

SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION EDGAR FILING

Magnolia Solar Corp

Form: 10-K

Date Filed: 2016-02-26

Corporate Issuer CIK: 1437491

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-53361

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

39-2075693

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

**54 Cummings Park, Suite 316
Woburn, MA**

(Address of principal executive offices)

01801

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(781) 497-2900**

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common stock was last sold as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$557,974.

As of February 25, 2016, there were 49,004,912 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, outstanding.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Table of Contents

| | Page |
|--|------|
| <u>PART I</u> | |
| <u>Item 1. Business.</u> | 3 |
| <u>Item 1A. Risk Factors.</u> | 9 |
| <u>Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.</u> | 18 |
| <u>Item 2. Properties.</u> | 18 |
| <u>Item 3. Legal Proceedings.</u> | 18 |
| <u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.</u> | 18 |
| <u>PART II</u> | |
| <u>Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.</u> | 19 |
| <u>Item 6. Selected Financial Data.</u> | 20 |
| <u>Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.</u> | 20 |
| <u>Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.</u> | 22 |
| <u>Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.</u> | 22 |
| <u>Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.</u> | 22 |
| <u>Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures.</u> | 22 |
| <u>Item 9B. Other Information.</u> | 23 |
| <u>PART III</u> | |
| <u>Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.</u> | 24 |
| <u>Item 11. Executive Compensation.</u> | 26 |
| <u>Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.</u> | 26 |
| <u>Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.</u> | 27 |
| <u>Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.</u> | 28 |
| <u>PART IV</u> | |
| <u>Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.</u> | 29 |

PART I

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control including without limitation the following: (i) our plans, strategies, objectives, expectations and intentions are subject to change at any time at our discretion; (ii) our plans and results of operations will be affected by our ability to manage growth; and (iii) other risks and uncertainties indicated from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "expects," "plans," "intends," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," or "continue" or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of such statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report.

As used in this Annual Report, the terms "we", "us", "our", and "Magnolia" mean Magnolia Solar Corporation, a Nevada corporation and our subsidiary Magnolia Solar, Inc., a Delaware corporation, unless otherwise indicated.

Factors that might affect our forward-looking statements include, among other things:

- overall economic and business conditions;
- competitive factors in the industries in which we compete;
- changes in tax requirements (including tax rate changes, new tax laws and revised tax law interpretations);
- the outcome of litigation and governmental proceedings;
- interest rate fluctuations and other changes in borrowing costs;
- other capital market conditions, including availability of funding sources; and
- changes in government regulations.

Item 1. Business.

Overview

Magnolia Solar Corporation, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Magnolia Solar, Inc., is principally engaged in the development and commercialization of its nanotechnology-based, high-efficiency, thin-film technology that can be deposited on a variety of substrates, including glass and flexible structures. This technology has the potential to capture a larger part of the solar spectrum to produce high-efficiency solar cells, and incorporates a unique nanostructure-based antireflection coating technology to possibly further increase the solar cell's performance. If these goals are met, there is the potential of significantly reducing the cost per watt.

Our research and development effort is located at the Albany Nanotech Center of the College of Nanoscale Science and Engineering (CNSE) in Albany. We are also part of the Photovoltaic Manufacturing Initiative (PVMI) funded by the U.S. Department of Energy under the Sun Shot program. In addition, the State of New York and the New York State Energy Research and Development Agency (NYSERDA) have invested approximately \$100 million to build a new facility for the Photovoltaic Manufacturing Initiative next generation Copper Indium Selenide (CIGS) based manufacturing process development. Due to our membership in PVMI, we also have access for our research and development activity to the CNSE's Solar Energy Development Center in Halfmoon, New York. This is a 100 kilowatt prototyping facility which we believe is ideal for our development effort. We believe that our use of this facility for development presently eliminates the capital needed to develop a dedicated facility to refine, evaluate, and finalize our technology program.

We are a development stage company and to date have not generated material revenues or earnings as a result of our activities.

