

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

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal year ended June 30, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 333-193347

NIGHTFOOD HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

**520 White Plains Road- Suite 500
Tarrytown, New York**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

46-3885019

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

10591

(Zip Code)

888-888-6444

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company.

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

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of December 31, 2015: \$23,400,867.

As of September 28, 2016, the issuer had 28,691,432 shares of its common stock issued and outstanding, par value \$0.001 per share.

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PART I

Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements made in this Annual Report involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Our plans and objectives are based, in part, on assumptions involving judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions, technological developments related to business support services and outsourced business processes, and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond our control.

Although we believe that our assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this prospectus will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein particularly in view of the current state of our operations, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a statement by us or any other person that our objectives and plans will be achieved. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the factors set forth herein under the headings “Business,” and “Risk Factors”.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

NightFood Holdings, Inc. (“we”, “us” “the Company” or “NightFood”) is a Nevada corporation organized on October 16, 2013 to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of NightFood, Inc., a New York corporation (the “Subsidiary”) from its sole shareholder, Sean Folkson. All of our operations are conducted by the Subsidiary. We are in the business of manufacturing, marketing and distributing snacks specially formulated and promoted for evening consumption. A large number of Americans consume nighttime snacks that are high in sugar, fat, and calories; such snacks can impair sleep and also impair health in general. Management believes that our products are unique in the food industry and that there is a substantial market for our products. We are in the process of establishing distribution channels for these products. Our corporate address is 520 White Plains Road – Suite 500, Tarrytown, New York 10591 and our telephone number is 888-888-6444. We maintain a web site at www.nightfood.com. Any information that may appear on our web site should not be deemed to be a part of this report.

Industry Overview

We are an early-stage company that is seeking to establish a market within the snack industry by offering a line of snack foods that are appropriate for evening consumption. Based on available figures for 2013 published by SymphonyIRI Group, American consumers spend over \$50 Billion annually on snacks consumed at night, and this figure continues to grow. A majority of adults are trying to eat foods and snacks that they understand will prevent or manage health problems and 37% of consumers are willing to pay more for foods with perceived health benefits. Moreover, industry data indicates that the most popular nighttime snack choices include products and categories that are traditionally considered high in calories, and “unhealthy” options, such as cookies, salty snacks (chips, pretzels, and popcorn), ice cream, and candy.

Our Products, Present and Proposed

Our initial product is the NightFood nutrition bar. NightFood nutrition bars are made from commercially available ingredients and a proprietary combination of other components in a proprietary process. During the course of fiscal 2016, the Company modified its packaging, positioning, and branding, including switching from a 6 count retail pack to a 12 count pack for the bars. The packages are typically merchandised both open and closed, so the consumer can purchase an individual bar, or an entire box of bars.. NightFood® is the first product positioned as a healthier and better alternative to other convenient nighttime snack options. Compared to the existing popular options, each 140 calorie NightFood® bar is specially formulated to satisfy late-night cravings, tackle nighttime hunger, on fewer calories, and with a healthier, more sleep-friendly nutritional profile. We believe that NightFood® bars are an optimal after-dinner snack in terms of composition and calories. In addition, the bars contain a clinically proven bioactive ingredient called Chocamine®. Chocamine is a patented natural cocoa extract that is believed to promote satiety and craving satisfaction, while also providing the health and relaxation benefits of chocolate without the caffeine, fat, calories, and sugars. In April of 2016, the Company secured exclusive use of Chocamine in any products formulated and marketed for nighttime consumption.

Depending upon the success of the NightFood® bar and our available resources, we intend to consider expanding our product line to include formulations with and without sleep aiding bioactive ingredients, nighttime snack products specifically for children, and snacks in different food formats such as cookies, chips, ice cream, etc.

Production

We have utilized contract manufacturers for producing our products. These include Noble Foods for product manufacture, Arranti Label and Stuart Packaging for our packaging, and ShipRight Solutions for our warehousing and fulfillment. We consider our relations with each of these suppliers to be good. We also believe that the nature of the market for these services ensures that if we were required to find an alternate supplier for any of these services, we could do so on similar terms.

Marketing & Distribution

During FY2016, our new marketing and distribution strategy shifted NightFood products away from the specialty health & nutrition vertical and towards mainstream supermarkets. We believe our most receptive consumer will be one that is wrestling with undesirable night snacking habits. Our updated product packaging merchandises NightFood bars in a novel 12-pack display case featuring the CraveMonster™ design and was approved for distribution by KeHE Distributors LLC in March of 2016.

Through our relationship with KeHE, NightFood is now available in the Market Street supermarket chain in Texas, a division of Albertsons. With well over 2,000 locations, Albertsons is the 2nd largest supermarket retailer in the country. The Company is in discussions to introduce NightFood products onto the shelves of other large supermarket chains through KeHE, once properly capitalized.

NightFood is also available in the Fairway supermarket chain in Metro New York City, as well as some other independent retailers in and around New York. Additional funds are needed to support sales at Fairway and maintain sales volume after an initial introductory push, bolstered by in-store product sampling and demonstrations.

Due to market dynamics and distribution channels, Fairway retails each NightFood bar for \$2.50, whereas Market Street retails each NightFood bar at \$1.79.

NightFood bars may also still be found in some GNC locations around the country, however we did not receive any orders from them during fiscal 2016 despite reports from GNC of increasing sales in FY2016 compared to FY2015.

Competition

The nutritional/snack food business is highly competitive and includes such participants as large companies like Mondelez, Nestle S.A. and Quaker Oats and more specialized companies such as Cliff Bar, Quest Nutrition and many smaller companies. Many of these competitors have well established names and products. Management is not aware of any competitor offering snacks targeting the nighttime snack occasion, or formulated to satisfy unhealthy nighttime cravings in a sleep-friendly way. We will initially compete based upon the unique nature of our product. However, other companies, including those with greater name recognition than us and greater resources may seek to introduce products that directly compete with our products. Management believes that if a competitor sought to develop a competing product, it could do so and begin to establish retail distribution in 12-24 months.

Intellectual Property Rights

We own the registered trademark “NightFood®” and believe that it will prove important to our business. Additionally we own the domain NightFood.com as well as many other relevant domains such as late-night-snack.com, nighttimesnack.com, and nighttimesnacking.com, as well as NightFood.us, NightFood.net, TryNightFood.com, GetNightFood.com, NiteFood.com, and Night-Food.com. We also own the toll-free number 888-888-NIGHT. We also rely on proprietary information as to our formulas and have non-disclosure agreements with our suppliers.

Personnel

We currently have no employees except Sean Folkson, our President and CEO, and Peter Leighton, our VP of Marketing who is currently serving the company on a part-time basis. Should we be successful in executing our business plan, we anticipate hiring additional employees in the future to assist with marketing, sales and clerical positions. We rely on consultants and outsourced services to accomplish work that might otherwise be done by employees in a large established company.

Customers

In FY 2016, no individual customer made up more than 15% of our revenues.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following factors in evaluating our business, operations and financial condition. The occurrence of any the following risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have had limited operations and require substantial additional funds to execute our business plan. We have had limited operations and have not yet established significant traction in the marketplace. We generated revenue of \$24,918 in the year ended June 30, 2016 and \$68,409 in the year ended June 30, 2015. Because our capital resources have been extremely limited, we have been unable to provide sufficient advertising and marketing support for the product at retail, resulting in limited revenues. Unless we are able to continue to leverage our status as a public company into effective fundraising to fund our capital requirements, we will not be able to execute on our business plan and purchasers of our stock will be likely to lose their investment.

During FY2016, the majority of our revenue was derived from direct to consumer retail sales. We believe we have established that there is consumer interest for a better nighttime snack option. We have not yet identified a way to market and sell our snack products direct to consumer in a manner that is predictably profitable, nor have we yet identified the proper elements of support at retail that will drive consistent consumer purchase behavior.

