

MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY CORP
Form 10KSB
March 30, 2004

FORM 10-KSB

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20549

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended - December 31, 2003
OR
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from

Commission file number 000-31289

MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEVADA

88-0450923

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(Employer Identification No.)

4805 158 Court NE
Redmond, Washington 98052

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code.)

(425) 869-2723

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: **None**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **Common Stock**

Check whether the Issuer (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

Check if no disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is contained herein, and no disclosure will 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-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

State Issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year. **December 31, 2003 - \$-0-**

The aggregate market value for the common equity held by non-affiliates as of **March 1, 2004** is **\$351,184**.

Issuers involved in Bankruptcy Proceedings during the past Five Years.

Not Applicable.

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the Issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: **March 1, 2004 - 20,782,570** shares of Common Stock

Transitional Small Business Issuer Format

YES [] NO [X]

We make forward-looking statements in this document. Our forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. You should note that many factors, some of which are described in this section or discussed elsewhere in this document, could affect our company in the future and could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include those regarding our goals, beliefs, plans or current expectations and other statements regarding matters that are not historical facts. For example, when we use the words "believe," "expect," "anticipate" or similar expressions, we are making forward-looking statements. We are not required to release publicly the results of any revisions to these forward-looking statements we may make to reflect future events or circumstances.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Description of Business

Marine Jet Technology Corp. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company" or "Marine Jet") was incorporated in Nevada on February 9, 2000, to develop and market boat propulsion technology developed by the President of the Company, Jeff P. Jordan.

Prior to the inception of the Company, Mr. Jordan was granted several patents in the United States, the European Union, Australia and New Zealand. In addition, one patent is pending in Canada. For more information, please refer to

the United States Patent and Trademark Office web site at www.uspto.gov. These patents protect various elements of a marine propulsion system that Mr. Jordan had developed with his partner Mr. Robert J. Tomlinson, a current shareholder of the Company.

Also prior to the formation of Marine Jet Technology Corporation, Mr. Jordan asked Mr. David L. Lyman, a current shareholder, who owns and operates a contract-manufacturing firm, to assist in the design of a prototype engine. Mr. Lyman would assist in making the propulsion system suitable for mass production using automated equipment. Mr. Lyman owns and operates IDA, Inc. and has gone to Japan to accept awards as the top quality contract manufacturer for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. Through IDA, Inc., Mr. Lyman supplies automotive parts machining services to Honeywell and others in the US. His current production is mostly in turbo charger components and intake manifolds, which end up in production vehicles from Volvo, Chrysler and several Japanese manufacturers. Prior to founding IDA, Mr. Lyman was a component part supplier for Genie Garage Door Openers and various other companies. He was associated with Mr. Jordan in the design, manufacture and installation of commercial hydroelectric systems on municipal water systems in Montana for cogeneration. He also has a long history as tool and die maker, pattern maker and model maker.

On May 19, 2000, the Company entered into a Proprietary Rights Agreement with Mr. Lyman, whereby the Company received any and all proprietary rights and future benefits derived from Mr. Lyman's design, development and work on the prototype propulsion system. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Lyman. The value of Mr. Lyman's proprietary rights was negotiated between and among Messrs. Lyman, Jordan and Tomlinson.

On May 19, 2000, the Company entered into a Technology License Agreement with Messrs. Jordan and Tomlinson. In accordance with this agreement, Messrs. Jordan and Tomlinson assigned the rights to three United States patents they owned as individuals, as well as any improvements, reissues or extensions of those patents in the United States or abroad. In exchange for this patent, the Company issued an aggregate of 15,875,000 shares of common stock - of which Mr. Jordan received 14,287,500 common shares and Mr. Tomlinson received 1,587,500 shares of common stock.

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In August of 2001, the Company purchased assets from Mr. Jordan for cash. The assets included a test boat, patterns for component castings and related equipment.

During 2002 and 2003, Mr. Jordan continued to develop the prototype system in the test boat and developed various designs to improve the performance of the prototype system. This led to the development of the Variable Marine Jet, which was the subject of a PCT patent filing in December 2003.

Business of the Issuer

Status of Any Publicly Announced New Product or Service

The Company has developed a fully operational prototype propulsion system, now referred to as the first generation system, which has served as a testbed for further development. This system has been undergoing test, research and further development by management of the Company. Management has been working on the controls for the system to improve the maneuverability and convenience of the QuickJet. Although the prototype has generally met management's expectation, the Company has been unable to retain either an independent firm or the instrumentation

for management to accurately measure the performance specifications of the prototype.

As a result of this development work, the design evolved to include a variable pitch propeller pump. The PCT patent application on this "Variable Marine Jet" was filed in December of 2003.

Principal Product and Markets

The Company intends to develop marine jet propulsion systems for sale and to license the rights to manufacture such systems and/or boats incorporating such technology under the name "Quick Jet." Marine Jet Technology seeks to develop and market the Quick Jet technology to produce a proprietary marine jet propulsion system that offers the low-speed thrust and acceleration of a propeller drive, while retaining the safety, convenience and maneuverability of a traditional jet design.

Existing jet boats have the identical problem as the first generation of jet airplanes: although they have high top speeds and are exceptionally maneuverable compared to boats powered by other engine types, initial acceleration is poor. Historically, jet propulsion systems were sized for speed and lacked the low speed thrust required for docking and acceleration. They could either go fast with poor acceleration or could provide acceleration at the trade-off of low top speed.

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If it were not for these operating range restrictions, management believes that the majority of boats would be water-jet powered. Propellers and jets both move a column of water in the opposite direction to propel a boat. The propeller's discharge column is submerged, but can be seen and felt. A Marine Jet propulsion system is essentially a propeller in a tube, which has an inlet to supply water to the propeller and a nozzle to direct the propeller's discharge. MJTC technology allows the use of smaller motors which reduces noise and lowers boat weight and fuel consumption, while providing higher acceleration, higher thrust at low boat speeds and heavy load carrying capacity. Management believes that jets are safer than out-drives because there is no exposed propeller in the water. In addition, management believes that jet propulsion systems are more maneuverable than out-drives because the jet outlet is directionally controlled.

MJTC's intelligent inlet duct adjusts to recover the velocity head of the incoming water at all planing speeds and at all throttle positions. This higher inlet efficiency is most important in designs based on larger jets. Larger jets, in turn, are desirable because they produce more thrust at low boat speeds. This parallels engine development in commercial aircraft where high-bypass turbofans move more air through a larger jet for shorter takeoffs.

A combination of larger jet size, efficient inlet duct, and variable nozzle allows greater low speed thrust while increasing top speed and maintaining higher propulsion efficiency at all boat speeds and accelerations over traditional out-board motors. These three innovations work together to move a high volume of water with an efficient inlet duct and an efficient pump operation under all operating conditions:

1. Larger jet size is desirable because they create greater thrust than smaller ones. However, the bigger the jet, the more power that is lost in the ordinary inlet duct. This power loss has to be made up by the motor and the pump.
2. An intelligent inlet duct automatically adjusts to recover the power of the incoming water at all planing speeds and at all throttle positions. As the inlet duct becomes more efficient, it increases pressure on the nozzle, which results in higher flow through the system. Unfortunately, higher water flow through the system results

in reduced pump efficiency. Hence the need for the variable nozzle to regulate the system flow for pump efficiency.

3. Thus, a variable rectangular steering nozzle is needed to regulate the system flow for pump efficiency, thereby allowing simultaneous control of nozzle area and steering direction to maintain peak efficiency over wide ranges of boat speed, pump shaft speed and steering vectors.