Recent Developments

On January 29, 2016, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") with Ecoark, Inc., a Delaware corporation that we refer to as "Ecoark". The Merger Agreement provides, among other things, for the acquisition of Ecoark by the Company in a share for share exchange pursuant to which it is contemplated that, immediately following the closing, Ecoark shareholders will own approximately 95% of the outstanding share of the Company (the "Merger"). The Company filed a preliminary 14A Proxy Statement informing its shareholders of the Company's intent to hold a shareholder meeting to vote on certain proposals to amend the Articles of Incorporation to increase of the authorized shares of common stock to 100,000,000 shares, to effect the creation of 5,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock, to approve a reverse stock split of the common stock 1 for 250, and to change the name of the corporation to "Ecoark Holdings Inc." Subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders, it is anticipated that the Merger will be completed in March 2016. Under a January 29, 2016 agreement with the holders of various convertible notes that were past due, the maturity date of all such notes were extended to June 30, 2016 and the notes will convert to equity when the Merger is completed. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will successfully complete and disseminate the proxy statement or that the proposals therein will be approved by the shareholders. Furthermore, no assurances can be made that the Merger will be completed, as anticipated. In addition, if the Merger does not close, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in reaching a satisfactory agreement with holders of the notes or that we will reach an agreement to further extend the notes or convert them into equity.

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Ecoark will merge with and into a subsidiary of the Company created for the sole purpose of effectuating this Merger (the "Merger Sub"). Ecoark will be the surviving entity (the "Surviving Corporation"). As a result of the Merger, the separate corporate existence of the Merger Sub shall cease. We refer to this transaction as the Merger. Thus, upon the closing of the Merger Agreement, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, all of the property, rights, privileges, immunities, powers, and franchises of the Merger Sub and Ecoark shall vest in the Surviving Corporation, and all debts, liabilities, and duties of the Merger Sub and Ecoark shall become the debts, liabilities, and duties of the Surviving Corporation.

The Merger will have no effect on the market for the tradability of the shares of common stock of MSC, though the current ticker symbol for its shares is expected to be changed if and when its stockholders approve the change in its name. The Merger Agreement was filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC on February 4, 2016 and is incorporated by reference herein.

MSC and Ecoark expect to complete the Merger in the first quarter of 2016. However, the Merger is subject to certain approvals, and certain other conditions. As a result, it is possible that factors outside our control could result in the Merger being completed at a later time, or not at all.

Corporate History

We were incorporated as a Nevada corporation on November 19, 2007 with a mission of becoming a leading resource for an individual or family's relocation/moving needs. On December 31, 2009, we entered into an Agreement of Merger and Plan of Reorganization with Magnolia Solar, Inc., a privately-held Delaware corporation ("Magnolia Solar"), and Magnolia Solar Acquisition Corp., our wholly-owned Delaware subsidiary ("Acquisition Sub"). Upon the closing of the transaction, Acquisition Sub merged with and into Magnolia Solar, and Magnolia Solar, as the surviving corporation, became our wholly-owned subsidiary (the "Reverse Merger"). Immediately following the Reverse Merger we transferred all of our pre-Reverse Merger assets and liabilities to our wholly-owned subsidiary Mobilis Relocation Services Holdings, Inc. ("SplitCo"). Thereafter, we transferred all of the outstanding capital stock of SplitCo to certain of our stockholders in exchange for the cancellation of 1,500,000 shares of our common stock (the "Split-Off") and we filed a Certificate of Change to our Articles of Incorporation in order to affect a forward split of the number of authorized shares of common stock which we are authorized to issue, and of our issued and outstanding shares in a ratio of 1.3157895:1 (the "Forward Split"). In connection with the merger, our name was changed from "Mobilis Relocation Services Inc." to "Magnolia Solar Corporation" (the "Name Change"). Following the Reverse Merger, Split-Off, Forward Split and Name Change, we discontinued our former business and succeeded to the business of Magnolia Solar as our sole line of business.

Description of Business

Our mission is to commercialize our nanotechnology-based, high efficiency, thin film solar cell technology that can be deposited on glass and other flexible substrates to convert sun's energy to electricity. This photovoltaic (PV) technology has the ability to capture a larger part of the solar spectrum to produce high efficiency solar cells, and incorporates a unique nanostructure-based antireflection coating technology to further increase the solar cell's efficiency thereby reducing the cost per watt.