Our independent auditors have expressed doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. We received a report on our financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 from our independent registered public accounting firm that includes an explanatory paragraph and a footnote stating that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern due to its losses and negative net worth. Inclusion of a “going concern qualification” in the report of our independent accountants may have a negative impact on our ability to obtain financing and may adversely impact our stock price in any market that may develop.

We remain uncertain of our proposed products’ market acceptance. Although management firmly believes that snacks designed for evening consumption is a viable niche market with a potential for attractive returns for investors, this belief is largely based on informal observations and we have not conducted any formal marketing studies. Our limited resources preclude us from doing so. If management is wrong in its belief and there is an insufficient market for our products, it is likely we will fail and investors will lose their investment.

Our ability to hire additional personnel is important to the continued growth of our business. Our continued success depends upon our ability to attract and retain a group of motivated marketing and business support professionals. Our growth may be limited if we cannot recruit and retain a sufficient number of people. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to hire and retain a sufficient number of qualified personnel.

We may face substantial competition. Competition in all aspects of the functional food industry is intense. We will compete against both large conglomerates with substantial resources and smaller companies, including new companies that might be formed with resources similar to our own. Competitors may seek to duplicate the perceived benefits of our products in ways that do not infringe on any proprietary rights that we can protect. As a result we could find that our entire marketing plan and business model is undercut or made irrelevant by actions of other companies under which we have no control. We cannot promise that we can accomplish our marketing goals and as a result may experience negative impact upon our operating results.

Our success depends to a large extent upon the continued service of key managerial employees and our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel. Specifically, we are highly dependent on the ability and experience of our key employee, Sean Folkson, our president and CEO. We have a consulting agreement with Mr. Folkson. The loss of Mr. Folkson would present a significant setback for us and could impede the implementation of our business plan. There is no assurance that we will be successful in acquiring and retaining qualified personnel to execute our current plan of operations.

The ability of our officers to control our business will limit minority shareholders' ability to influence corporate affairs . As of June 30, 2016, our president, Sean Folkson, owned 16,433,568 shares (directly and through trusts, includes 2.6 million shares owned by a trust controlled by Mr. Folkson's wife. Mr. Folkson disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares) and our Vice President Peter Leighton owned 4,000,000 shares or an aggregate of approximately 76.9 % of our 26,588,588 issued and outstanding shares. Because of their stock ownership, our officers will be in a position to continue to elect our board of directors, decide all matters requiring stockholder approval and determine our policies. The interests of our president may differ from the interests of other shareholders with respect to the issuance of shares, business transactions with or sales to other companies, selection of officers and directors and other business decisions. The minority shareholders would have no way of overriding decisions made by our president. This level of control may also have an adverse impact on the market value of our shares because he may institute or undertake transactions, policies or programs that result in losses, may not take any steps to increase our visibility in the financial community and/ or may sell sufficient numbers of shares to significantly decrease our price per share.

If we do not receive additional financing we will not be able to execute our planned expansion. Over the next 6-12 months, we believe we will require over \$2,000,000 in debt or equity financing to affect a planned expansion of our operations and roll out of our existing and any future products. Management believes that it will be able to raise the funds required, however, this may not prove to be the case. No one has committed to invest the money we need to complete our planned operations. If we cannot raise additional funds, it is unlikely that we will be able to support a stock price close to the amount paid by our investors and our investors may lose all or most of their investment. Recent economic developments and the current economic climate may make it especially difficult to raise additional funds. If we do not raise additional funds, we may be required to abandon our current business plan and either operate our plan on a much smaller scaled basis, cease operations entirely, or seek a different line of business. However, we intend to seek additional funds and affect our planned business and we have no other present plans.

We may be exposed to potential risks resulting from new requirements under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we are required to include in our annual report our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year. We have not yet completed our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We would incur additional expenses and diversion of management's time as a result of performing the system and process evaluation, testing and remediation required in order to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements.

We do not have a sufficient number of employees and consultants to segregate responsibilities and are presently unable to afford increasing our staff or engaging outside consultants or professionals to overcome our lack of employees, and this may impair our ability to effectively comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We currently do not have any employees and rely on our CEO, Sean Folkson and our Vice President/CMO Peter Leighton to perform all executive functions. Peter Leighton will be working for us on a part time basis. Accordingly, we cannot segregate duties to provide sufficient review of our financial activity. During the course of our testing our financial procedures, we may identify other deficiencies that we may not be able to remediate in time to meet the deadline imposed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for compliance with the requirements of Section 404. In addition, if we fail to achieve and maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Moreover, effective internal controls, particularly those related to revenue recognition, are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to help prevent financial fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our business and operating results could be harmed, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, and the trading price of our common stock, if a market ever develops, could drop significantly. Our officers' lack of experience in accounting and financial matters may make our efforts to comply more difficult and cause us to hire consultants to assist him cutting into our resources.

Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company. As a company with less than \$1.0 billion in revenue during its last fiscal year, we qualify as an "emerging growth company" as defined in the JOBS Act. For as long as a company is deemed to be an emerging growth company, it may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other regulatory requirements that are generally unavailable to other public companies. These provisions include:

- a requirement to have only two years of audited financial statements and only two years of related Management's Discussion and Analysis included in an initial public offering registration statement;
- an exemption to provide less than five years of selected financial data in an initial public offering registration statement;
- an exemption from the auditor attestation requirement in the assessment of the emerging growth company's internal controls over financial reporting;
- an exemption from the adoption of new or revised financial accounting standards until they would apply to private companies;
- an exemption from compliance with any new requirements adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board requiring mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor's report in which the auditor would be required to provide additional information about the audit and the financial statements of the issuer; and
- reduced disclosure about the emerging growth company's executive compensation arrangements.

An emerging growth company is also exempt from Section 404(b) of Sarbanes Oxley which requires that the registered accounting firm shall, in the same report, attest to and report on the assessment on the effectiveness of the internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting. Similarly, as a Smaller Reporting Company we are exempt from Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting until such time as we cease being a Smaller Reporting Company.

As an emerging growth company, we are exempt from Section 14A (a) and (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 which require the shareholder approval of executive compensation and golden parachutes.

Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected to take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period. Our financial statements may therefore not be comparable to those of companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards.

We would cease to be an emerging growth company upon the earliest of:

- In our fiscal year ended June 30, 2020,
- the first fiscal year after our annual gross revenues are \$1 billion or more,
- the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt securities, or
- as of the end of any fiscal year in which the market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates exceeded \$700 million as of the end of the second quarter of that fiscal year.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Currently, there is very little activity on the public markets for our securities, and there can be no assurances that any significant public trading will ever develop and, our stock is likely to be subject to significant price fluctuations. There has not been any established trading market for our common stock. Commencing August 21, 2015 we began trading under the Symbol NGTF on the OTC Markets. However, trading volume to date has been limited and sporadic.

In addition, our common stock is unlikely to be followed by any market analysts, and there may be few institutions acting as market makers for the common stock. Either of these factors could adversely affect the liquidity and trading price of our common stock. Until our common stock is fully distributed and an orderly market develops in our common stock, if ever, the price at which it trades is likely to fluctuate significantly. Prices for our common stock will be determined in the marketplace and may be influenced by many factors, including the depth and liquidity of the market for shares of our common stock, developments affecting our business, including the impact of the factors referred to elsewhere in these Risk Factors, investor perception, and general economic and market conditions. No assurances can be given that an orderly or liquid market will ever develop for the shares of our common stock. Because of the anticipated low price of the securities, many brokerage firms may not be willing to effect transactions in these securities. Any purchasers of our securities should be aware that any market that develops in our stock will likely be subject to the penny stock restrictions."