The Company originally developed the idea of the Marine Jet propulsion system for use in the recreation boating arena. The Company intends to market its water-jet system for commercial use under the name "WorkJET." With more thrust at low boat speeds and larger load carrying capacity than previous marine engine types, management believes that the WorkJET will operate efficiently both inshore and in heavy seas. It has the shallow draft of a jet, yet the stability, sea-keeping and dynamic breaking of a propeller in big swells.

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The Company believes that this market is ideal for its product because jet propulsion systems are preferred in the fishing industry for their shallow draft and ability to operate over nets. Until WorkJET, however, management believes that fishing jets have been inefficient under load and at the slower boat speeds required by heavy seas. It is management's belief that the WorkJET's thrust at high and low speeds gives it the advantage over traditional jets.

Management has developed a more advanced design, called the Variable Marine Jet, which incorporates a variable pitch propeller pump with features of the first generation system described above. The Company believes this new design has several advantages, which are described in the following.

The Variable Marine Jet supports the implementation of a continuously variable power transmission, wherein the microcontroller can adjust the power demanded by the pump to approximate the power most efficiently supplied by the motor. This is similar in function to the action of the microcontroller in modern automotive transmissions, and is expected to have a similar beneficial effect on fuel economy, engine life, noise and vibration.

The Variable Marine Jet also provides a larger jet at low boat speeds, which produces more thrust per horsepower, and hence greater propulsion efficiency. This principle of physics is generally accepted. At higher boat speeds, the jet becomes smaller, which again results in approximately the most efficient rate of water being delivered through the jet.

The Variable Marine Jet allows the elimination of the "backing bucket", which is the structure commonly used in conventional water jets for redirecting the jet back under the boat to achieve reverse thrust. The Variable Marine Jet achieves neutral and reverse thrust by adjusting the pitch on propeller pump: forward pitch for forward thrust, zero pitch for neutral, and reverse pitch for reverse thrust. The nozzle of the system becomes the inlet for the reverse flow and is still able to provide a steering force. Management believes that the elimination of the backing bucket is an important marketing advantage, because it eliminates pinch points for improved safety, provides smooth, easy shifting for maneuvering, eliminates the possibility of system damage from shifting too rapidly, and reduces the system size to allow it to be more easily designed into popular floor boat plans.

The PCT patent application detailing these developments was filed in December of 2003, and the system description and related graphics have been published on www.marinejettech.com.

The company is in the process of building the production prototype of the Variable Marine Jet for testing and further development. Management believes the design principles and system performance predictions are based on well established engineering principles and on the test results from the First Generation prototype tests, but has not yet

demonstrated these performance gains in an actual system.

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The engines used with the Company's systems are the same as are used with existing jets, inboards and stern drives, which are automobile/truck engines with marine manifolds. The Company does not contemplate developing an entirely new engine or drive system, rather management seeks to improve the use of such engines. The mechanical components that differentiate a Quick Jet boat from an inboard boat or stern drive boat are the gear reduction and the hydraulic appliances in the inlet duct, the pump, the nozzle and the control system. By design of Messrs. Jordan and Lyman, the drive components are expected to be easily manufactured using common processes and methods. The Company has a production prototype under test and development, which was the first unit to test these manufacturing concepts. This design is intended for 18' to 26' boats, the largest boat segment in dollar terms. The new Variable Marine Jet prototype now under construction, is also designed to fit this size of boat. The Company intends to have its finalized design manufactured under a common contract based on ISO 9000 quality specifications. To date, the Company is continuing testing and development, and has not finalized the design of the Quick Jet system.

Distribution Methods of the Products

The Company's goal is to sell the Quick Jet system in combination with available marine motors to boat manufacturers, who will produce boats incorporating the licensed technology. The Company may also license one or more manufacturers to sell systems based on the technology. In return, manufacturers will pay the Company a royalty on each boat or engine sold that utilizes the Company's technology. At this time, the Company does not intend to produce the Quick Jet engines in-house.

Marine Jet anticipates that the use of existing production and sales capacity offers the most rapid market penetration. For this reason, the Company's strategy centers on developing joint venture and licensing relationships with boat and motor manufacturers. The Company has yet to identify such companies or enter into any manufacturing relationships or joint ventures.

The Company's Internet site, "www.marinejettech.com," is available for industry participants and consumers to learn about the Company's technology. The Company believes that its web site is ideal for answering technical questions, building credibility and creating market interest.

Additionally, the Company has produced a video exhibiting the performance of its test boat. These will be used as 5-minute video commercials that will initially be distributed on VHS cassettes. The Company is planning to distribute this and future video on CD- ROM, DVD and over the Internet to potential clients or licensees.

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Competitive Business Condition and Competitive Position

Management estimates that the marine propulsion system market is dominated by a few large manufacturers.

Management believes that this market has stagnated due to a lack of innovative new products and that the dominant companies rely almost exclusively on economies of scale to maintain their positions. However, the Company sees no unusual barrier to entry, because:

1. There are many small manufacturers operating in niches with regional distribution;
2. The cost of expanding boat production is relatively small; and
3. There are several retail channels for trailerable boats, including boat shows, boat dealers, personal water vehicle dealers and automobile dealers.

The Company believes the market advantages of a Quick Jet as compared to a propeller are:

1. Better maneuverability, due to redirection of the jet;
2. Safety, since the propeller is enclosed, it cannot harm people or marine animals; and
3. Dependability and reduced maintenance costs, because the propeller cannot entangle or strike submerged objects.

Conversely, the Company considers that disadvantages of the Quick Jet are:

1. Size - the Quick Jet is larger to handle more water, although the Company has identified methods to make the system unobtrusive;
2. Placement in the boat - the motor must be placed in an area of the boat to allow for more efficient water flow, which can affect the floor plan of the boat; and
3. Increased cost - the Quick Jet manufacturing process will initially not enjoy economies of scale that mass-produced propeller drives possess.

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Raw Materials

Mr. Dave Lyman, owner of IDA, Inc., based in Heron, Montana, and a shareholder of the Company, has consulted in the design of the Quick Jet system to make it suitable for contract manufacturing of system components. The Company believes that there are sufficient sources of supply for each component of the propulsion system. The Company is not aware of any element of the system that requires unusual or specialized manufacturing techniques.

Patents and Licenses

Prior to the inception of the Company, Mr. Jordan was granted US Patent 5,658,176 in August of 1997, US Patent 5,679,035 in October of 1997 and US Patent 5,683,276 in November of 1997. Patents corresponding to US Patent 5,658,176 have also been granted in the EU, Australia and New Zealand and one is pending in Canada. These patents cover methods of the following:

1. More efficiently recovering hydraulic power in the inlet duct of the propulsion system,
2. Regulating the system flow for water pump efficiency and
3. Moving a higher mass flow rate of the water for greater thrust.

Due to the length and detail of the information contained in the patent documentation, the Company refers readers of this registration statement to view these documents at the United States Patent and Trademark Office's Internet site,

which can be found at www.uspto.gov.

The Company exclusively licenses the rights to patents covering the operation and design of a marine propulsion system. Steps taken by the Company to protect these proprietary rights may not be adequate to prevent misappropriation of such rights or third parties from independently developing a functionally equivalent or superior technology. The Company's US Patents expire as follows:

1. Patent 5,658,176 expires in December 2015,
2. Patent 5,679,035 expires in February 2016 and
3. Patent 5,683,276 expires in February 2016.

Any claims that are granted under the current "Variable Marine Jet" patent application will expire in December of 2022.