- We have been issued five patents. In addition, we have filed several patents to protect our intellectual property and are adding key technical personnel to validate and commercialize these solar cell technologies. Our goal is to increase our solar cells' efficiency from the present thin film solar cell efficiency of about 11%-13% to those rivaling efficiencies of crystalline photovoltaic cells in a commercial environment at a cost potentially reaching \$0.50 per watt.
- Our technology development is in part supported by various government grants and we have received the following awards to advance the development of our technology:

- We received our first purchase order for a \$1 million award from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (“NYSERDA”) for the development of advanced thin-film solar cells using our technology, in partnership with the College of Nanoscale Science and Engineering (“CNSE”) at the University of Albany. This work successfully transitioned from the first phase to the next phase and the work on this contract is ongoing at present;
- We were awarded a contract from the National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) for the development of a quantum-well waveguide technology for solar cell. The work on the NASA contract has been completed. The amount of the award was \$99,999;
- We were awarded a Phase I Small Business Innovation Research / Small Business Technology Transfer (SBIR/STTR) contract from the U.S. Air Force to study the development of flexible, lightweight, ultra-high efficiency solar cells. The Phase I contract was for \$99,999. Following the work for this contract which demonstrated our approach to simultaneously increase the current and voltage output of photovoltaic devices for space power applications, the U.S. Air Force has extended the contract to Phase II of the SBIR/STTR to demonstrate the technology. The amount of the Phase II award is \$750,000 and the work on this contract has been completed;
- We received a second Phase I award from the U.S. Air Force to develop ultra-high efficiency, single junction quantum dot solar cells that can potentially match the efficiency of multiple junction solar cells at significantly lower costs. The contract amount was \$99,999. Following the work on this contract demonstrating our approach to ultra-high efficiency, thin-film solar cells, the U.S. Air Force awarded Magnolia Solar a second Phase II STTR contract to demonstrate the technology. The amount of the Phase II award is \$750,000 and work on this contract has been completed.
- We received an innovative product development contract from NYSERDA. The baseline program award is \$250,000. The goal of this contract is to improve the performance of thin film solar cells by incorporating advanced light trapping techniques and nanostructured optical coatings. Work on this contract has been completed.

In addition to these developmental activities, we also benefit from the critical technologies being developed by Magnolia Optical Technologies, Inc. (“Magnolia Optical”), a company controlled by our two executive officers and directors, Ashok Sood and Yash Puri. Magnolia Optical has been at the forefront of pioneering the development of thin film, optical, and advanced solar cell technologies for high efficiency solar cells using nano-materials and technologies to use Ultraviolet, Visible and Infrared part of the electromagnetic spectrum for imaging sensors and solar cell applications for Defense and Terrestrial Application. Magnolia Optical Technologies, Inc., a Delaware Corporation, has been in business since May 2000 and is a government-approved contractor for advanced technology developments. Magnolia Optical has, to date, received over \$13 million of funding support from Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and other Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, NASA and NSF to fund the development of the advanced nanostructure-based technologies for optical and solar cell applications.

We currently license our core technology under development from Magnolia Optical. Under the license, we have been granted an exclusive, fully paid, royalty free, worldwide license to use the intellectual property of Magnolia Optical relating to the design and fabrication of thin-film solar photovoltaic solar cells for the manufacture and sale of thin-film photovoltaic solar cell products and services. In consideration for the license grant, Magnolia Optical shareholders received, after giving effect to the Reverse Merger and Forward Split, 7,130,000 shares of our common stock. The license has an initial term of ten years ending April 30, 2018 and shall automatically continue in effect thereafter unless terminated by either party. The license may be terminated for cause by either party.

Magnolia Technology

We have developed thin-film photovoltaic technology that includes the use of nanotechnology-based components to substantially enhance solar cell efficiency. This technology utilizes higher absorption of the solar spectrum to produce high-efficiency solar cells. Our goal is to increase solar cell efficiency while using lower cost processes to minimize future production costs, with a goal of reaching less than one dollar per watt. We plan to use low-cost substrates for solar cell fabrication that are substantially cheaper than conventional silicon substrates. We plan to use either glass or polymer-based flexible substrates that are low cost and are available in large sizes, thereby bringing down the cost of thin film solar cells compared to those with silicon substrates.

We have filed a series of U.S. utility and provisional patent applications. The utility patent applications claim the benefits of previously filed provisional applications. The utility and provisional patent applications filed over the past year detail a number of photovoltaic solar cell device designs and methods of manufacturing. The technologies related to these patent filings address the fundamental performance limitations in existing thin-film solar cells. The engineering employed in our patent-pending technology is designed to increase the photovoltaic operating voltage while capturing a larger part of the solar spectrum, and the unique nanostructure-based optical coatings minimize reflection losses which enhances the light trapping within the photovoltaic devices. These technologies result in higher solar electric conversion efficiency by increasing both the voltage and current output of thin-film solar cells.