Our board of directors is authorized to issue shares of preferred stock, which may have rights and preferences detrimental to the rights of the holders of our common shares. We are authorized to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value. As of the date of this prospectus, we have not issued any shares of preferred stock and have no plans to do so. Our preferred stock may bear such rights and preferences, including dividend and liquidation preferences, as the Board of Directors may fix and determine from time to time. Any such preferences may operate to the detriment of the rights of the holders of the common stock being offered hereby.

Our articles of incorporation provide for indemnification of officers and directors at our expense and limit their liability that may result in a major cost to us and hurt the interests of our shareholders because corporate resources may be expended for the benefit of officers and/or directors. Our articles of incorporation and applicable Nevada law provide for the indemnification of our directors, officers, employees, and agents, under certain circumstances, against attorney's fees and other expenses incurred by them in any litigation to which they become a party arising from their association with or activities on our behalf. This indemnification policy could result in substantial expenditures by us, which we will be unable to recoup.

We have been advised that, in the opinion of the SEC, indemnification for liabilities arising under federal securities laws is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against these types of liabilities, other than the payment by us of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding, is asserted by a director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, we will (unless in the opinion of our counsel, the matter has been settled by controlling precedent) submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction, the question whether indemnification by us is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue. The legal process relating to this matter if it were to occur is likely to be very costly and may result in us receiving negative publicity, either of which factors is are likely to materially reduce the market and price for our shares, if such a market ever develops.

Any market that develops in shares of our common stock will be subject to the penny stock restrictions that are likely to create a lack of liquidity and make trading difficult or impossible. Until our shares of common stock qualify for inclusion in the NASDAQ system, if ever, the trading of our securities, if any, will be in the over-the-counter market which is commonly referred to as the OTCBB as maintained by OTCMarkets.com. As a result, an investor may find it difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the price of our securities.

SEC Rule 15g-9 (as most recently amended and effective on September 12, 2005) establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to a limited number of exceptions. It is likely that our shares will be considered to be penny stocks for the immediately foreseeable future. This classification severely and adversely affects the market liquidity for our common stock. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the penny stock rules require that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks and the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must obtain financial information and investment experience and objectives of the person and make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and that person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prepared by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form, sets forth:

- the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination, and
- that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stock in both public offerings and in secondary trading and commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

Because of these regulations, broker-dealers may not wish to engage in the above-referenced necessary paperwork and disclosures and/or may encounter difficulties in their attempt to sell shares of our common stock, which may affect the ability of selling shareholders or other holders to sell their shares in the secondary market and have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market. These additional sales practice and disclosure requirements could impede the sale of our securities, if and when our securities become publicly traded. In addition, the liquidity for our securities may decrease, with a corresponding decrease in the price of our securities. Our shares in all probability will be subject to such penny stock rules for the foreseeable future and our shareholders will, in all likelihood, find it difficult to sell their securities. Recently, several brokerage firms and clearing firms have adopted special "house rules" which make it more difficult for their customers to hold or trade low priced stock and these rules may make it difficult for our shareholders to sell their stock.

We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock. We have not paid any dividends on our common stock to date and there are no plans for paying dividends on the common stock in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain earnings, if any, to provide funds for the implementation of our business plan. We do not intend to declare or pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. Therefore, there can be no assurance that holders of our common stock will receive any additional cash, stock or other dividends on their shares of our common stock until we have funds which the Board of Directors determines can be allocated to dividends.

If a market develops for our shares, sales of our shares relying upon rule 144 may depress prices in that market by a material amount. All of the outstanding shares of our common stock are "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. As restricted shares, these shares may be resold only pursuant to an effective registration statement or under the requirements of Rule 144 or other applicable exemptions from registration under the Act and as required under applicable state securities laws. Rule 144 provides in essence that a person who has held restricted securities for a prescribed period may, under certain conditions, sell their shares as a result of revisions to Rule 144 which became effective on or about February 15, 2008, there is no limit on the amount of restricted securities that may be sold by a non-affiliate (i.e., a stockholder who has not been an officer, director or control person for at least 90 consecutive days) after the restricted securities have been held by the owner for a period of six months. A sale under Rule 144 or under any other exemption from the Act, if available, or pursuant to registration of shares of common stock of present stockholders, may have a depressive effect upon the price of the common stock in any market that may develop.

Any trading market that may develop may be restricted by virtue of state securities "Blue Sky" laws to the extent they prohibit trading absent compliance with individual state laws. These restrictions may make it difficult or impossible to sell shares in those states. There is no public market for our common stock, and there can be no assurance that any public market will develop in the foreseeable future. Transfer of our common stock may also be restricted under the securities or securities regulations laws promulgated by various states and foreign jurisdictions, commonly referred to as "Blue Sky" laws. Absent compliance with such individual state laws, our common stock may not be traded in such jurisdictions. Because our securities have not been registered for resale under the "Blue Sky" laws of any state, the holders of such shares and persons who desire to purchase them in any trading market that might develop in the future, should be aware that there may be significant state "Blue Sky" law restrictions upon the ability of investors to sell the securities and of purchasers to purchase the securities. These restrictions prohibit the secondary trading of our common stock. Accordingly, investors should consider the secondary market for our securities to be a limited one.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Description of Property

We currently store our inventory in a fulfillment center at a cost of approximately \$200 per month which is part of our shipping and packing relationship. We believe that our properties are adequate for our current needs and that alternative similar or additional space could be found in the vicinity of our present property at similar cost should the need arise. Due to cash constraints, the company recently terminated its lease for office space, and intends to reestablish a lease at a future date.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no current, past, pending or threatened legal proceedings or administrative actions either by or against the issuer that could have a material effect on the issuer's business, financial condition, or operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

MARKET INFORMATION

Our common stock was granted the symbol NGTF by FINRA on May 14, 2015 and trades on OTCMarkets.com. The first trade of our stock occurred August 28, 2015. To date trading has been very limited and sporadic. The last reported price was \$.19 on September 27, 2016

Period Ending June 30, 2016	High	Low
September 30, 2015	\$ 1.40	\$ 0.85
December 31, 2015	2.10	1.45
March 31, 2016	2.10	0.85
June 30, 2016	1.05	0.05
Period Ending June 30, 2015:		
September 30, 2015	N/A	N/A
December 31, 2015	N/A	N/A
March 31, 2015	N/A	N/A
June 30, 2015	N/A	N/A

HOLDERS

The approximate number of stockholders of record at June 30, 2016 is 115. The number of stockholders of record does not include beneficial owners of our common stock, whose shares are held in the names of various dealers, clearing agencies, banks, brokers and other fiduciaries.

DIVIDEND POLICY

No dividends have ever been declared by the Board of Directors on our common stock. Our losses do not currently indicate the ability to pay any cash dividends, and we do not have the intention of paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We do not have any equity compensation plans. We do not have any warrants issued or outstanding.

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

In the twelve months ending June 30, 2016, 1,064,000 shares were issued to 16 investors for \$297,500 in cash (\$0.25-\$0.35 per share). No underwriter participated in the foregoing transactions, and no underwriting discounts or commissions were paid, nor was any general solicitation or general advertising conducted. The securities bear a restrictive legend and stop transfer instructions are noted on our stock transfer records. These shares were issued in offerings under Regulation D promulgated under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The company also compensated vendors and consultants with 829,344 shares in lieu of payment of \$293,875. These issuances were exempt from registration under section 4(1) of the Securities Act as sales by an issuer not involving a public offering.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS.

As of June 30, 2016, we had no compensation plans under which our equity securities were authorized for issuance.