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Governmental Approval

The Company knows of no government approval required for the Quick Jet. The Company seeks to engage prospective contract manufacturers that are already in compliance with government regulations relating to workplace safety, payroll taxes and fair hiring practices, although there is no guarantee of the Company's ability to enter into relationships with such companies.

Effects of Existing or Probable Governmental Regulations

The Company believes that the effect of existing or probable regulations in this business segment will have a positive effect on the Company's operations. With respect to public safety regulations, the Company intends to compete against an exposed propeller system with a completely enclosed water jet system, which it believes will eliminate a significant number of accidents resulting from exposed propellers. With respect to current and probable environmental regulations, the Company believes it will have a similar advantage from eliminating environmental damage done by propellers to manatees, fish, sea grass and other aquatic life. With respect to pollution regulations the Company believes its propulsion technology will encourage the use of four-cycle engines rather than two-cycle engines that produce much more air and water pollution. With respect to noise regulations, the Company believes its designs will isolate gear whine and other propulsion system noise within an acoustically insulated engine enclosure.

Research and Development

Since its inception, the Company has been working on the controls for the boat to better demonstrate the maneuverability and convenience that this system offers. The Company has purchased approximately \$1,200 in control components for this purpose.

Generally, the prototype has been under test for nearly two years. Despite performance meeting management's general expectations, the Company has been operating on limited funds and has been unable to secure instrumentation, which is relatively capital-intensive, to measure performance properly. The Company has replaced several system components with improved designs, and is currently working on the ergonomics of the operator interface. The performance of any boat and propulsion system combination is greatly affected by the hull design, so any performance specifications obtained from the test boat will not be directly applicable to other hull designs.

Additionally, the stock and cash paid for the rights to proprietary technology indirectly cover time and money personally spent by the developers of such technology.

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Environmental Laws

The Company believes that the Quick Jet is designed to consume less fuel and produce less pollution, less noise and less damage to aquatic life than the current exposed-propeller technology, which will allow contract manufacturers to produce a product that is compliant with environmental legislation.

Employees

Other than the Company's officers, we have no employees. Mr. Jordan dedicates approximately 90% of his time to the Company's operations, while Mrs. Jordan commits approximately 80% of her time to the Company's operations.

Risk Factors

1. We Cannot Assure You that the Prototype will be Commercially Successful

There is no assurance that Marine Jet's product development program will lead to any commercially profitable products. The Company's initial licenses of products will require further development and testing prior to commercialization. There is no assurance that any such potential products will be successfully developed and be capable of being produced in commercial quantities at acceptable costs or be successfully marketed. There also is no assurance that Marine Jet will be able to reach its objectives in manufacturing, marketing and sales. The Company has no history of sales or volume manufacturing. There can be no assurance that the Company will successfully manufacture or market any product, either independently or pursuant to manufacturing or marketing agreements with third parties. There is no assurance that such third party arrangements can be successfully negotiated or that such arrangements will be on commercially reasonable terms. To the extent that Marine Jet Technology Corp. arranges with third parties to manufacture or market its products, the success of such products may depend on the efforts of such third parties.

• No Assurance of Revenue or Operating Profits.

Marine Jet expects to incur substantial operating losses for at least the first two years. The Company currently has no significant sources of revenue, whether from product sales, licensing fees or research funding, and there can be no assurance that it will be able to develop such revenue sources or that its operations will become profitable, even if it is able to commercialize its products. The Company's operating results are and will be volatile and difficult to predict. There can be no assurance that it will be able to operate, expand and develop its operations and products and efficiently maintain adequate control of its expenses. The Company's failure to meet its objectives may have a material adverse effect on its business, operating results and financial condition.

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3. *Technological Changes and Uncertainty.*

Marine Jet business activity focuses on the manufacturing and licensing of innovative products. There can be no assurance that research and discoveries by others will not render some or all of the Company's programs or products noncompetitive or obsolete. No assurance can be given that unforeseen problems will not develop with the patents, technology or products or that the Company will ultimately develop commercially viable products.

4. *Diversification.*

Marine Jet may be required to diversify its current product development and marketing plans to address the currently unanticipated demands of various markets. No assurance can be given that the Company will be able to complete the development of its first products prior to addressing other products that may represent more significant business opportunities for the Company.

5. *Substantial Competition.*

The boat manufacturing and boat propulsion businesses are highly competitive. Many companies are marketing products in this business sector based on a variety of existing technologies that are prevalent in the marketplace. Many of these companies have substantially greater financial and other resources, and have substantially more experience in new product development and marketing.

6. *Dependence on Qualified Personnel and Conflict of Interest*

. Because of the specialized nature of Marine Jet's business, the Company is highly dependent upon its ability to retain Mr. Jeff Jordan as the key, qualified technical innovator and production advisor. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to retain Mr. Jordan as an employee of the Company, apart from his interest in the success of the Company because of his relatively large common stock holding. Loss of the services of Mr. Jordan would be detrimental to the Company. As the Company develops its business and operations, there is no assurance that it will be able to attract and retain other qualified personnel. The loss of the services of Mr. Jordan or certain other key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. The success of the Company will also be largely dependent upon the ability of the Company to continue to attract quality management and employees to help operate the Company as its operations grow as well as upon the ability of the Company to retain quality management and employees in the companies it plans to invest and/or acquire.

7. *Uncertain Ability to Protect Technology and Products*

. Although the Company holds domestic and foreign patents, there can be no assurance as to the breadth or the degree of protection that any such patents will afford the Company. Also, there can be no assurance that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information or otherwise obtain access to the Company's know-how, or that others may not be issued patents that may require licensing and payment of significant fees or royalties by the Company to pursue its business. Moreover, the Company could incur substantial costs in defending itself in any suits brought against it claiming infringement of the patent rights of others or in asserting the Company's patent rights in a suit against another company.

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8. *Unproven Products.*

The Company's products will require further development and testing before they can be commercially marketed or licensed. Other risks include the competitive environment in which the Company operates, as well as risks related to the development, manufacturing, distribution, marketing and technical problems that may be beyond the Company's ability to resolve. There can be no assurance that the company's products will be capable of being produced in

commercial quantities, obtain acceptance in the market or be successfully marketed and sold. There is also no assurance that Marine Jet will be able to establish any market for its products. The Company is aware of no directly similar products in any markets. The Company will incur substantial expenses in establishing markets for its products, and in establishing distribution channels within such markets, if and when they are ever established.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

The Company's principal offices are located at 4805 158 Court NE, Redmond, WA 98052, telephone: (425) 869-2723. The Company uses the office space pursuant to an oral agreement with Mr. Jordan, the Company's President. The Company believes that this arrangement is suitable given the limited nature of the Company's current operations. There are currently no proposed programs for the renovation, improvement or development of the facilities the Company currently utilizes.

The Company uses the space on a rent free basis. This space totals approximately 200 square feet. The space is furnished with computers, printers, and various other office furniture and equipment.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Company is not a party to any pending litigation and none is contemplated or threatened.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

There were no matters submitted to the shareholders during the fourth quarter of 2003.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDERS MATTERS.

An extremely limited market exists for our securities and there is no assurance that a regular trading market will develop, or if developed, that it will be sustained. On August 22, 2003, our securities began trading on the over-the-counter on the Bulletin Board operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. under the symbol "MJET." As trading is thin and sporadic, a shareholder may therefore be unable to resell the securities referred to herein should he or she desire to do so. Furthermore, it is unlikely that a lending institution will accept our securities as pledged collateral for loans unless a regular trading market develops. On February 27, 2004, the bid price was \$0.12 and the offer price was \$0.20 and a last-trade price of \$0.07 on March 23, 2004. The following sets forth a summary of trading prices from August 22, 2003 through March 1, 2004:

Quarter ended

	High Bid	Low Bid
2003		
September 30	0.00	0.00
December 31	0.12	0.07

At March 1, 2004, there were 86 holders of record including shares held by brokerage clearing houses, depositories or otherwise in unregistered form.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

We have no equity compensation plans and accordingly we do not have any securities issued pursuant to equity compensation plans.