Government funding of some of our research and development efforts imposed certain restrictions on our ability to commercialize results and could grant commercialization rights to the government. In some funding awards, the government is entitled to intellectual property rights arising from the related research. Such rights include a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice or have practiced each subject invention developed under an award throughout the world by or on behalf of the government. Other rights include the right to require us to grant a license to the developed technology or products to a third party or, in some cases, if we refuse, the government may grant the license itself, if the government determines that action is necessary because we fail to achieve practical application of the technology, because action is necessary to alleviate health or safety needs, to meet requirements of federal regulations, or to give the United States industry preference. Accepting government funding can also require that manufacturing of products developed with federal funding be conducted in the United States.

Industry Overview and Market Opportunity

Solar electric power or photovoltaic (PV) technology is the conversion of sunlight directly into electricity. The solar cells available today use semiconducting materials (similar to those used in computer chips and flat panel displays) such as silicon. These cells are the basic building blocks of complete systems. To provide useful amounts of power, the cells are wired together in varying numbers to create solar modules (also called solar panels).

A typical rooftop residential system may have one or two dozen modules. PV converts sunlight into electricity, with no moving parts, consuming no fuel, and creating no pollution. It is a distributed energy resource that can improve grid reliability, lower distribution and transmission costs, and be sited at the point of use with minimal or no environmental impact. In 2012, the worldwide solar PV module production was slightly below 30 GW. About 85% of these are made from silicon.

Solar Cell Technology Overview

The solar market consists of two major technology segments—crystalline silicon solar cells and thin film solar cells. This section provides a brief overview of the crystalline silicon solar cells and thin film solar cells on the market today.

Crystalline Silicon Solar Cells

The solar photovoltaic market is dominated by the crystalline silicon (c-Si) technology that was developed in the '60s for the space race and then converted for commercial use during the energy crunch of the '70s. Today, about 85 percent of solar cells and solar panels are made with silicon wafers. There are several different types of silicon that are being used in solar cell and panel production including:

- Single crystal silicon
- Poly-crystalline cells
- Ribbon silicon cells

One of the serious limitations faced by manufacturers of crystalline silicon based solar cells is the shortage of raw silicon material. These companies are competing against microprocessor and electronic circuit device manufacturer for silicon wafers. Even though there are efforts underway to expand the silicon output, it does appear that it will be many years before enough capacity is in place for supply to match demand in the marketplace. At the commercial level, the silicon solar cell's quality depends on the efficiency which ranges from 15 to 17 percent with higher performance obtained by using higher quality crystalline silicon.

Thin Film Solar Cells

Thin film solar cells are gaining popularity owing to their ability to minimize the usage of semiconductor materials and thus potentially lower the cost of photovoltaic modules. There are several different thin film technologies that are under development for both the military satellite market and the terrestrial market. The varieties of thin film solar technologies undergoing commercialization include:

- CIGS cells
- CdTe/CdS cells
- Amorphous-silicon thin film solar cells
- Multi-junction GaAs cells for space power applications

There are second-generation, thin-film technologies that are under development that can provide higher solar cell efficiency. Thin-film solar cell technologies have steadily gained market share from the incumbent crystalline silicon producers owing to low manufacturing cost.

Magnolia Solar Cell and Anti-Reflection Coating Approach

Energetic radiation from the sun, reaching the Earth's surface, includes ultra-violet, infrared and visible light. Our thin film solar cell design is being designed to enhance absorption in the UV spectrum and will be able to provide electricity more efficiently in hazy weather and very hot days using IR energy. We are developing high-efficiency, thin-film solar cells employing nanostructured-based materials that can be used for producing high performance solar panels. Our proprietary technology incorporates nano-materials and technologies that were developed under sponsorship by NYSERDA, DARPA, NASA, and the US Department of Defense. We utilize a nanostructure-based approach in the development of high-efficiency thin film solar cells. Our technology is designed to permit absorption across a broad spectrum of light.