PENNY STOCK REGULATION

Shares of our common stock have been and will likely continue to be subject to rules adopted the SEC that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in “penny stocks.” Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 (other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in those securities is provided by the exchange or system). The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the SEC, which contains the following:

- a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading;
- a description of the broker’s or dealer’s duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to violation to such duties or other requirements of securities’ laws;
- a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including “bid” and “ask” prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the “bid” and “ask” price;
- a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions;
- definitions of significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and
- such other information and is in such form (including language, type, size and format), as the SEC shall require by rule or regulation.

Prior to effecting any transaction in penny stock, the broker-dealer also must provide the customer the following:

- the bid and offer quotations for the penny stock;
- the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction;
- the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and
- monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer’s account.

In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for a stock that becomes subject to the penny stock rules. Holders of shares of our common stock may have difficulty selling those shares because our common stock will probably be subject to the penny stock rules.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon, and should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

OVERVIEW

We are a snack development, marketing and distribution company relying on our unique product, unique product positioning, and our marketing expertise to develop and market nutritional/snack foods that are appropriate for evening snacking. Our first product is the NightFood nutrition bar, currently available in two flavors (Cookies n’ Dreams, and Midnight Chocolate Crunch).

We believe that over the next several years, a subset of consumers will begin to shift their night snacking behavior towards healthier options. As research continues to explore the links between nutrition and sleep, and consumers continue to seek healthier snacks in general, we expect a category to emerge within the marketplace that we call “nighttime nutrition”.

The first major nutrition brands have just started to explore the viability of a nighttime nutrition category as Gatorade® announced in March of 2016 that they’ve begun development of a nighttime yogurt for athletes.

Unlike the Gatorade initiative, NightFood seeks to deliver better night snacks to mainstream consumers and not hardcore athletes.

American consumers spend over \$50 Billion annually on snacks consumed at night, and this figure continues to grow. A majority of adults are trying to eat foods and snacks that they understand will prevent or manage health problems and 37% of consumers are willing to pay more for foods with perceived health benefits. Moreover, industry data indicates that the most popular nighttime snack choices include products and categories that are traditionally considered high in calories, and “unhealthy” options, such as cookies, salty snacks (chips, pretzels, and popcorn), ice cream, and candy.

Our first product, the NightFood nutrition bar, is currently available in select supermarkets, grocery stores, and nutrition stores, primarily in and around New York City, select stores in the southeastern US, and the Market Street supermarket chain in Texas, which is a division of Albertson’s.

The Company is in various stages of discussions with other supermarket chains to carry NightFood products. We believe that once we have point-of-sale materials, some additional retail outlets will quickly come on board.

The Company also intends to revisit online direct response advertising in the near-term future. Previous tests have indicated that it might be possible to run such an online ad campaign near break-even, and perhaps even build towards a profitable campaign, all while supporting consumer trial and awareness.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Longer-term, assuming that we have established sufficient traction with our initial product, the NightFood nutrition bar, the company intends to evaluate opportunities to introduce other nighttime specific snack products in the snack formats already popular with consumers such as cookies, chips, and ice cream.

We believe the nutritional profile of any popular snack food can be evaluated and formulated for what we call “sleep-friendliness”, and therefore optimized as a better nighttime snack option.

INFLATION

Inflation can be expected to have an impact on our operating costs. A prolonged period of inflation could cause a general economic downturn and negatively impact our results. However, the effect of inflation has been minimal over the past three years.

SEASONALITY

We do not believe that our business will be seasonal to any material degree.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to uncollectible receivables, inventory valuation, deferred compensation and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical performance and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates allow us to make judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

We believe the following accounting policies are our critical accounting policies because they are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and they require critical management judgments and estimates about matters that may be uncertain. If actual results or events differ materially from those contemplated by us in making these estimates, our reported financial condition and results of operations for future periods could be materially affected.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2016 Compared to Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2015

Revenue

For the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, we had revenues of \$24,918 compared to the twelve months ended June 30, 2015 when we had revenues of \$68,409. The company also provided certain sales allowances of \$22,681 for the year ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$12,923 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses for the twelve months ended June 30, 2016 were \$743,247 compared to for the twelve months ended June 30, 2015 were \$424,905. The increase was mainly due to an increase in professional fees related to capital raising efforts and corporate strategy, along with increases to costs relating to SEC compliance, and expenses relating to the rebranding efforts

Net Loss

For the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, we had a net loss of \$726,596 compared to the twelve months ended June 30, 2015 when we had a net loss of \$367,134. Again, the majority of this an increase in professional fees related to capital raising efforts and corporate strategy, along with increases to costs relating to SEC compliance, and expenses relating to the rebranding efforts

Inventory

As of June 30, 2016, we had approximately \$121,706 worth of product in inventory, compared to \$46,936 worth of product in inventory as of June 30, 2015.

Customers

In FY 2016, no individual customer made up more than 15% of our revenues.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of June 30, 2016, we had cash on hand of \$5,481, accounts receivable of \$1,358 net of allowances, and inventory value of \$121,706. During the twelve month period ended June 30, 2016, we successfully raised \$297,500 through the private sale of our common stock. These proceeds were used to rebrand the product, including new package design, manufacture inventory, and cover expenses related being a publicly traded company.

Since our inception, we have sustained operating losses. During the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, we incurred a net loss of \$726,596 and had a total stockholders' deficit of \$174,008.

The Company has limited available cash resources and we do not believe our cash on hand will be adequate to satisfy our ongoing working capital needs. The Company is continuing to raise capital through private placement of our common stock to finance the Company's operations, of which it can give no assurance of success. However, we believe that our current capitalization structure, combined with the continued expansion in distribution, will enable us to achieve successful financings to continue our growth.

Even if the Company is successful in raising additional funds, the Company cannot give any assurance that it will, in the future, be able to achieve a level of profitability from the sale of its products to sustain its operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on recoverability and reclassification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, net cash used in operating activities was \$323,415 compared to \$198,146 for the twelve months ended June 30, 2015. This increase was primarily due to the increase in our operating expenses related to new package design and inventory production.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 respectively, there was not any net cash provided in investing activities.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, net cash aggregating \$312,837 was provided by financing activities, which represents net proceeds of \$297,500 from private sales of our common stock, \$19,000 related advances by shareholders, and offset by required principal payments of \$3,663 of our bank loan.

From our inception in January 2010 through June 30, 2016, we have generated an accumulated deficit of approximately \$2,465,804. Assuming we raise additional funds and continue operations, we expect to incur additional operating losses during the remainder of 2016 and through most, if not all, of 2017. We plan to continue to pay or satisfy existing obligation and commitments and finance our operations, as we have in the past, primarily through the sale of our securities and other forms of external financing until such time that we are able to generate sufficient funds from the sale of our products to finance our operations, of which we can give no assurance.

Effective May 6, 2015, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Sean Folkson. The agreement is retroactive to January 1st, 2015. In exchange for services provided to the Company by Folkson, the Company has agreed to pay Folkson \$6,000 monthly. This compensation expense started accruing on January 1, 2015, and will continue to accrue on a monthly basis until the company is in a position to pay Folkson.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

We currently have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

GOING CONCERN

The Company's independent auditors believe it necessary to include a going concern footnote in their audit report. The Company has included an explanatory paragraph in the notes to the financial statement for the year ended June 30, 2016 with respect to Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements required by Item 8 are presented in the following order:

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NightFood Holdings, Inc.