Dividends

The Company has not declared any cash dividends, nor does it intend to do so. The Company is not subject to any legal restrictions respecting the payment of dividends, except that it may not be paid to render the Company insolvent. Dividend policy will be based on the Company's cash resources and needs and the Company anticipates that all available cash will be needed for its operations in the foreseeable future.

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Section 15(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Our company's shares are covered by Section 15(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended that imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker/dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouses). For transactions covered by the Rule, the broker/dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchase and have received the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction prior to the sale. Consequently, the Rule may affect the ability of broker/dealers to sell our securities and also may affect your ability to sell your shares in the secondary market.

Section 15(g) also imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker/dealers who sell penny securities. These rules require a one page summary of certain essential items. The items include the risk of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary marketing; terms important to in understanding of the function of the penny stock market, such as "bid" and "offer" quotes, a dealers "spread" and broker/dealer compensation; the broker/dealer compensation, the broker/dealers duties to its customers, including the disclosures required by any other penny stock disclosure rules; the customers rights and remedies in causes of fraud in penny stock transactions; and, the NASD's toll free telephone number and the central number of the North American Administrators Association, for information on the disciplinary history of broker/dealers and their associated persons.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULT OF OPERATIONS.

Plan of Operation

Since the Company's inception on February 9, 2000 through December 31, 2003, the Company incurred a net loss of \$145,483. Marine Jet's efforts have focused primarily on the development of the Company's plan of operations, entering into agreements to utilize proprietary technology, obtaining assets to further develop a prototype Quick Jet motor and raising working capital through equity financing.

The Company anticipates the need to recruit a management team experienced in the marketing of new technology in similar markets, to generate interest in the Company's technology. However, due to the limited availability of funds with which to pay salaries, the Company intends to make stock options a substantial portion of the compensation package for such a management team.

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The Company developed controls for the test boat and used it to produce a promotional video, which the Company is disseminating to industry participants. Management notes that the cash on hand necessarily limits progress on these tasks and that failure to obtain additional financing will delay or prevent the completion of such promotional material.

To fund fiscal 2004 operations, management believes that the Company's current financial resources will not be adequate to provide for its working capital needs through December 2004. There are no preliminary loan agreements or understandings between the Company, its officers, directors or affiliates or lending institutions. The Company has no arrangements or commitments for accounts and accounts receivable financing.

Management expects the need to raise additional capital via a public or private offering of equity or debt securities to provide funding for ongoing operations. There are no formal or informal agreements to attain such financing. Any capital attained from the sale of equity or debt securities will be utilized to manufacture an initial production run of Quick Jet systems to provide to potential customers for testing in their boats. In order to be able to begin producing marketable Quick Jet systems, the Company intends to use any proceeds from sales of the Company's equity or debt securities to purchase patterns for castings, tooling for machining those castings and labor to assemble and test the production Quick Jet systems that result.

However, there can be no assurance that any financing can be obtained or, if obtained, that it will be on reasonable terms. Without realization of additional capital, it would be unlikely for the Company to continue as a going concern.

To generate revenues, the Company plans to:

1. Sell Quick Jet systems to boat builders;
2. Enter into joint venture marketing agreements with one or more engine builders to sell a propulsion package to boat builders; or
3. Enter into a joint venture licensing agreement with one or more manufacturers to build and sell systems and boats based upon the Quick Jet technology.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
Marine Jet Technology Corp:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Marine Jet Technology Corp. (a Development Stage Company) (a Nevada corporation) as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the statements of operations and accumulated deficit and cash flows for the years then ended and from February 9, 2000 (date of inception) to December 31, 2003 and the statement of changes in stockholders' equity from February 9, 2000 (date of inception) to December 31, 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of Marine Jet Technology Corp.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Marine Jet Technology Corp. as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the result of its operations, accumulated deficit, other comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in stockholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 and from February 9, 2000 (Date of inception) to December 31, 2003, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As disclosed in Note 8 to these financial statements, the Company has had limited operations and has not established a long-term source of revenue. This raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plan in regards to this issue is also described in Note 8. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

February 4, 2003
Henderson, Nevada

/s/ Chavez & Koch, CPA's
Chavez & Koch, CPA's

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2003 & 2002

	12/31/2003	12/31/2002
<u>ASSETS</u>		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 9,766	\$ 16,214
Prepaid expenses	-	405
Total current assets	9,766	16,619
FIXED ASSETS:		
Office equipment	689	689
Equipment and machinery	30,000	30,000
Accumulated depreciation	(14,232)	(8,134)
Total fixed assets	16,457	22,555
OTHER ASSETS:		
Amortized Intangible Assets:		
Proprietary rights agreement	1,000	1,000
Patents	55,238	55,238
Accumulated amortization	(14,363)	(10,316)
Total other assets	41,875	45,922
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 68,098	\$ 85,096
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Notes payable-shareholder	\$ 15,203	\$ -
Total current liabilities	15,203	-
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 45,000,000 shares authorized 20,782,570 and 20,732,570 shares		

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issued and outstanding as of 12/31/03 and 12/31/02, respectively.	20,783	20,733
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding as of 12/31/03 and 12/31/02, respectively.	-	-
Additional paid-in capital	177,595	168,280
Accumulated deficit during development stage	(145,483)	(103,917)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total stockholders' equity	52,895	85,096
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 68,098	\$ 85,096
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The accompanying independent auditor's report and notes to the financials statements should be read in conjunction with these Balance Sheets.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED DEFICIT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 & 2002
AND FROM INCEPTION TO DECEMBER 31, 2003

	Years ended		Inception to
	12/31/2003	12/31/2002	12/31/2003
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
REVENUES:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
EXPENSES:			
General and administrative expenses	31,218	25,402	121,946
Depreciation expense	6,098	6,098	14,231
Amortization expense	4,047	4,049	14,363
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENSES	41,363	35,549	150,540
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
OPERATING LOSS	(41,363)	(35,549)	(150,540)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other income (expense):			
Interest expense	(203)	-	(793)
Gain on forgiveness of debt	-	-	5,850
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	(203)	-	5,057
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
NET LOSS	(41,566)	(35,549)	(145,483)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated deficit, beginning of period	(103,917)	(68,368)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated deficit, end of period	\$ (145,483)	\$ (103,917)	\$ (145,483)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	20,734,625	20,732,570	19,371,310
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net loss per basic shares	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net loss per diluted shares	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The accompanying independent auditor's report and notes to the financial statements should be read in conjunction with these Statements of Operations and Accumulated Deficit.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FROM INCEPTION TO DECEMBER 31, 2003

Common	Additional Paid-in	Accumulated Deficit During	Total Stockholders'
--------	-----------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------