Optical reflection losses limit the performance of a wide variety of photonic and photovoltaic devices. We have demonstrated nanostructured optical coatings that can reduce reflection losses and enhance the performance of solar cells. Nanostructured optical coatings can be applied to the top surface of semiconductor solar cells to reduce reflection losses over a wide range of wavelengths and incident angles. Anti-reflection (AR) coatings are an indispensable component of solar cell devices to reduce or suppress reflection losses, thus increasing the amount of light entering the solar cells device and enhancing the power conversion efficiency. We demonstrated antireflection coatings comprised of step-graded, nanostructured SiO₂ have been shown to significantly increase the transmittance through the optical glass windows. Our double-sided, nanostructured SiO₂ coatings outperform conventional MgF₂ coatings, achieving average transmittance values in excess of 98% over a broad spectrum and wide range of incident angles. The demonstrated ultra-high broadband performance of nanostructured SiO₂ anti-reflection coatings can benefit high performance single- and multi-junction solar cells.

Light trapping can dramatically improve solar cell performance by increasing the optical path length of photons within the thin film absorber layers. To further enhance the performance of the thin film solar cell, the bottom contact should also reflect unabsorbed light back into the CIGS thin film solar cell. Internal reflectors and light trapping structures on the underside of a semiconductor structure can improve the performance of a variety of photovoltaic devices and thin-film solar cells. By incorporating a high-performance back reflector, unabsorbed photons can be recycled and scattered back into the active region of a solar cell device. We are developing a conductive omnidirectional back reflector employing nanostructured indium tin oxide (ITO). This is intended to diffuse the light as well, maximize the optical path length in the absorber layers.

We are developing next generation nanostructure based CIGS thin film solar cells. Our cell design takes advantage of quantum structures such as quantum dots to enhance the solar cell efficiency beyond what is achievable today in CIGS thin film solar cells. Conventional solar cell modules are both heavy and rigid, typically employing fragile silicon wafers and thick panes of protective glass. While these panels are suitable for fixed installations on rooftops and fields, flexible photovoltaic modules can provide a mobile source of electrical power for a wide variety of emerging applications in both terrestrial and space environments. We are developing flexible solar cell technologies for mobile and portable power applications. Our goal is to demonstrate solar cell efficiency in flexible CIGS greater than 20 percent.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to maintain and protect our proprietary technology and to conduct our business without infringing on the proprietary rights of others. We rely primarily on a combination of patents and trade secrets, as well as associate and third party confidentiality agreements, to safeguard our intellectual property. Since January 2010 we have filed several patent applications to protect inventions arising from our research and development, and are currently pursuing patent applications in the U.S. Five patents have been issued by the United States Patent Office. These patents are listed below:

| Patent No. | Title |
|------------|--|
| 8,865,506 | Roll-to-roll solution process method for fabricating CIGS solar cells and system for the same |
| 8,895,838 | Multijunction solar cell employing extended heterojunction and step graded antireflection structures and methods for constructing the same |
| 8,921,687 | High efficiency quantum well waveguide solar cells and methods for constructing the same |
| 8,969,711 | Solar cell employing nanocrystalline superlattice material and amorphous structure and method of constructing the same |
| 8,981,207 | High efficiency quantum dot sensitized thin film solar cell with absorber layer |

Our remaining patent applications and any future patent applications might not result in a patent being issued with the scope of the claims we seek, or at all, and any patents we may receive or have received may be challenged, invalidated, or declared unenforceable.

With respect to proprietary know-how that is not patentable and processes for which patents are difficult to enforce, we rely on, among other things, trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements to safeguard our interests. We believe that many elements of our PV technology involve proprietary know-how, technology, or data that are not covered by patents or patent applications, including technical processes, equipment designs, algorithms, and procedures. We have taken security measures to protect these elements. All of our research and development personnel have entered into confidentiality and proprietary information agreements with us. We also require our business partners to enter into confidentiality agreements before we disclose any sensitive aspects of our technology or business plans.

We have not been subject to any material intellectual property claims.