Financial Statements

For the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015

nightfood[®]



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Stockholders of NightFood Holdings, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of NightFood Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the two year period ended June 30, 2016. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the two year in the period ended June 30, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has incurred recurring losses and generated negative cash flows from its operating activities. These raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans, with respect to these matters are also described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ RBSM LLP
New York, New York
September 28, 2016

NightFood Holdings, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2015</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets :		
Cash	\$ 5,481	\$ 16,059
Accounts receivable (net of allowance of \$22,681 and \$12,923, respectively)	1,358	34,528
Inventories	121,706	46,936
Other current assets	1,400	5,086
Total current assets	<u>129,945</u>	<u>102,609</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 129,945</u>	<u>\$ 102,609</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 165,441	\$ 97,221
Accrued expense-related party	108,000	36,000
Short-term borrowings	4,290	4,007
Advance-related party	1,000	5,000
Advance from Shareholders	<u>23,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities	301,731	142,228
Long term borrowings	2,222	6,169
Commitments and contingencies	-	-
Stockholders' deficit:		
Common stock, (\$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, and 28,501,932 issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2016 and 26,588,588 outstanding as of June 30, 2015, respectively)	28,502	26,589
Additional paid in capital	2,263,294	1,666,832
Accumulated deficit	<u>(2,465,804)</u>	<u>(1,739,208)</u>
Total stockholders' deficit	<u>(174,008)</u>	<u>(45,788)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	<u>\$ 129,945</u>	<u>\$ 102,609</u>

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

NightFood Holdings, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Year Ended June 30, 2016	For the Year Ended June 30, 2015
Revenues	\$ 24,918	\$ 68,409
Operating expenses		
Cost of product sold	104,712	75,835
Advertising and promotional	110,751	86,200
Selling, general and administrative	73,545	49,169
Professional Fees	<u>454,240</u>	<u>213,701</u>
Total operating expenses	743,247	424,905
Loss from operations	(718,329)	(356,496)
Other expenses		
Interest expense - bank debt	1,267	743
Interest expense - shareholder	7,000	-
Interest expense - related party	<u>-</u>	<u>9,894</u>
Net loss before income taxes	(726,596)	(367,134)
Provision for income tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (726,596)</u>	<u>\$ (367,134)</u>
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	<u>(0.03)</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>
Weighted average shares of capital outstanding – basic and diluted	<u>27,524,987</u>	<u>25,558,832</u>

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

NightFood Holdings, Inc.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
Years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional</u>	<u>Accumulated</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Par Value</u>	<u>Paid-in</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Stockholders'</u>
			<u>Capital</u>		<u>Deficit</u>
Balance, July 1, 2014	25,130,560	\$ 25,131	\$ 1,256,816	\$ (1,144,325)	\$ (90,127)
Common stock issued for services	261,960	262	65,228	-	65,490
Common stock issued for debt conversion	538,068	538	180,945	-	181,483
Common Stock issued for cash	658,000	658	163,842	-	164,500
Net loss	-	-	-	(367,134)	(367,134)
Balance, June 30, 2015	26,588,588	26,589	1,666,832	(1,739,208)	(45,788)
Common stock issued for services	829,344	829	293,046	-	293,875
Common stock issued as part of loan agreement	20,000	20	6,980	-	7,000
Common Stock issued for cash	1,064,000	1,064	296,436	-	297,500
Net loss	-	-	-	(726,596)	(726,596)
Balance, June 30, 2016	28,501,932	\$ 28,502	\$ 2,263,294	\$ (2,465,804)	\$ (174,008)

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

NightFood Holdings, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For The Year Ended June 30, 2016	For The Year Ended June 30, 2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (726,596)	\$ (367,134)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operations activities:		
Stock issued for services	293,875	65,490
Stock issued as part of loan agreement	7,000	-
Increase in sales allowance	9,758	12,923
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	23,411	(47,421)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(74,770)	25,479
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	3,686	(3,586)
Increase in accounts payable	68,220	70,666
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	72,000	45,894
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	-	(457)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(323,415)</u>	<u>(198,146)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from the sale of stock	297,500	164,500
Short-term borrowings (repayment)-related party	19,000	5,000
Repayment of short-term debt	(3,663)	(4,323)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>312,837</u>	<u>165,177</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(10,578)	(32,969)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	16,059	49,028
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 5,481</u>	<u>\$ 16,059</u>

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Cash Paid For:		
Interest	\$ 1,267	\$ 743
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
Conversion of Debt Principal	\$ -	\$ 134,517

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

NightFood Holdings, Inc.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 1. Description of Business** NightFood Holdings, Inc. (the “Company”) is a Nevada Corporation organized October 16, 2013 to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of NightFood, Inc., a New York Corporation from its sole shareholder, Sean Folkson. All of its operations are conducted by the subsidiary, NightFood, Inc. The Company’s business model is to manufacture and distribute snack products specifically formulated for nighttime snacking to help consumers satisfy nighttime cravings in a better, healthier, more sleep friendly way.
- The Company’s fiscal year end is June 30.
 - The Company currently maintains its corporate address in Tarrytown, New York.
- 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**
- Use of Estimates**
- Management is responsible for the fair presentation of the Company’s financial statements, prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
 - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates are used in the determination of depreciation and amortization, the valuation for non-cash issuances of common stock, and the website, income taxes and contingencies, among others.
- Cash and Cash Equivalents**
- The Company classifies as cash and cash equivalents amounts on deposit in the banks and cash temporarily in various instruments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase.
- Fair Value of Financial Instruments**
- Statement of financial accounting standard FASB Topic 820, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, requires that the Company disclose estimated fair values of financial instruments. The carrying amounts reported in the statements of financial position for assets and liabilities qualifying as financial instruments are a reasonable estimate of fair value.
- Inventories**
- Inventories consisting of packaged food items and supplies are stated at the lower of cost (FIFO) or market, including provisions for spoilage commensurate with known or estimated exposures which are recorded as a charge to cost of sales during the period spoilage is incurred. The Company has no minimum purchase commitments with its vendors.
- Advertising Costs**
- Advertising costs are expensed when incurred and are included in advertising and promotional expense in the accompanying statements of operations. Included in this category are expenses related to public relations, investor relations, new package design, website design, design of promotional materials, cost of trade shows, cost of products given away as promotional samples, and paid advertising. The Company incurred advertising costs of \$110,751 and \$86,200 for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- Income Taxes**
- The Company has not generated any taxable income, and, therefore, no provision for income taxes has been provided.

- Deferred income taxes are reported for timing differences between items of income or expense reported in the financial statements and those reported for income tax purposes in accordance with FASB Topic 740, "Accounting for Income Taxes", which requires the use of the asset/liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred income taxes and tax benefits are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and for tax loss and credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company provides for deferred taxes for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carry-forwards when realization is more likely than not.
- A valuation allowance has been recorded to fully offset the deferred tax asset even though the Company believes it is more likely than not that the assets will be utilized.
- The Company's effective tax rate differs from the statutory rates associated with taxing jurisdictions because of permanent and temporary timing differences as well as a valuation allowance.

Revenue Recognition

- The Company generates its revenue from products sold from traditional retail outlets along with items distributed from the Company's and other customer websites.
- All sources of revenue is recorded pursuant to FASB Topic 605 Revenue Recognition, when persuasive evidence of arrangement exists, delivery of services has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.
- The Company occasionally offers sales incentives through various programs, consisting primarily of advertising related credits. The Company records advertising related credits with customers as a reduction to revenue as no identifiable benefit is received in exchange for credits claimed by the customer.

Concentration of Credit Risk

- Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash deposits at financial institutions. At various times during the year, the Company may exceed the federally insured limits. To mitigate this risk, the Company places its cash deposits only with high credit quality institutions. Management believes the risk of loss is minimal. At June 30, 2016 and 2015 the Company did not have any uninsured cash deposits.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

- The Company accounts for long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of FASB Topic 360, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. This statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Fair values are determined based on quoted market value, discounted cash flows or internal and external appraisals, as applicable.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

- All new accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective or adopted have been deemed not to be relevant to us, hence are not expected to have any impact once adopted.

