolete, or that we will be able to respond with improved or new products, services, and technology that satisfy evolving customers' expectations. Failure to acquire, develop or introduce new products, services, and enhancements in a timely manner could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Also, to the extent one or more of our competitors introduces products and services that better address a customer's needs, our business would be adversely affected.

Failure to obtain new clients or renew client contracts on favorable terms could adversely affect results of operations. We may face pricing pressure in obtaining and retaining our clients. Our clients may be able to seek price reductions from us when they renew a contract, when a contract expires, or when the client's business has significant volume changes. They may also reduce services if they decide to move services in-house. Terminations, this pricing pressure results in lower revenue from a client than we had anticipated based on our previous agreement with that client. This reduction in revenue could result in an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Failure to renew client contracts on favorable terms could have an adverse effect on our business. Our contracts with clients generally run for several years and include liquidated damage provisions that provide for early termination fees. Terms are generally renegotiated prior to the end of a contract's term. If we are not successful in achieving a high rate of contract renewals on favorable terms, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We may rely on subcontractors and partners to provide customers with a single-source solution or we may serve as a subcontractor to a third party prime contractor. From time to time, we may engage subcontractors, teaming partners or other third parties to provide our customers with a single-source solution for a broader range of service needs. Similarly, we are and may in the future be engaged as a subcontractor to a third party prime contractor. Subcontracting arrangements pose unique risks to us because we do not have control over the customer relationship, and our ability to generate revenue under the subcontract is dependent on the prime contractor, its performance and relationship with the customer and its relationship with us. While we believe that we perform appropriate due diligence on our prime contractors, subcontractors and teaming partners and that we take adequate measures to ensure that they comply with the appropriate laws and regulations, we cannot guarantee that those parties will comply with the terms set forth in their agreements with us (or in the case of a prime contractor, their agreement with the customer), or that they will be reasonable in construing their contractual rights and obligations, always act appropriately in dealing with us or customers, provide adequate service, or remain in compliance with the relevant laws, rules or regulations. We may have disputes with our prime contractors, subcontractors, teaming partners or other third parties arising from the quality and timeliness of work being performed, customer concerns, contractual interpretations or other matters. We may be exposed to liability if we lose or terminate a subcontractor or teaming partner due to a dispute, and subsequently have difficulty engaging an appropriate replacement or otherwise performing their functions in-house, such that we fail to fulfill our contractual obligations to our customer. In the event a prime contract, under which we serve as a subcontractor, is terminated, whether for non-performance by the prime contractor or otherwise, then our subcontract will similarly terminate and we could face contractual liability and the resulting contract loss could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The Company could be negatively impacted if found to have infringed on intellectual property rights. Technology companies, including many of the Company's competitors, frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of patent infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. In addition, patent holding companies seek to monetize patents they have purchased or otherwise obtained. As the Company grows, the intellectual property rights claims against it will likely increase. The Company intends to vigorously defend infringement actions in court and before the U.S. International Trade Commission. The plaintiffs in these actions frequently seek injunctions and substantial damages. Regardless of the scope or validity of such patents or other intellectual property rights, or the merits of any claims by potential or actual litigants, the Company may have to engage in protracted litigation. If the Company is found to infringe one or more patents or other intellectual property rights, regardless of whether it can develop non-infringing technology, it may be required to pay substantial damages or royalties to a third-party, or it may be subject to a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting the Company from marketing or selling certain products. In certain cases, the Company may consider the desirability of entering into licensing agreements, although no assurance can be given that such licenses can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur. These licenses may also significantly increase the Company's operating expenses.

Regardless of the merit of particular claims, litigation may be expensive, time-consuming, disruptive to the Company's operations and distracting to management. In recognition of these considerations, the Company may enter into arrangements to settle litigation. If one or more legal matters were resolved against the Company's consolidated financial statements for that reporting period could be materially adversely affected. Further, such an outcome could result in significant compensatory, punitive or trebled monetary damages, disgorgement of revenue or profits, remedial corporate measures or injunctive relief against the Company that could adversely affect its financial condition and results of operations.

Indemnity provisions in various agreements potentially expose us to substantial liability for intellectual property infringement and other losses. Our agreements with advertisers, advertising agencies, customers and other third parties may include indemnification provisions under which we agree to indemnify them for losses suffered or incurred as a result of claims of intellectual property infringement, damages caused by us to property or persons, or other liabilities relating to or arising from our products, services or other contractual obligations. The term of these indemnity provisions generally survives termination or expiration of the applicable agreement. Large indemnity payments would harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any type of intellectual property lawsuit, whether initiated by us or a third party, would likely be time consuming and expensive to resolve and would divert management's time and attention.