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	Shares	Stock	Capital	Dev. Stage	Equity
<u>Issued for cash</u>					
February 11, 2000	105,000	\$ 105	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105
<u>Issued for cash</u>					
February 12, 2000	3,125,000	3,125	-	-	3,125
<u>Issued for cash</u>					
May 18, 2000	100,000	100	-	-	100
<u>Issued for proprietary rights agreement</u>					
May 19, 2000	1,000,000	1,000	-	-	1,000
<u>Issued for patents</u>					
May 19, 2000	15,875,000	15,875	33,906	-	49,781
<u>Expense paid for by an officer & director</u>					
December 31, 2000	-	-	4,790	-	4,790
<u>Net income (loss)</u>					
December 31, 2000	-	-	-	(18,718)	(18,718)
<u>Balance December 31, 2000</u>	20,205,000	20,205	38,696	(18,718)	40,183
<u>504 Offering</u>					
July 31, 2001	527,570	528	104,986	-	105,514
<u>Expenses paid for by an officer & director</u>					
September 30, 2001	-	-	11,575	-	11,575
<u>Expenses paid for by an officer & director</u>					
December 31, 2001	-	-	3,179	-	3,179
<u>Net income (loss)</u>					
December 31, 2001	-	-	-	(49,650)	(49,650)
<u>Balance December 2001</u>	20,732,570	20,733	158,436	(68,368)	110,801
<u>Expenses paid for by an officer & director</u>					
December 31, 2002	-	-	9,844	-	9,844

<u>Net income (loss)</u>					
December 31, 2002	-	-	-	(35,549)	(35,549)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Balance December 31, 2002</u>	20,732,570	20,733	168,280	(103,917)	85,096
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The accompanying independent auditor's report and notes to financial statements should be read in conjunction with this Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FROM INCEPTION TO DECEMBER 31, 2003

	Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit During Dev. Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Expense reimbursement to an officer & director</u>					
March 31, 2003	-	-	(635)	-	(635)
<u>Issued for cash</u>					
December 16, 2003	50,000	50	9,950	-	10,000
<u>Net income (loss)</u>					
December 31, 2003	-	-	-	(41,566)	(41,566)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Balance December 31, 2003</u>	20,782,570	20,783	177,595	(145,483)	52,895
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The accompanying independent auditor's report and notes to financial statements should be read in conjunction with this Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 & 2002
AND FROM INCEPTION TO DECEMBER 31, 2003

	Twelve months ended		Inception to
	12/31/2003	12/31/2002	12/31/2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	\$ (41,566)	\$ (35,549)	\$ (145,483)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss with net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	10,145	10,147	28,596
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	405	405	-
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(31,016)	(24,997)	(116,887)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of capital assets	-	-	(30,689)
Purchase of licensing agreement, patents	-	-	(5,458)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-	(36,147)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Note payable-shareholder	15,203	-	15,203
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	9,365	-	118,843
Capital contributions through expenses pd. by officer	-	9,844	28,754
	<u>24,568</u>	<u>9,844</u>	<u>162,800</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
	<u>24,568</u>	<u>9,844</u>	<u>162,800</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(6,448)	(15,153)	9,766
CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	16,214	31,367	-
	<u>16,214</u>	<u>31,367</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH, END OF PERIOD	\$ 9,766	\$ 16,214	\$ 9,766
	<u>\$ 9,766</u>	<u>\$ 16,214</u>	<u>\$ 9,766</u>
Supplemental disclosures:			
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 590
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 590</u>
Taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying independent auditor's report and notes to financial statements should be read in conjunction with these Statements of Cash Flows.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2003

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND BACKGROUND

Marine Jet Technology, Corp. (a U.S. Operating Company and Nevada corporation) incorporated on February 9, 2000. The company was formed to develop and market a boat propulsion technology developed by the President of the Company. The Company currently has minimal operations and in accordance with SFAS #7, the Company is considered a development stage company.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements of Marine Jet Technology, Corp. have been prepared on the accrual basis. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred. The fiscal year end is December 31.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Prepaid expenses

The Company amortizes prepaid expenses over a period equivalent to the term of commitment. Prepaid expenses for the periods ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 were \$0 and \$405, respectively.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost. Ordinary maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred and costs that materially increase the life of the assets are capitalized. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets, which are as follows:

Office equipment	7 years
Equipment and machinery	5 years

Depreciation for the periods ended December 31, 2003, and December 31, 2002 was \$6,098 and \$6,098, respectively.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2003

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Earnings Per Share Calculations

Basic earnings per common share ("EPS") are computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighed-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The weighed-average number of common shares outstanding for computing basic EPS was 20,733,392 and 20,732,570 for the periods ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, the Company had no outstanding securities that could have a dilutive effect on the outstanding common stock.

Amortized Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are recorded at their historical cost. Amortization is recorded using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets, which are as follows:

Proprietary rights agreement	14 years
Patents	13-14 years

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions 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 reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 (SFAS #109) "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS No. 109"), which require the use of the liability method. SFAS No. 109 provides that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, referred to as temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of each period are determined using the currently enacted tax rates applied to taxable income in periods in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be settled or realized.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2003

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2002, the FASB issued Financial Accounting Standards Statement No. 146 "*Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*". The Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 94-3 and is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. The Company does not expect SFAS 146 to have material impact on its financial statements.

In December 2002, the FASB issued Financial Accounting Standards Statement No. 148 "*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure*". The Statement provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. The provisions of SFAS 148 are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. The Company does not expect SFAS 148 to have material impact on its financial statements.

In April 2003, the FASB issued Financial Accounting Standards Statement No. 149 *"Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities."* The Statement amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts (collectively referred to as derivatives) and for hedging activities under FASB Statement No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. The provisions of SFAS 149 are effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003. The Company does not expect SFAS 149 to have material impact on its financial statements.

In May 2003, the FASB issued Financial Accounting Standards Statement No. 150 *"Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity."* The Statement establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within its scope as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). The provisions of SFAS 150 are effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003. The Company does not expect SFAS 150 to have material impact on its financial statements.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2003

NOTE 3 - AMORTIZED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Proprietary Rights Agreement (non-cash transaction)

The Company has recorded the purchase of a proprietary rights agreement on May 18, 2000 from David Lyman, co-developer of the boat propulsion technology. The Company recorded the agreement for a consideration of 1,000,000 shares of \$0.001 par value stock of the Company, valued at \$1,000.

The Company has adopted SFAS 142. Under guidance from SFAS 142, Management has determined that the value of the proprietary rights agreement, purchased in May of 2000, has not significantly decreased and there has been no reduction in the usefulness of the asset for the periods ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

Patent Licensing Agreement

The Company has recorded the purchase of a patent licensing agreement using the seller's historical cost of \$55,238. The licensing agreement provides the company with proprietary, licensing, patent, marketing and other intellectual property rights related to the patents. The patents secure the rights to the development of marine jet propulsion technology used to provide more efficient inlet ducts, power transfer, and jet pump operation.

The Company has adopted SFAS 142. Under guidance from SFAS 142, Management has determined that as the major intangible asset, the value of the patent licensing agreement, purchased in April of 2000, has not significantly decreased and there has been no reduction in the usefulness of the asset for the periods ended December 31, 2003 and

December 31, 2002.

Because the patents have not demonstrated their technological or commercial feasibility as of December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, and since significant risks exist because of uncertainties the Company may face in the form of time and costs necessary to produce technological and commercial feasibility, there is uncertainty that the Company will be able to realize any value from the intangible asset should the technology fail to become viable.

Amortized Intangible Assets

Amortization expense for the periods ended December 31, 2002, and December 31, 2001 was \$4,047 and \$4,049, respectively.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2003

NOTE 3 - AMORTIZED INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	For the periods ended December 31:	
	2003	2002
Proprietary rights agreement	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Patents	55,238	55,238
Gross Carrying Amounts	56,238	56,238
Less: Accumulated Amortization	14,363	10,316
Net Amortized Intangible Assets	\$ 41,875	\$ 45,922

NOTE 4 - STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

On February 11, 2000, the Company issued 105,000 of its \$0.001 par value common stock to an officer and director of the Company for cash in the amount of \$105. Of the total amount received, \$105 is considered common stock and \$0 is considered additional paid-in capital.