3. Going Concern

- The Company's financial statements are prepared using generally accepted accounting principles, which contemplate the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. Because the business is new and has limited operating history and relatively few sales, no certainty of continuation can be stated.
- Management is taking steps to raise additional funds to address its operating and financial cash requirements to continue operations in the next twelve months. Management has devoted a significant amount of time in the raising of capital from additional debt and equity financing. However, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon raising additional funds through debt and equity financing and generating revenue. There are no assurances the Company will receive the necessary funding or generate revenue necessary to fund operations.

4. Accounts receivable

The Company's accounts receivable arise primarily from the sale of the Company's snack products. On a periodic basis, the Company evaluates each customer account and based on the days outstanding of the receivable, history of past write-offs, collections, and current credit conditions, writes off accounts it considers uncollectible.

5. Customer Concentrations

- During the year ended June 30, 2016, no individual customer made up more than 15% of our revenues.

6. Inventories

- Inventories consists of the following at June 30,

	2016	2015
Finished Goods	\$ 113,517	\$ 35,273
Packaging	8,189	11,662
TOTAL	\$ 121,706	\$ 46,936

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. The Company periodically reviews the value of items in inventory and provides write-downs or write-offs of inventory based on its assessment of market conditions and the products relative shelf life. Write-downs and write-offs are charged to loss on inventory write down.

7. Other Current Liabilities

- Other current liabilities consist of the following at June 30,

	2016	2015
Accrued consulting fees – related party	\$ 108,000	\$ 36,000
TOTAL	\$ 108,000	\$ 36,000

8. Short and long term borrowings

On November 24, 2010, the Company entered into a Small Business Working Capital Loan with a well-established Bank. The loan is personally Guaranteed by the Company's Chief Executive Officer, which is further Guaranteed for 90% by the United States Small Business Administration (SBA).

The term of the loan is seven years until full amortization and currently carries an 8.25% interest rate, which is based upon Wall Street Journal ("WSJ") Prime 3.75 % Plus 4.75% and is adjusted quarterly. Monthly principal payments are required during this 84 month period.

	2016	2015
Bank Loan	\$ 6,513	\$ 10,176
Total borrowings	6,513	10,176
Less: current portion	(4,291)	(4,007)
Long term debt	<u>\$ 2,222</u>	<u>\$ 6,169</u>

Interest expense for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, totaled \$1,267 and \$743, respectively.

9. Stockholders' Deficit

- On October 16, 2013, the NightFood, Inc. became a wholly-owned subsidiary of NightFood Holdings, Inc. Accordingly, the stockholders' equity has been revised to reflect the share exchange on a retroactive basis.
- The Company is authorized to issue One Hundred Million (100,000,000) shares of \$0.001 par value per share Common Stock. Holders of Common Stock are each entitled to cast one vote for each Share held of record on all matters presented to shareholders. Cumulative voting is not allowed; hence, the holders of a majority of the outstanding Common Stock can elect all directors. Holders of Common Stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefore and, in the event of liquidation, to share pro-rata in any distribution of the Company's assets after payment of liabilities. The Board of Directors is not obligated to declare a dividend and it is not anticipated that dividends will be paid unless and until the Company is profitable. Holders of Common Stock do not have pre-emptive rights to subscribe to additional shares if issued by the Company. There are no conversion, redemption, sinking fund or similar provisions regarding the Common Stock. All of the outstanding Shares of Common Stock are fully paid and non-assessable and all of the Shares of Common Stock offered thereby will be, upon issuance, fully paid and non-assessable. Holders of Shares of Common Stock will have full rights to vote on all matters brought before shareholders for their approval, subject to preferential rights of holders of any series of Preferred Stock. Holders of the Common Stock will be entitled to receive dividends, if and as declared by the Board of Directors, out of funds legally available, and share pro-rata in any distributions to holders of Common Stock upon liquidation. The holders of Common Stock will have no conversion, pre-emptive or other subscription rights. Upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, assets, after the payment of debts and liabilities and any liquidation preferences of, and unpaid dividends on, any class of preferred stock then outstanding, will be distributed pro-rata to the holders of the common stock. The holders of the common stock have no right to require the Company to redeem or purchase their shares. Holders of shares of common stock do not have cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares, voting for the election of directors, can elect all of the directors to be elected, if they so choose, and, in that event, the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any of our directors.
- The Company has 28,501,932 and 26,588,588 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 respectively.
- During the year ended June 30, 2016:
 - the Company sold 1,064,000 shares of common stock for cash proceeds of \$297,500,
 - and issued 829,344 shares of common stock for services with a fair value of \$293,875.
 - and issued 20,000 shares of common stock as part as a loan agreement valued at \$7,000.

Dividends

- The Company has never issued dividends.

Warrants

- The Company has never issued any warrants.

Options

- The Company has never issued options.

10. Related Party Transactions

- The Company received cash from Mr. Folkson, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and related party, \$1,000 and \$15,000 in 2016 and 2015, respectively, to supplement the Company's working capital. These short term advances have all been repaid. The Company reimbursed Mr. Folkson \$5,000 for advances made previously during 2016. The company owes Mr. Folkson another \$1,458 for expenses incurred on behalf of the company through June 30, 2016.
- On May 27, 2015, Mr. Folkson converted the outstanding note payable of \$134,517 into 538,068 shares of the Company's \$0.001 par value common stock.
- The amounts previously included in short term borrowings – related party of \$0 and \$0 in 2016 and 2015, respectively had represented a Note Payable which was to be repayable upon Mr. Folkson providing the borrower with written notice of demand, according to certain terms. However Mr. Folkson was not permitted to demand repayment of the Note until the Company was profitable, and in a positive cash flow position. At that time, Mr. Folkson would have been allowed to demand repayment. The Company had agreed to make payments equal to 10% of the monthly positive cash flow of the Company until balance would have been paid in full. Subsequently, on May 27, 2015, Mr. Folkson converted his note into shares of the Company's stock.
- During the third quarter 2015, Mr. Folkson began accruing a consulting fee of \$6,000 per month which the aggregate of \$72,000 and \$36,000 is reflected in professional fees and presented in the accrued expenses – related party for 2016 and 2015 respectively.
- The consulting agreement for Mr. Folkson had a term of one year, and then converted into a month to month effective January 1, 2016. This agreement can be terminated after the initial term, with thirty (30) days notice by either party.
- Imputed interest expense accrued on the converted note payable to Mr. Folkson totaled \$0 and \$9,894 for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- On February 10, 2016, shareholder Dror Tepper loaned the company \$4,000. Mr. Tepper through his On April 8, 2016, Mr. Tepper loaned the company an additional \$9,000, \$4,000 of which was a cash loan made directly to the company, and \$5,000 of which was paid directly to a vendor for services received. There was no compensation paid to Mr. Tepper for making these advances. These advances were secured by a promissory note from the company to Mr. Tepper, whereby the company has until November 4, 2016 to repay the \$13,000. Should the company not be able to repay the note, Mr. Tepper is entitled to receive 150,000 shares of Company stock as repayment of the note.
- On March 4, 2016, shareholder Richard Faraci loaned the company \$10,000. As compensation for making this loan, Mr. Faraci received 20,000 shares of Company common stock. This advance was secured by a promissory note from the company to Mr. Faraci, whereby the company has until September 1, 2016 to repay the \$10,000. Should the company not be able to repay the note, Mr. Faraci is entitled to receive 100,000 shares of Company stock as repayment of the note. After the end of the fiscal year, this note was extended by both parties, see Note 14, Subsequent Events.