We must acquire or develop new products, evolve existing ones, address any defects or errors, and adapt to technology change. Technical developments, client requirements, programming languages, and industry standards change frequently in our markets. As a result, success in current markets and new markets will depend upon our ability to enhance current products, address any product defects or errors, acquire or develop and introduce new products that meet client needs, keep pace with technology changes, respond to competitive products, and achieve market acceptance. Product development requires substantial investments for research, refinement, and testing. We may not have sufficient resources to make necessary product development investments. We may experience technical or other difficulties that will delay or prevent the successful development, introduction, or implementation of new or enhanced products. We may also experience technical or other difficulties in the integration of acquired technologies into our existing platform and applications. Inability to introduce or implement new or enhanced products in a timely manner could result in loss of market share if competitors are able to provide solutions to meet customer needs before we do, give rise to unanticipated expenses related to further development or modification of acquired technologies as a result of integration issues, and adversely affect future performance.

Barriers to entry into our industry is relatively low, and industry consolidation may result in increased competition, which could result in a loss of customers or a reduction in revenue. Some of our competitors have made or may make acquisitions or may enter into partnerships or other strategic relationships to offer more comprehensive services than they individually had offered or achieve greater economies of scale. In addition, new entrants not currently considered to be competitors may enter our market through acquisitions, partnerships or strategic relationships. We expect these trends to continue as companies attempt to strengthen or maintain their market positions. The potential entrants may have competitive advantages over us, such as greater name recognition, longer operating histories, more varied services and larger marketing budgets, as well as greater financial, technical and other resources. The companies resulting from combinations or that expand or vertically integrate their business to include the market that we address may create more compelling service offerings and may offer greater pricing flexibility than we can or may engage in business practices that make it more difficult for us to compete effectively, including on the basis of price, sales and marketing programs, technology or service functionality. These pressures could result in a substantial loss of our customers or a reduction in our revenue.

Our business could be negatively impacted by cyber security threats, attacks and other disruptions. Like others in our industry, we continue to face advanced and persistent attacks on our information infrastructure where we manage and store various proprietary information and sensitive/confidential data relating to our operations. These attacks may include sophisticated malware (viruses, worms, and other malicious software programs) and phishing emails that attack our products or otherwise exploit any security vulnerabilities. These intrusions sometimes may be zero-day malware that are difficult to identify because they are not included in the signature set of commercially available antivirus scanning programs. Experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our network security and misappropriate or compromise our confidential information or that of our customers or other third-parties, create system disruptions, or cause shutdowns. Additionally, sophisticated software and applications that we produce or procure from third-parties may contain defects in design or manufacture, including “bugs” and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with the operation of the information infrastructure. A disruption, infiltration or failure of our information infrastructure systems or any of our data centers as a result of software or hardware malfunctions, computer viruses, cyber attacks, employee theft or misuse, power disruptions, natural disasters or accidents could cause breaches of data security, loss of critical data and performance delays, which in turn could adversely affect our business.

If we do not respond to technological changes or upgrade our websites and technology systems, our growth prospects and results of operations could be adversely affected. To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the functionality and features of our websites and technology infrastructure. As a result, we will need to continue to improve and expand our hosting and network infrastructure and related software capabilities. These improvements may require greater levels of spending than we have experienced in the past. Without such improvements, our operations might suffer from unanticipated system disruptions, slow application performance or unreliable service levels, any of which could negatively affect our reputation and ability to attract and retain customers and contributors. Furthermore, in order to continue to attract and retain new customers, we are likely to incur expenses in connection with continuously updating and improving our user interface and experience. We may face significant delays in introducing new services, products and enhancements. If competitors introduce new products and services using new technologies or if new industry standards and practices emerge, our existing websites and our proprietary technology and systems may become obsolete or less competitive, and our business may be harmed. In addition, the expansion and improvement of our systems and infrastructure may require us to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources, with no assurance that our business will improve.