On February 12, 2000, the Company issued 3,125,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock as founder's shares to the Company's officers and directors for cash of \$3,125. Of the total amount received, \$3,125 is considered common stock and \$0 is considered additional paid-in capital.

On May 18, 2000, the Company issued 100,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock to an officer and director of the Company for cash in the amount of \$100. Of the total amount received, \$100 is considered common stock and \$0 is considered additional paid-in capital.

On May 19, 2000, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock as consideration for a "Proprietary Rights Agreement" valued at \$1,000 (See Note 4). Of the total amount received, \$1,000 is considered common stock and \$0 is considered additional paid-in capital.

On May 19, 2000, the Company issued 15,875,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock as consideration for a "Patent Licensing Agreement" valued at \$55,238 (See Note 8). Of the total amount received, \$15,875 is considered common stock and \$33,906 is considered additional paid-in capital.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2003

NOTE 4 - STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY (CONTINUED)

During the period ended December 31, 2001, an officer, director and shareholder of the Company paid for expenses on behalf of the Company totaling \$4,790. Of the total amount received, \$0 is considered common stock and \$4,790 is considered additional paid-in capital.

On July 31, 2001, the Company closed its Rule 504 offering and issued 527,570 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock for cash in the amount of \$105,514. Of the total amount paid, \$528 is considered common stock and \$104,986 is considered additional paid-in capital.

During the period ended September 30, 2001, an officer, director and shareholder of the Company paid for expenses on behalf of the Company totaling \$11,575. Of the total amount received, \$0 is considered common stock and \$11,575 is considered additional paid-in capital.

During the period ended December 31, 2001, an officer, director and shareholder of the Company paid for expenses on behalf of the Company totaling \$3,179. Of the total amount received, \$0 is considered common stock and \$3,179 is considered additional paid-in capital.

During the period ended December 31, 2002, an officer, director and shareholder of the Company paid for expenses on behalf of the Company totaling \$9,844. Of the total amount received, \$0 is considered common stock and \$9,844 is considered additional paid-in capital.

During the period ended March 31, 2003, an officer, director and shareholder of the Company was reimbursed for an expenses previously paid on behalf of the Company totaling \$635. Of the total amount received, \$0 is considered common stock and \$635 is considered additional paid-in capital.

On December 16, 2003, the Company issued 20,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock for cash in the amount of \$10,000. Of the total amount received, \$9,980 is considered common stock and \$20 is considered additional paid-in capital.

For the periods ended December 31, 2003 and December 30, 2002, the Company had 20,752,570 and 20,732,570 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, respectively.

NOTE 5 - WARRANTS AND OPTIONS

There are no warrants or options outstanding to acquire any additional shares of common stock that are not disclosed on the balance sheets.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2003

NOTE 6 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into a Patent License Agreement ("Agreement") with Jeff P. Jordan and Robert J. Tomlinson ("Licensors"), officers and directors of the Company, to issue rights to all of the marketing, proprietary, licensing, patent and intellectual rights to US Patent #5,658,176, "Marine Jet propulsion System, US Patent #5,679,035, "Marine Jet Propulsion Nozzle and Method", and US Patent #5,683,276, "Marine Jet Propulsion Inlet Duct and Method", in exchange for 15,875,000 shares of the company's \$0.001 par value common stock (See Note 4). The Agreement grants to the Company exclusive rights to the use of the Patents for all applications under 400hp.

The Company also entered into NonCompetition Agreements with the Licensors whereby for a period of 5 years from the date of the agreement, Licensors will not engage in or carry on, directly or indirectly, any business in competition with the business of the Company relating to the Patents that are the subject of the Patent License Agreement. No valuable consideration was given for the NonCompetition Agreements.

The Company purchased equipment from an officer and director of the Company on August 31, 2001 with cash in the amount of \$30,000.

On June 13, 2003, the Company executed a 3-month Note Payable to a shareholder in the amount of \$10,000 that has not been paid on its maturity date. Although the note holder has not called the note the Company is in default on the note agreement. Interest on the note has been accrued at an annual rate of 6% according to the note agreement.

On August 12, 2003, the Company executed a 3-month Note Payable to a shareholder in the amount of \$5,000 that has not been paid on its maturity date. Although the note holder has not called the note the Company is in default on the note agreement. Interest on the note has been accrued at an annual rate of 6% according to the note agreement.

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES

As of December 31, 2003, the Company has a net operating loss carry forward of approximately \$145,483 for tax purposes, which will be available to offset future taxable income. If not used, this carry forward will expire in 2022. The deferred tax asset relating to the net operating loss carry forward of approximately \$39,988 has been fully reserved at December 31, 2003.

NOTE 8 - GOING CONCERN

The Company's financial statements are prepared using the generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

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MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY, CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2003

NOTE 8 - GOING CONCERN (CONTINUED)

Since the Company has not commenced its planned principal operations, the Company intends to raise sufficient capital needed to continue operating until its planned principal operations commence.

The Company anticipates the ability to raise additional money through Private Placement Memorandums. Additionally, the Company became listed as an Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board stock, which will provide an additional source of working capital for the Company. Finally, the Company plans to curtail expenses so that the current cash balance will allow the company to continue to operate.

Without realization of additional capital, it would be unlikely for the Company to continue as a going concern.

The officers and directors are involved in other business activities and may, in the future, become involved in other business opportunities. If a specific business opportunity becomes available, such persons may face a conflict in selecting between the Company and their other business interests. The Company has not formulated a policy for the resolution of such conflicts.

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ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

On January 15, 2002, our board of directors approved a decision to change our auditors. On the same date, our accounting firm, G. Brad Beckstead, CPA, was dismissed by us as our independent auditors. During the 2001 fiscal year and subsequent interim period, there were no disagreements on matters of accounting principles and practices, financial disclosure, or auditing scope of procedure between us and G. Brad Beckstead, CPA.

The report of G. Brad Beckstead on our financial statements covered the period from inception on February 9, 2000 through September 30, 2001 did not contain an adverse, qualified or disclaimer of opinion. However, the report did contain an explanatory paragraph wherein G. Brad Beckstead expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Subsequent to filing Mr. Beckstead's report in our amended Form 10-SB, Mr. Beckstead advised us that he objected to the reference of his audit for year ended December 31, 2000 because the financial statements needed to be restated based on information provided by us subsequent to the audit report date.

Since that time, we have amended our Form 10-SB registration statement and the financial statements audited by Mr. Beckstead are no longer included therein and as such do not effect the current financial statements audited by our current auditor, Chavez & Koch, CPA's, Ltd. After the dismissal of Mr. Beckstead, our financial statements from February 9, 2000 through December 31, 2000 were restated and reaudited by Chavez & Koch, our successor auditors. The purpose was to reduce the value of certain patents (purchased with common stock during 2000) from \$7.5 million which was based upon an appraisal to \$55,238 which was based upon historical cost.

We have requested G. Brad Beckstead furnish us with a letter addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission stating whether or not he agrees with the statements made by us. We delivered a copy of this amended report of Form 8-K to G. Brad Beckstead on April 4, 2003, via facsimile. On April 7, 2003, G. Brad Beckstead replied and his letter agreeing with the statements contained herein. The letter is filed as Exhibit 16.1 to this amended report on Form 8-K.

At our board meeting on January 15, 2002, our board of directors approved the decision to engaged Chavez & Koch, CPA's, Ltd., 2920 N. Green Valley Parkway, Building 8, Suite 821, Henderson, Nevada 89014, as our independent auditors for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2001. Chavez & Koch accepted such appointment on January 15, 2002. Prior to their appointment, we did not consult with Chavez & Koch on any matters related to accounting or the type of opinion they may issue.