11. Income Tax

A reconciliation of the statutory income tax rates and the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

	<u>June 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Statutory U.S. federal rate	(34.0)%	(34.0)%
Permanent differences	13.8%	6.1%
Valuation allowance	20.2%	27.9%
Provision for income tax expense(benefit)	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>

The tax effects of the temporary differences and carry forwards that give rise to deferred tax assets consist of the following:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry-forwards	\$ 346,487	\$ 196,982
Non-cash compensation		
Total deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 346,487</u>	<u>\$ 346,487</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(346,487)</u>	<u>(346,487)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

At June 30, 2016 the Company had estimated U.S. federal net operating losses of approximately \$1,012,000 for income tax purposes which will expire between 2031 and 2036. For financial reporting purposes, the entire amount of the net deferred tax assets has been offset by a valuation allowance due to uncertainty regarding the realization of the assets. The net change in the total valuation allowance for the year ended June 30, 2016 was an increase of \$149,505. The Company follows FASC 740-10-25 P which requires a company to evaluate whether a tax position taken by the company will "more likely than not" be sustained upon examination by the appropriate tax authority. The Company has analyzed filing positions in all of the federal and state jurisdictions where it is required to file income tax returns, as well as all open tax years in these jurisdictions. The Company believes that its income tax filing positions and deductions would be sustained on audit and does not anticipate any adjustments that would result in a material change to its financial position. Therefore, no reserves for uncertain income tax positions have been recorded.

The Company may not be able to utilize the net operating loss carryforwards for its US income taxes in future periods should it experience a change in ownership as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC"). Under section 382, should the Company experience a more than 50% change in its ownership over a 3 year period, the Company would be limited based on a formula as defined in the IRC to the amount per year it could utilize in that year of the net operating loss carryforwards.

As of June 30, 2016 the Company had not performed an analysis to determine if the Company was subject to the provisions of Section 382. The Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax including state and local jurisdictions. Currently, no federal or state income tax returns are under examination by the respective taxing jurisdictions.

The Company's accounting policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. The Company has not accrued interest for any periods.

12. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Cash and Equivalents, Receivables, Other Current Assets, Accounts Payable, Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

The carrying amounts of these items approximated fair value.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. To increase the comparability of fair value measures, Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) ASC Topic 820-10-35 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements).

Level 1—Valuations based on quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2—Valuations based on observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3—Valuations based on unobservable inputs reflecting our own assumptions, consistent with reasonably available assumptions made by other market participants. These valuations require significant judgment.

The application of the three levels of the fair value hierarchy under Topic 820-10-35 to our assets and liabilities are described below:

Fiscal 2016 Fair Value Measurements				
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total Fair Value</u>
Assets				
Other assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities				
Short and long-term debt	\$ 6,513	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,513
Total	\$ 6,513	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,513

Fiscal 2015 Fair Value Measurements				
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total Fair Value</u>
Assets				
Other assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities				
Short and long-term debt	\$ 10,176	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,176
Total	\$ 10,176	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,176

13. Net Loss per Share of Common Stock

- The Company has adopted FASB Topic 260, "Earnings per Share," which requires presentation of basic and diluted EPS on the face of the income statement for all entities with complex capital structures and requires a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic EPS computation to the numerator and denominator of the diluted EPS computation. In the accompanying financial statements, basic loss per share of common stock is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. Basic net loss per common share is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Dilution is computed by applying the treasury stock method. Under this method, options and warrants are assumed to be exercised at the beginning of the period (or at the time of issuance, if later), and as if funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period. However, shares associated with convertible debt, stock options and stock warrants are not included because the inclusion would be anti-dilutive (i.e. reduce the net loss per common share). There were no anti-dilutive instruments.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Numerator - basic and diluted loss per share net loss	\$ (726,596)	\$ (367,134)
Net loss available to common stockholders	<u>\$ (726,596)</u>	<u>\$ (367,134)</u>
Denominator – basic and diluted loss per share – weighted average common shares outstanding	27,524,987	25,558,832
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)

14. Subsequent Events

- The Company and investor Richard Faraci mutually agreed to extend the length of an outstanding promissory note relating to a loan made by Faraci to the Company. In exchange for agreeing to extend the repayment period an additional 180 days, Faraci was granted an additional 25,000 shares. The Company was not in a position to repay the note, and Faraci was entitled to receive 100,000 shares in lieu of the repayment of the \$10,000 principal, but the Company felt it preferable to extend.
- As part of a consulting agreement entered into by the Company with A.S. Austin Company, Inc., which commenced in June of 2016, the Company entered into a Warrant Agreement with the Consultant in July of 2017, whereby consultant receives warrants to purchase 75,000 shares of common stock of the Company at \$.75 per share

ITEM 9. CHANGES AND DISAGREEMENT WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

CHANGES IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

(a) Dismissal of Beckstead & Company, C.P.A.'s

On December 4, 2014 the Board of Directors of NightFood Holdings, Inc. (the "Company" dismissed Beckstead & Company, C.P.A.'s ("B&C") as its independent registered public accounting firm.

The report of B&C on the Company's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2014 did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor was it qualified or modified as to audit scope or accounting principles but did include an explanatory paragraph and footnote questioning the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. During the period of B&C's engagement as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm through December 4, 2014 (the "Engagement Period"), there were no disagreements as defined in Item 304 of Regulation S-K with B&C on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of B&C, would have caused it to make reference in connection with any opinion to the subject matter of the disagreement. Further, during the Engagement Period, there were no reportable events (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K).

(b) Engagement of RBSM LLP

On December 4, 2014, the Board of Directors appointed RBSM LLP ("RBSM"), an independent registered public accounting firm which is registered with, and governed by the rules of, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. During our two most recent fiscal years and through December 4, 2014, neither the Company nor anyone on the Company's behalf consulted RBSM regarding either (1) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction regarding us, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our financial statements; or (2) any matter regarding us that was either the subject of a disagreement (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K and related instructions to Item 304 of Regulation S-K) or a reportable event (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K).

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The term disclosure controls and procedures means controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78a, *et seq.*) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer and principal financial officer), or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The term internal control over financial reporting is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the issuer's Chief Executive Officer, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the issuer's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the issuer;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the issuer are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the issuer; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the issuer's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Our Chief Executive Officer does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of inherent limitations in all control systems, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the registrant have been detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our Chief Executive Officer is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at June 30, 2016 due to the lack of accounting and management personnel, as well as insufficient funds to fully engage necessary legal and compliance resources. We will consider hiring additional employees when we obtain sufficient capital.



Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting has been designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of our assets; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorization of our management and directors; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting at December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control—Integrated Framework. Based on that assessment under those criteria, our management has determined that, at December 31, 2014, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective due to a lack of resources.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to the exemption provided to issuers that are not "large accelerated filers" nor "accelerated filers" under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in the internal controls over our financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our officers and directors are as follows:

Name	Age	Position(s)
Sean Folkson	47	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Peter Leighton	54	VP Marketing and Chief Marketing Officer

Term and Family Relationships

Our director currently has a term which will end at our next annual meeting of the stockholders or until successors are elected and qualify, subject to their prior death, resignation or removal. Officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

No family relationships exist among our officers, directors and consultants.

Business Experience

Sean Folkson was elected president, CEO and a director upon formation of the Company. Sean Folkson has been CEO and President of our subsidiary NightFood, Inc., a New York corporation, since its formation in January 2010. From 2004 to 2009 he served as president of Specialty Equipment Direct, Inc. which is an online marketer of flooring maintenance equipment which he founded. In 1998 he founded AffiliatePros.com, Inc. a company engaged in assisting its clients with internet marketing which operated through 2008. Mr. Folkson received a B.A. in Business Administration with a concentration in marketing from S.U.N.Y Albany in 1991.

Peter Leighton was appointed Vice President Marketing and Chief Marketing Officer upon the formation of the Company. Peter Leighton holds a BA in marketing from the University of Florida. For over 25 years he has been engaged in marketing and management for functional foods, biotech and turnaround companies. Since 2001 Mr. Leighton has been the founding partner of Copernican Associates, LLOC a consulting firm offering B to B and B to C services in various segments. From 2007 to 2010 he was CEO of Advana Science, Inc., a developer of OTC consumer products and was VP Marketing of Natrol, Inc., an OTC supplement manufacturer from 2002 to 2004. From February 2014 through March 2015, Mr. Leighton served as Vice President – Product Strategy for Complete Nutrition Holdings, Inc., a company involved in operating and franchising high end nutritional product stores. He continues to serve the Company on a part time basis.