Risks Related to the Securities

The Crowd Notes will not be freely tradable until one year from the initial purchase date. Although the Crowd Notes may be tradeable under federal securities law, state securities regulations may apply and each Purchaser should consult with his or her attorney. You should be aware of the long-term nature of this investment. There is not now and likely will not be a public market for the Crowd Notes. Because the Crowd Notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or under the securities laws of any state or non-United States jurisdiction, the Crowd Notes have transfer restrictions and cannot be resold in the United States except pursuant to Rule 501 of Regulation CF. It is not currently contemplated that registration under the Securities Act or other securities laws will be effected. Limitations on the transfer of the Crowd Notes may also adversely affect the price that you might be able to obtain for the Crowd Notes in a private sale. Purchasers should be aware of the long-term nature of their investment in the Company. Each Purchaser in this Offering will be required to represent that it is purchasing the Securities for its own account, for investment purposes and not with a view to resale or distribution thereof.

We are selling convertible notes that will convert into shares or result in payment in limited circumstances, and in certain circumstances only at the option of the company. These notes do not have a maturity date and only convert or result in payment in limited circumstances. If there is a merger, buyout or other corporate transaction occurs before a qualified equity financing, investors will receive a payment of the greater of two times their purchase price or the amount of preferred shares they would have been able to purchase using the valuation cap. If there is a qualified equity financing (and only a financing using preferred shares will count for this purpose), the conversion price will be set for conversion into non-voting shares of a to-be-determined class of preferred stock. Investors in the Regulation CF offering will be considered non-major investors under the terms of the notes offered. Only major investors will have their notes converted at this time, notes held by non-major investors will only convert at the sole discretion of the company or in the event of subsequent corporate transaction. Further, the notes convert at a discount of 20%, or based on a valuation cap meaning investors would be rewarded for taking on early risk compared to later investors. But you won't know how much your investment is worth until that happens. The outside investors at the time conversion, if any, might value the company at an amount well below the valuation cap, so you should not view the valuation cap as being an indication of the company's value. Further any interest on the notes is accrued interest, therefore you will not be paid interest payments on these notes. If you choose to invest, you should be prepared that your notes will never convert and will have no value.

It is unclear how the Crowd Note would be interpreted by a court if we were forced into litigation. We are using Crowd Notes in this offering. Crowd Notes are designed to offer equity in the company at a future date when specified conditions occur. However, it is unclear how a court in Delaware would interpret the provisions of the Crowd Note in relation to our organization as a limited liability company and since the notes set the number of underlying securities an investor is entitled to now, but do not provide for interest or a maturity date and only convert in limited circumstances. Should we be forced to litigate the terms of the Crowd Note, it is possible that a court would not interpret the note as we do, thereby impacting the terms of the investment and possibly providing greater rights to some investors and lesser rights to others.

We have not assessed the tax implications of using the Crowd Note. The Crowd Note is a type of debt security that does not include a set maturity date. As such, there has been inconsistent treatment under state and federal tax law as to whether the Crowd Note can be considered a debt of the company, or the issuance of equity. Investors should consult their tax advisers.

You may have limited rights. The company has not yet authorized preferred stock, and there is no way to know what voting rights those securities will have. In addition, as an investor in the Regulation CF offering you will be considered a non-major investor under the terms of the notes offered, and therefore upon any conversion you will receive shares of a Shadow Series with certain limited rights. Shadow Series shareholders may receive a different liquidation preference, may not have voting rights, and will receive quarterly business updates by the company but may be limited in other information and inspection rights. Furthermore, the company has issued and may issue convertible notes to investors outside of this offering. Those notes may convert earlier or under terms more favorable than the Crowd Note.

The reviewing CPA has issued a “going concern” note in the reviewed financials. We may not have enough funds to sustain the business until it becomes profitable. Even if we raise funds through a crowdfunding round, we may not accurately anticipate how quickly we may use the funds and if it is sufficient to bring the business to profitability.

This is a brand-new company. It has a limited operating history, few or no clients. If you are investing in this company, it's because you think this is a good idea, that the management team can execute it better than their competition, that they can price it right and sell it to enough people that the company will succeed.

A majority of the Company is owned by a small number of owners.

Prior to the offering the Company's current owners of 20% or more beneficially own up to 97.0% of the Company. Subject to any fiduciary duties owed to our other owners or investors under Delaware law, these owners may be able to exercise significant influence over matters requiring owner approval, including the election of directors or managers and approval of significant Company transactions, and will have significant control over the Company's management and policies. Some of these persons may have interests that are different from yours. For example, these owners may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree. The concentration of ownership could delay or prevent a change in control of the Company or otherwise discourage a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of the Company, which in turn could reduce the price potential investors are willing to pay for the Company. In addition, these owners could use their voting influence to maintain the Company's existing management, delay or prevent changes in control of the Company, or support or reject other management and board proposals that are subject to owner approval.