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ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Securities Exchange Act of 1934 reports are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Within 90 days prior to the date of this report, our management carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 15d-15. Based upon the foregoing, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in connection with the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2003.

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

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT.

Each of the Company's directors serves until his or her successor is elected and qualified. Each of the Company's officers is elected by the board of directors to a term of one (1) year and serves until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified, or until he or she is removed from office. The board of directors has no nominating, auditing or compensation committees.

Name	Age	Position	Director	Since Term
Jeff P. Jordan	59	President and Director	February 2000	3 years
Martha A. Jordan	58	Secretary and Director	August 2001	2 years
Wilbur Sebree	51	Director	August 2001	2 years
Marilyn J. Holt	49	Director	April 2001	2 years

Directors hold office for one year or until a successor or successors are elected and appointed.

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 Jeff P. Jordan, President and Director

Mr. Jordan has been the Vice President of Operations for three technology development and manufacturing firms in the marine, hydroelectric and biotechnology industries. Since 1994, Mr. Jordan has worked in the boating industry. During this period, Mr. Jordan completed theoretical development and filed patent applications on jet water

propulsion systems. Mr. Jordan's experience also includes service as Vice President of Operations for Unisyn Biowaste Technology in Hawaii, where he developed organic waste processing systems. He attempted to develop economically feasible solutions for garbage disposal and industrial waste treatment. During his tenure at Unisyn, Mr. Jordan re-engineered or replaced most components of the company's existing systems. He developed a water treatment and clarification system, as well as designed and implemented a system for source separation of wet wastes. His other achievements with Unisyn included designing and prototyping a waste transport system, reduced and replaced ineffective staff and directed development of an entrepreneurial business plan for Unisyn to seek venture capital. Prior to his work at Unisyn, Mr. Jordan was a venture partner and investor on hydroelectric developments, and was President of the Northwest Venture Group based in Seattle, Washington. He produced and executed a business plan for the identification, detailed study and development of small commercial hydroelectric sites in Idaho and Montana. Mr. Jordan also directed the design, development and manufacturing of hydroelectric turbine-generator systems for installation in these commercial hydroelectric developments. Martha A. Jordan, Secretary and Director of the Company, is the wife of Jeff P. Jordan, President and Director of the Company. Benjamin B. Jordan, a shareholder of the Company, is the son of Jeff P. Jordan and Martha A. Jordan. Julie P. Jordan, a shareholder of the Company, is the daughter of Jeff P. Jordan and Martha A. Jordan.

Martha A. Jordan, Secretary and Director

Martha Jordan has been employed part time as a technical writer, graphics designer and office assistant, in addition to spending about 80% of her time in support of MJTC. Martha A. Jordan, Secretary and Director of the Company, is the wife of Jeff P. Jordan, President and Director of the Company. Benjamin B. Jordan, a shareholder of the Company, is the son of Jeff P. Jordan and Martha A. Jordan. Julie P. Jordan, a shareholder of the Company, is the daughter of Jeff P. Jordan and Martha A. Jordan.

Wilbur Sebree, Director

Wilbur Sebree has been an attorney in the Seattle, Washington area, specializing in small business contracts and litigation for more than 8 years.

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Marilyn J. Holt, Director

Marilyn J. Holt owns Holt Capital, which is the successor of her consulting business in Seattle, Washington, which she has owned and worked with over the last 25 years. She is a Certified Management Consultant, Real Estate Broker in the sale of businesses, and an Investment Advisor registered in the State of Washington.

None of the individuals listed above are subject to any anticipated or threatened legal proceedings of a material nature.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the Company's knowledge, during the past five years, no present or former director or executive officer of the Company's: (1) filed a petition under the federal bankruptcy laws or any state insolvency law, nor had a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer appointed by a court for the business or present of such a person, or any partnership in which he was a general partner at or within two years before the time of such filing, or any corporation or business association of which he was an executive officer within two years before the time of such filing; (2) was convicted in a criminal proceeding or named subject of a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses); (3) was the subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from or otherwise limiting the

following activities: (i) acting as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment advisor, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, director of any investment company, or engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity; (ii) engaging in any type of business practice; (iii) engaging in any activity in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or commodity or in connection with any violation of federal or state securities laws or federal commodity laws; (4) was the subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any federal or state authority barring, suspending or otherwise limiting for more than 60 days the right of such person to engage in any activity described above under this Item, or to be associated with persons engaged in any such activity; (5) was found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Securities and Exchange Commission to have violated any federal or state securities law and the judgment in subsequently reversed, suspended or vacate; (6) was found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated any federal commodities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

The Company's directors, executive officers and ten percent shareholders made all required filings pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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Audit Committee and Charter

We have an audit committee and audit committee charter. Our audit committee is comprised of all of our officers and directors. Two of our directors are deemed independent. A copy of our audit committee charter is filed as an exhibit to this report. Our audit committee is responsible for: (1) selection and oversight of our independent accountant; (2) establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal controls and auditing matters; (3) establishing procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission by our employees of concerns regarding accounting and auditing matters; (4) engaging outside advisors; and, (5) funding for the outside auditor and any outside advisors engagement by the audit committee. A copy of our audit committee charter is filed as an exhibit to this report.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

We have no financial expert. We believe the cost related to retaining a financial expert at this time is prohibitive. Further, because of our start-up operations, we believe the services of a financial expert are not warranted.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a corporate code of ethics. A copy of the code of ethics is filed as an exhibit to this report. We believe our code of ethics is reasonably designed to deter wrongdoing and promote honest and ethical conduct; provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in public reports; comply with applicable laws; ensure prompt internal reporting of code violations; and provide accountability for adherence to the code.

Disclosure Committee and Charter

We have a disclosure committee and disclosure committee charter. Our disclosure committee is comprised of all of our officers and directors. The purpose of the committee is to provide assistance to the Chief Executive Officer and the

Chief Financial Officer in fulfilling their responsibilities regarding the identification and disclosure of material information about us and the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of our financial reports. A copy of our disclosure committee charter is filed with this report.

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ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

Summary Compensation

The following table sets forth the compensation paid by us from January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2003, for each of our officers. This information includes the dollar value of base salaries, bonus awards and number of stock options granted, and certain other compensation, if any.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation			All Other Compen- sation (\$)
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Other Annual Compen- sation (\$)	Restricted Stock Awards (\$)	Securities Underlying Options (#)	LTIP Payouts (\$)	
Jeff P. Jordan President and Director	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martha A. Jordan Secretary and Director	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilbur Sebree Director	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marilyn J. Holt Director	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Compensation of Directors

There were no arrangements pursuant to which any director was compensated for the period from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2003, for services provided as a director.

There are no other stock option plans, retirement, pension, or profit sharing plans for the benefit of our officers and

directors other than as described herein.

Option/SAR Grants

There are no grants of stock options, whether or not in tandem with stock appreciation rights ("SARs") and freestanding SARs.

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Long-Term Incentive Plan Awards

We do not have any long-term incentive plans that provide compensation intended to serve as incentive for performance.

Conflicts of Interest

At the present time, we do not foresee a direct conflicts of interest because we do not intend to acquire any additional properties. The only conflict that we foresee is our officers' and directors' devotion of time to projects that do not involve us.