Legal Proceedings

No officer, director, or persons nominated for these positions, and no promoter or significant employee of our corporation has been involved in legal proceedings that would be material to an evaluation of our management.

Code of Ethics

We have determined that due to our early stage of development and our small size, the present adoption of a code of ethics is not appropriate. If we grow we will adopt a suitable code of ethics.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Committees

Our board of directors currently only has one member and consequently does not currently have a compensation committee or nominating and corporate governance committee. If our board of directors were to significantly increase in size, we will consider the appropriateness of committees.

Audit Committee and Financial Expert

Presently, the board of directors acts as the audit committee. The board of directors does not have an audit committee financial expert. The board of directors has not yet recruited an audit committee financial expert to join the board of directors because we have only recently commenced a significant level of financial operations.

Director Independence

Our sole director is not deemed independent because he is our majority shareholder, CEO and sole full-time employee.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership of Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our directors and executive officers and persons who own beneficially more than 10% of our common stock to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership of such common stock with the SEC, and to file copies of such reports with us. Based solely upon a review of the copies of such reports filed with us, we believe that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 such reporting persons complied with the filing requirements of Section 16(a). Neither Mr. Folkson nor Mr. Leighton have engaged in any purchases or sales of our common stock since we became subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth the cash and non-cash annual remuneration of our CEO and director during our past two fiscal years:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
Sean Folkson, CEO	2016	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 72,000	\$72,000
	2015	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 36,000 ¹	\$36,000

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
Peter Leighton, CMO	2016	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
	2015	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

1 – To date, Mr. Folkson has not received any payment as a result of his consulting agreement. All compensation continues to accrue.

The Company has not paid and has no present plan to give any compensation other than cash and the granting of shares of common stock. The Company does not have any Stock Option Plan or other equity compensation plans.

Employment Agreements

A consulting agreement exists between Mr. Folkson and the Company, whereby Mr. Folkson receives \$6,000 in consulting fees each month, beginning January, 2015. As the company has not had sufficient funds to date to pay Mr. Folkson, these fees have accrued and will continue to accrue until such time as the Company has sufficient funds to issue payment.

Termination of Employment

There are no compensatory plans or arrangements, including payments to be received from the Company, with respect to any person named in the Summary Compensation Table set forth above that would in any way result in payments to any such person because of his or her resignation, retirement or other termination of such person's employment with us.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS

STOCK OPTIONS.

No grants of stock options or stock appreciation rights were made during the year ended June 30, 2016. We have no stock options outstanding.

LONG TERM INCENTIVE PLANS.

There are no arrangements or plans in which we provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for directors or executive officers. We do not have any material bonus or profit sharing plans pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation is or may be paid to our directors or executive officers.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information in the following table sets forth the beneficial ownership of our shares of common stock (our only class of voting securities) as of September xx, 2016, by: (i) our officers and directors; (ii) all officers and directors as a group; (iii) each shareholder who beneficially owns more than 5% of any class of our voting securities, including those shares subject to outstanding options.

Name and address of owner	Amount owned	Percent of class
Sean Folkson c/o Nightfood Holdings, Inc. 520 White Plains Road – Suite 500 Tarrytown, NY 10691	16,433,568	57.7%
Peter Leighton c/o Nightfood Holdings, Inc. White Plains Road – Suite 500 Tarrytown, NY 10691	4,000,000	14.0%
All officers and directors as a group (2 persons)	20,433,568	71.7%

Changes in Control

Our management is not aware of any arrangements which may result in "changes in control" as that term is defined by the provisions of Item 403(c) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The Company was incorporated on October 16, 2013 and upon our organization we issued 20,000,000 shares of common stock to the Company's founder, President and CEO in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding common stock of Night Food, Inc., a New York corporation. During October and December 2013, Mr. Folkson assigned 4,000,000 shares of his common stock to Peter Leighton as compensation in connection with his joining the Company and an aggregate of 104,500 shares to 35 persons as gifts. Mr. Folkson had advanced an aggregate of \$134,517 to us to fund our operations, and had previously been shown on our financial statements as a Note Payable. This note has since been converted to equity as outlined below. Our sole director is not deemed independent because he is our majority shareholder, CEO and sole full-time employee. The Company may seek to satisfy all or part of this indebtedness through the issuance of stock to Mr. Folkson.

- The Company received cash from Mr. Folkson, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and related party, \$1,000 and \$15,000 in 2015 and 2014, respectively, to supplement the Company's working capital. These short term advances have all been repaid. The Company reimbursed Mr. Folkson \$5,000 for advances made previously during 2015.
- On May 27, 2015, Mr. Folkson converted the outstanding note payable of \$134,517 into 538,068 shares of the Company's \$0.001 par value common stock.
- The amounts previously included in short term borrowings – related party of \$0 and \$0 in 2016 and 2015, respectively had represented a Note Payable which was to be repayable upon Mr. Folkson providing the borrower with written notice of demand, according to certain terms. However Mr. Folkson was not permitted to demand repayment of the Note until the Company was profitable, and in a positive cash flow position. At that time, Mr. Folkson would have been allowed to demand repayment. The Company had agreed to make payments equal to 10% of the monthly positive cash flow of the Company until balance would have been paid in full. Subsequently, on May 27, 2015, Mr. Folkson converted his note into shares of the Company's stock.
- Included in short-term borrowings - related party is \$1,000 which is a short term advance to the company made on May 6, 2016 which was repaid after the end of the fiscal year.
- During the third quarter 2015, Mr. Folkson began accruing a consulting fee of \$6,000 per month which the aggregate of \$72,000 and \$36,000 is reflected in professional fees and presented in the accrued expenses – related party for 2016 and 2015 respectively.
- The consulting agreement had an initial term of one year, and then converted into a month to month effective January 1, 2016. This agreement can be terminated after the initial term, with thirty (30) days notice by either party.
- Imputed interest expense accrued on the converted note payable to Mr. Folkson totaled \$0 and \$9,894 for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of our annual financial statements and quarterly review of the financial statements included in our Form 10-K or services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years were \$18,000 and \$11,500, respectively.

Tax Fees

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, for professional services related to tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning work by our principal accountants, we incurred expenses of \$0 and \$0 respectively.

All Other Fees

None.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation*
3.2	Bylaws*
4.1	Subscription Agreements*
4.2	Specimen Stock Certificate*
10.1	Lease Receipt and terms and conditions**
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant NightFood, Inc. a 100% owned New York corporation*
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.1	Section 1350 certification of Chief Executive Officer
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Incorporated by reference to like numbered exhibit to the Registrant's registration Statement on Form S-1 File Number 333-193347

** Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's annual report on Form 10-K for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2015

SIGNATURES

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

NightFood Holdings, Inc.

September 28, 2016

By: /s/ Sean Folkson
Sean Folkson, Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive, Financial,
and Accounting Officer)

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

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Sean Folkson</u> Sean Folkson	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (principal executive, financial and accounting officer)	September 28, 2016

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Sean Folkson, certify that:

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

September 28, 2016

By: /s/ Sean Folkson
Sean Folkson
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive, Financial and Accounting
Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K of NightFood Holdings, Inc. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, I, Sean Folkson, Chief Executive Officer of NightFood Holdings, Inc., hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that:

1. Such Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in such Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016 fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of NightFood Holdings, Inc.

September 28, 2016

By: /s/ Sean Folkson
Sean Folkson
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive, Financial and Accounting
Officer)