You will be bound by an investment management agreement, which limits your voting rights.

All Non-Major Purchasers of Crowd Notes will be bound by an investment management agreement. This agreement will limit your voting rights and at a later time may require you to convert your future preferred shares into common shares without your consent. Non-Major Purchasers will be bound by this agreement, unless Non-Major Investors holding a majority of the principal amount outstanding of the Crowd Notes vote to terminate the agreement.

General Risks and Disclosures

Start-up investing is risky. Investing in startups is very risky, highly speculative, and should not be made by anyone who cannot afford to lose their entire investment. Unlike an investment in a mature business where there is a track record of revenue and income, the success of a startup or early-stage venture often relies on the development of a new product or service that may or may not find a market. Before investing, you should carefully consider the specific risks and disclosures related to both this offering type and the company which can be found in this company profile and the documents in the data room below.

Your shares are not easily transferable. You should not plan on being able to readily transfer and/or resell your security. Currently there is no market or liquidity for these shares and the company does not have any plans to list these shares on an exchange or other secondary market. At some point the company may choose to do so, but until then you should plan to hold your investment for a significant period of time before a “liquidation event” occurs. A “liquidation event” is when the company either lists their shares on an exchange, is acquired, or goes bankrupt.

The Company may not pay dividends for the foreseeable future. Unless otherwise specified in the offering documents and subject to state law, you are not entitled to receive any dividends on your interest in the Company. Accordingly, any potential investor who anticipates the need for current dividends or income from an investment should not purchase any of the securities offered on the Site.







Valuation and capitalization. Unlike listed companies that are valued publicly through market-driven stock prices, the valuation of private companies, especially startups, is difficult to assess and you may risk overpaying for your investment. In addition, there may be additional classes of equity with rights that are superior to the class of equity being sold.

You may only receive limited disclosure. While the company must disclose certain information, since the company is at an early-stage they may only be able to provide limited information about its business plan and operations because it does not have fully developed operations or a long history. The company may also only be obligated to file information periodically regarding its business, including financial statements. A publicly listed company, in contrast, is required to file annual and quarterly reports and promptly disclose certain events — through continuing disclosure that you can use to evaluate the status of your investment.

Investment in personnel. An early-stage investment is also an investment in the entrepreneur or management of the company. Being able to execute on the business plan is often an important factor in whether the business is viable and successful. You should be aware that a portion of your investment may fund the compensation of the company's employees, including its management. You should carefully review any disclosure regarding the company's use of proceeds.

Possibility of fraud. In light of the relative ease with which early-stage companies can raise funds, it may be the case that certain opportunities turn out to be money-losing fraudulent schemes. As with other investments, there is no guarantee that investments will be immune from fraud.

Lack of professional guidance. Many successful companies partially attribute their early success to the guidance of professional early-stage investors (e.g., angel investors and venture capital firms). These investors often negotiate for seats on the company's board of directors and play an important role through their resources, contacts and experience in assisting early-stage companies in executing on their business plans. An early-stage company may not have the benefit of such professional investors.

NAME	TYPE
>  Pitch Deck and Overview (2 files)	Folder
>  Product or Service (4 files)	Folder
>  Financials (2 files)	Folder
>  Fundraising Round (3 files)	Folder
>  Investor Agreements (1 file)	Folder
>  Miscellaneous (1 file)	Folder

Browse Investments

COMPANY	HOW IT WORKS	LEARN	JOIN
About Us	Invest	Equity Crowdfunding	Investors
Meet The Team	Raise	Academy	Entrepreneurs
Press & Media Kit	Regulation A	Blog	LEGAL
Jobs			Terms of Use
FAQs			Privacy Policy
			Legal Documents

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Workforce As A Service (WAAS) with AI

This presentation contains offering materials prepared solely by Kriya without the assistance of SI Securities, and not subject to FINRA Rule 2210. In addition, this presentation may contain forward-looking statements and information relating to, among other things, the company, its business plan and strategy, and its industry. These statements reflect management's current views with respect to future events based information currently available and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause the company's actual results to differ materially. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements as they are meant for illustrative purposes and they do not represent guarantees of future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements, all of which cannot be made. Moreover, no person nor any other person or entity assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of forward-looking statements, and is under no duty to update any such statements to conform them to actual results.