Indemnification

Under our Bylaws, we may indemnify an officer or director who is made a party to any proceeding, including a law suit, because of his position, if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in our best interest. We may advance expenses incurred in defending a proceeding. To the extent that the officer or director is successful on the merits in a proceeding as to which he is to be indemnified, we must indemnify him against all expenses incurred, including attorney's fees. With respect to a derivative action, indemnity may be made only for expenses actually and reasonably incurred in defending the proceeding, and if the officer or director is judged liable, only by a court order. The indemnification is intended to be to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of the State of Nevada.

Regarding indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933, which may be permitted to directors or officers under Nevada law, we are informed that, in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission, indemnification is against public policy, as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2003, the beneficial shareholdings of persons or entities holding five percent or more of the Company's common stock, each director individually, each named executive officer and all directors and officers of the Company as a group. Each person has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of Common Stock shown, and all ownership is of record and beneficial.

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Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner	% of Class
Common Stock	Jeff P. Jordan, President and Director [1] [2]	15,506,500	74.61%
Common Stock	Martha Jordan [2]	0	0.00%
Common Stock	Wilbur Sebree [2]	50,000	0.24%
Common Stock	Marily J. Holt [2]	0	0.00%
Common Stock	Four Officers and Directors as a Group [1]	15,556,500	74.85%
Common Stock	Robert J. Tomlinson [3]	2,062,500	9.92%

[1] Includes 200,000 shares owned by Julie Jordan.

[2] The address of Mr. Jeff P. Jordan, Martha Jordan and Julie P. Jordan is c/o Marine Jet Technology Corp., 4805 158th Court NE, Redmond, Washington 98052.

[3] Mr. Tomlinson may be contacted at 1074 Hawley Way NE, Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110.

Changes in Control

To the knowledge of management, there are no present arrangements or pledges of securities of the Company which may result in a change in control of the Company.

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

On May 19, 2000, the Company entered into a Proprietary Rights Agreement with David Lyman, a shareholder of the Company and a co-developer of the Quick Jet technology, whereby the Company received any and all proprietary rights and future benefits derived from Mr. Lyman's design, development and work on the prototype propulsion system. In consideration for this Agreement, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Lyman. The value of Mr. Lyman's proprietary rights was negotiated between and among Messrs. Lyman, Jordan and Tomlinson as \$1,000. Please refer to Note 4 to the Financial Statements in Part F/S of this registration statement.

On May 19, 2000, the Company entered into a Technology License Agreement with Jeff P. Jordan and Robert J. Tomlinson, both of whom are officers and directors of the Company, to issue rights to all of the marketing, proprietary, licensing, patent and intellectual rights to certain US Patents, in exchange for 15,875,000 shares of the Company's \$0.001 par value common stock. The patents secure the rights to development of marine jet propulsion technology used to provide more efficient inlet ducts, power transfer, and jet pump operation. The Patents have a valuation of \$7,568,000, as determined by Brueggeman and Johnson, P.C., a certified business valuation firm located in Seattle, Washington, in their valuation report dated April 24, 2000. The Company has recorded the purchase at the

historical cost of \$55,238. However, because the patents have not demonstrated their technological or commercial feasibility as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, and since significant risks exist because of uncertainties the Company may face in the form of time and costs necessary to produce technological and commercial feasibility, there is uncertainty that the Company will be able to realize any value from the intangible asset should the technology fail to become viable.

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The Company also entered into Non-Competition Agreements with the Messrs. Jordan and Tomlinson, whereby such individuals will not engage in or carry on, directly or indirectly, any business in competition with the business of the Company relating to the Patents that are the subject of the Patent License Agreement. The Non-Competition Agreements are in effect for a period of five years from the date of execution.

In August of 2001, the Company purchased a boat, tooling and construction services from Jeff P. Jordan, an officer and director of the Company for cash in the amount of \$30,000. The property consists of a test boat, trailer and production-related patterns and tooling used in the development of a prototype marine propulsion system.

PART IV

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

Reports on Form 8-K

On October 8, 2003, we filed a Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission stating that on or about October 8, 2003, we issued a press release announcing we had been listed for trading on the OTCBB.

Exhibits

The following Exhibits are incorporated herein by reference from the Registrant's Form 10SB Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file #000-31289 on August 8, 2000. Such exhibits are incorporated herein by reference pursuant to Rule 12b-32:

Exhibit #	Name and/or Identification of Exhibit	
2.	Plan of acquisition, reorganization, arrangement, liquidation, or succession	[1]
	(a) Marine Jet Technology License Agreement	
	(b) Amendment to Marine Jet Technology License Agreement of May 22, 2000	
	(c) Second Amendment to Marine Jet Technology License Agreement of May 22, 2000	
	(d) Proprietary Rights Agreement	
3.	Articles of Incorporation & By-laws	[1]
	(a) Articles of Incorporation of the Company filed February 9, 2000	
	(b) Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation filed December 5, 2000	
	(c) Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation filed January 5, 2001	

(d) By-laws of the Company adopted February 12, 2000

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|-----|---|------------|
| 10. | Material Contracts
Office lease agreement. | [1] |
| 16. | Letter on Change in Certifying Accountant | [2]
[3] |
| | (a) Letter from G. Brad Beckstead, CPA, dated August 7, 2002. | |
| | (b) Letter from G. Brad Beckstead, CPA dated April 7, 2003. | |

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- [1] Previously filed with the SEC on October 31, 2001 and again on May 1, 2002, as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-SB.
- [2] Previously filed with the SEC on September 13, 2002, as an exhibit to the Company's amended Form 10-SB.
- [3] Previously filed with the SEC on April 4, 2003, as an exhibit to the Company's amended Form 8-K/A.
- The following exhibits are filed with this report:

- 14.1 Code of Ethics
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 and Rule 15d-14(a), promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer).
- 99.1 Audit Committee Charter
- 99.2 Disclosure Committee Charter

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

(1) Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed for each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for our audit of annual financial statements and review of financial statements included in our Form 10-QSBs or services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years was:

2003	\$18,354	Chavez & Koch, CPA's
2002	\$12,140	Chavez & Koch, CPA's

(2) Audit-Related Fees

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the principal accountants that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported in the preceding paragraph:

2003	\$-0-	Chavez & Koch, CPA's
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2002 \$-0- Chavez & Koch, CPA's

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(3) Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning was:

2003	\$750	Chavez & Koch, CPA's
2002	\$750	Chavez & Koch, CPA's

(4) All Other Fees

The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for the products and services provided by the principal accountant, other than the services reported in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) was:

2003	\$-0-	Chavez & Koch, CPA's
2002	\$-0-	Chavez & Koch, CPA's

(5) Our audit committee's pre-approval policies and procedures described in paragraph (c)(7)(i) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X were that the audit committee pre-approve all accounting related activities prior to the performance of any services by any accountant or auditor.

(6) The percentage of hours expended on the principal accountant's engagement to audit our financial statements for the most recent fiscal year that were attributed to work performed by persons other than the principal accountant's full time, permanent employees was 0%.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has

duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on this 30th day of March, 2004.

MARINE JET TECHNOLOGY CORP.

(Registrant)

BY: /s/ Jeff P. Jordan
Jeff P. Jordan, President, Principal Executive Officer, Principal
Financial Officer and a member of the Board of Directors

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following person on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities.

Signatures	Title	Date
/s/ Jeff P. Jordan Jeff P. Jordan	President, Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer, and a member of the Board of Directors	03/30/2004
/s/ Martha A. Jordan Martha A. Jordan	Secretary and a member of the Board of Directors	03/30/2004
/s/ Wilbur Sebree Wilbur Sebree	Member of the Board of Directors	03/30/2004
_____ Marilyn J. Holt	Member of the Board of Directors	03/30/2004