Company

Kriya (WAAS) is an AI powered platform where companies can instantly connect with vetted talent that works on-demand

Team



Ravi Vadrevu

Founder & CEO



Greg Wisenberg

Co-founder & COO

Experience

Founder @Kriya AI

Founder @Meed

Product Growth @BranchOut

Product @Myspace

Co-founder/COO @Kriya

Growth @Meed

Sales @iCracked

Highlights

7 years of experience in building and growing products. Raised Seed & founded Meed: Professional network for college students. Scaled BranchOut, the professional network on Facebook, to 30MM users. Product at Myspace. Published author, featured on Forbes, Stanford Daily etc.

5 years in sales and growth operations. Spearheaded Meed's growth from students. Generated ARR at several YC startups & SaaS companies by onboarding new users on to platforms.

Problem

Billions

of dollars invested

IN-HOUSE TALENT



Sourcing



Recruiting Platforms



Engagement & Culture

Problem

By 2022

Companies are going

DECENTRALIZED

And 50% of US workforce
will be freelancers*

DECENTRALIZED



Talent Marketplaces

This estimate does not mean they are all full-time freelancers, but one of every two workers will be freelancers in some capacity. This slide is meant for illustrative purposes and does not represent guarantees of future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements.

Problem

Roadblocks

Sourcing per project takes a week

Vetting individually is hard - (Recruiters currently focus on full-time)

Price Gauging - (Undercutting and low-balling real talent)

Paying - (Traditional payment process is a major pain point)

Project Management - (Increasingly difficult to manage freelancers)

Solution: Workforce As A Service

WAAS

Humans post requirement by chatting with **AI Assistant**

Human pays AI assistant to **connect** with pre-vetted talent

AI assistant connects the talent and pays the talent retainer fee

AI assistant facilitates **communication, milestones, invoices.**

AI assistant **takes care of rating system** in real-time for bettering matches



AI Assistant



Vetted Sourcing



Continuous Payment

Traction

\$60K

In the last 5 months

361

Talent + Agencies

36

Companies

\$800

Per Milestone

87

Milestones

*Milestone = Statement of work within a project



boostVC

CITRIX®



wyre

eVa

KAYAK

*Employees from these companies have signed up or used Kriya's platform for projects. However, Kriya does not have contracts in place with companies listed above.

Growth Channels & Strategy



Native Platform Live

We have inbound marketing experts optimizing our landing page through our blog for higher conversion rate on the client projects from the business communities



Slack Bot

Coming Summer*

A fully command powered Kriya Slack bot will give the Kriya experience from within Slack channels. 77% of fortune 100 companies use Slack to connect with colleagues along with 60,000 companies as of March 2017. This reduces the barrier to entry on the demand side.



Messenger

Coming Summer

A fully menu-powered Kriya Messenger bot will be used to optimize marketing. 1 Billion people use messenger every month. We will be re-targeting our customers making it easy to use Kriya experience from within Messenger.



Office 365 coming soon

We currently have Slack integration but we are launching Slack bot (which we believe will be a completely different experience than just integration. A slack bot can simulate your entire product within Slack, that's coming soon. This slide represents management opinion and is meant for illustrative purposes. It does not represent the scope of competition in the marketplace, nor does it represent guarantees of future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements.

Business Model

Monthly Subscription for
active connections - **Basic**
(Coming Soon)

\$49/month

Per Active Connection

Monthly Subscription for
active connections - **Enterprise**
(Coming Soon)

\$449/month

Per Active Connection

Commission on milestones
(Live)

5% + 5%

Client

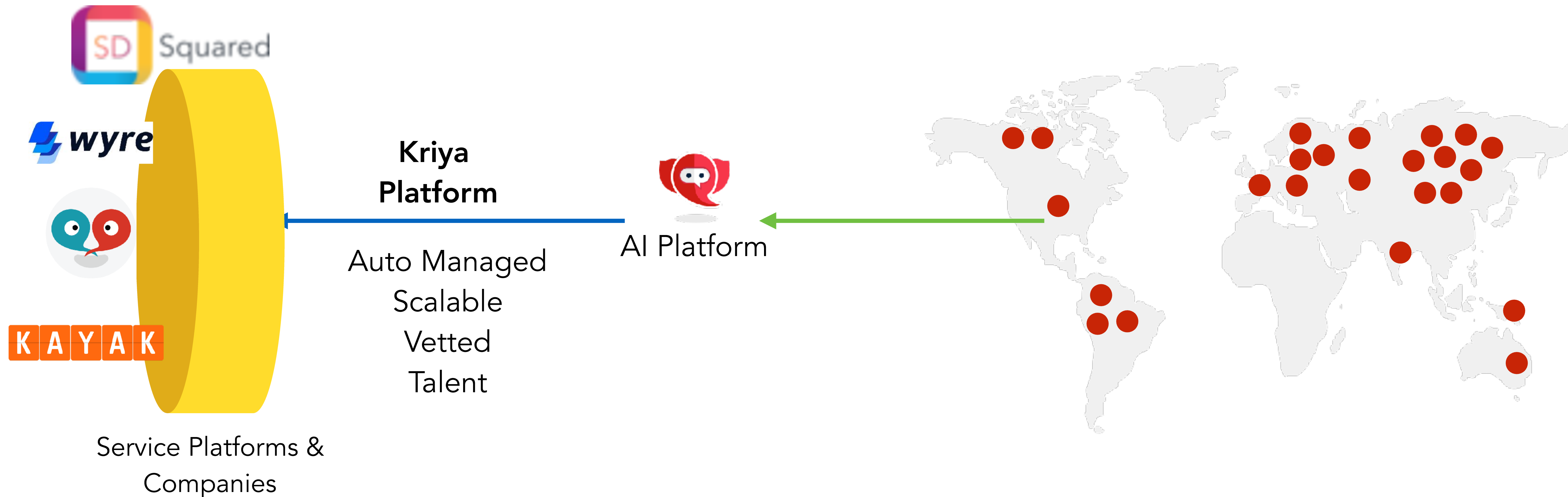
Talent

Basic - Individual Contributor

Enterprise - Service Agency companies & enterprise

Partnerships

- Client Partnerships with large scale service agencies that needs talent to scale
- Talent partnerships with smaller agencies and **vetted individuals**



Competition & Landscape



Self learning AI

Unconscious Vetting

Efficient job distribution

Integrations

Highly Scalable



No Distribution AI

Hiring & Vetting Overhead

Hard to use



Slow Delivery

No Distribution AI

Curated & Handpicked

Hard to scale



This figure represents management opinion and is meant for illustrative purposes. It does not represent the scope of competition in the marketplace, nor does it represent guarantees of future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements.

“Silicon valley startup drives down the cost & frustration
of hiring best talent”*

Forbes

“80% of the millennials prefer working remotely and for themselves”

FAST COMPANY

*Forbes was not compensated in exchange for their testimonials. In addition, their testimonials should not be construed as and/or considered investment advice.

Side Hustle Economy

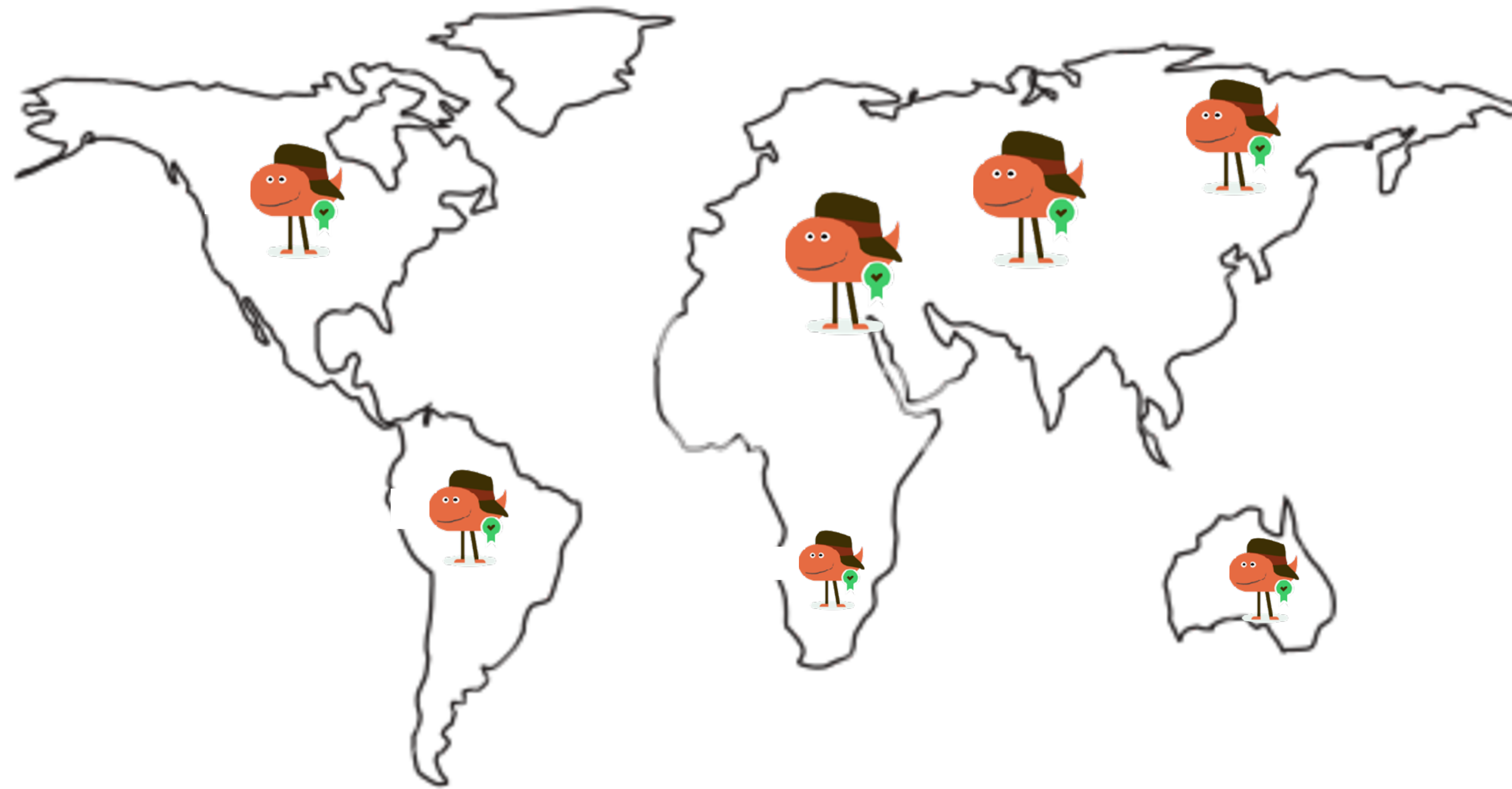


The world's largest **taxi company**,
owns no vehicles



The world's largest accommodation
provider, owns no **real estate**

Our Mission



46B
Market
by 2020



Decentralizing the workforce to make work happen

These statements represent management opinions. They do not represent guarantees of future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements.



Talent exists everywhere. Companies now, more than ever, are moving to a decentralized workforce model to take advantage the the distributed and often overlooked global talent.

Small startups don't have the cash, time, or bandwidth to hire in house and enterprises don't want to clog up their full-timers with smaller projects.

Existing talent marketplaces are ridden with scammers, option overload, price gouging, and barriers to entry. Even when you do find someone you like, there's no guarantee they will be held accountable if they bail out.

Enter Kriya - The fastest way to get work done. Powered by AI, our project management platform hires pre-vetted global talent partners in 30 minutes. Within 4 months of going live, our partners have completed 28 projects through our platform and we've grown 35% MoM.

Walkthrough:

So how does Kriya work anyway? Let me show you

1. Chat with our AI assistant who will take the scope of your project.
2. We have over 400 dedicated professionals from Software Development, Data Science, Design, and Growth Marketing backgrounds
3. Estimate the duration of your project
4. Accept the estimated budget based on average hourly rates
5. Once a profile is created, you'll be prompted to enter the project scope. This is the overall gist of what you're looking to accomplish.
6. Our core milestone feature breaks the project up and allows you to add multiple talent partners in the rooms to work simultaneously on your project.
7. Select up to three skills and let our intelligent matching algorithm distribute your project to all talent partners who match what you're looking for.
8. Within 30 minutes, a talent partner will accept the project. They will appear in the chatroom and introduce themselves. As soon as they initiate communication, it is the

responsibility of both parties to flesh out any details so the project goes off without a hitch.

9. Creating your first milestone will also prompt you to deposit an initial payment
10. The payment will be held in escrow until the milestone is complete protecting both client and talent.

Got a project coming up? Head over to [Kriya - On-Demand. Pre-Vetted. Global Talent](#)