Competition

We are currently in the development stage and do not sell a finished product. Since our end product will provide an energy source to convert the renewable solar energy to electricity, we will face competition from all forms of renewable energy technologies, including wind, hydropower, geothermal, biomass, and tidal technologies, as well as from other approaches to convert sun light to electricity. There is intense competition in the renewable energy market, specifically in the solar photovoltaic sector. There are already many established companies that sell solar cells and modules. During 2015, we estimate that there were several hundred manufacturers of solar cells and modules with aggregate installed capacity exceeding global demand. This had the result of a significant drop in the prices of solar modules throughout the year. One of the principal drivers of competition is price per watt, which is a function of the underlying technology and production capacity. In addition, some sovereign nations actively support competitors located in those countries. This allows competitors from those countries to sometimes price finished products below their costs. While some countries are taking steps to offset these subsidies by imposing tariffs on imports, the global competition remains very intense. Success in this highly competitive environment will depend on attaining high efficiencies at low costs, without the use of sustained government subsidies.

Customers

We are still in the development stage and do not presently have any customers. We have used samples of anti-reflection coatings for evaluation. We continue to pursue establishing relationships with various companies and explore collaborations with them. As we exit the development stage, which is expected to occur in 2016, and commence the production of our solar cells and/or anti-reflective coatings, we expect to target federal civilian and military agencies and commercial customers including large corporations, non-governmental organizations, universities and solar powered electric generating stations.

Environmental, Health and Safety Regulations

We will use, generate and discharge toxic, volatile or otherwise hazardous chemicals and wastes in our manufacturing activities. We are subject to a variety of federal, state and local governmental laws and regulations related to the purchase, storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials. We are also subject to occupational health and safety regulations designed to protect worker health and safety from injuries and adverse health effects from exposure to hazardous chemicals and working conditions. If we fail to comply with present or future environmental laws and regulations, we could be subject to fines, suspension of production or a cessation of operations. In addition, under some federal, state and local statutes and regulations, a governmental agency may seek recovery and response costs from operators of property where releases of hazardous substances have occurred or are ongoing, even if the operator was not responsible for the release or otherwise was not at fault.

Any failure by us to control the use of, or to restrict adequately the discharge of, hazardous substances could subject us to substantial financial liabilities, operational interruptions and adverse publicity, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Solar Energy Industry

We believe that economic and national security issues, technological advances, environmental regulations seeking to limit emissions by fossil fuel, air pollution regulations restricting the release of greenhouse gasses, aging electricity transmission infrastructure and depletion and limited supply of fossil fuels, has made reliance on traditional sources of fuel for generating electricity less attractive. Government policies, in the form of both regulation and incentives, have accelerated the adoption of solar technologies by businesses and consumers. For example, in the U.S., California now requires that 33% of the retail demand for electricity provided by utilities must be procured from renewable energy sources by 2020.

Government Subsidies and Incentives

Various subsidies and tax incentive programs exist at the federal and state level to encourage the adoption of solar power including capital cost rebates, performance-based incentives, feed-in tariffs, tax credits and net metering. Capital cost rebates provide funds to customers based on the cost of size of a customer's solar power system. Performance-based incentives provide funding to a customer based on the energy produced by their solar system. Under a feed-in tariff subsidy, the government sets prices that regulated utilities are required to pay for renewable electricity generated by end-users. The prices are set above market rates and may be differentiated based on system size or application. Feed-in tariffs pay customers for solar power system generation based on kilowatt-hours produced, at a rate generally guaranteed for a period of time. Tax credits reduce a customer's taxes at the time the taxes are due. Under net metering programs, a customer can generate more energy than used, during which periods the electricity meter will spin backwards. During these periods, the customer "lends" electricity to the grid, retrieving an equal amount of power at a later time. Net metering programs enable end-users to sell excess solar electricity to their local utility in exchange for a credit against their utility bills. Net metering programs are usually combined with rebates, and do not provide cash payments if delivered solar electricity exceeds their utility bills. In addition, several states have adopted renewable portfolio standards, which mandate that a certain portion of electricity delivered to customers come from a set of eligible renewable energy resources. Under a renewable portfolio standard, the government requires regulated utilities to supply a portion of their total electricity in the form of renewable electricity. Some programs further specify that a portion of the renewable energy quota must be from solar electricity. Since we are still in the development stage, and our products are not yet ready to benefit from any of these programs.

Despite the benefits of solar power, there are also certain risks and challenges faced by solar power. Solar power is heavily dependent on government subsidies to promote acceptance by mass markets. We believe that the near-term growth in the solar energy industry depends significantly on the availability and size of these government subsidies and on the ability of the industry to reduce the cost of generating solar electricity. The market for solar energy products is, and will continue to be, heavily dependent on public policies that support growth of solar energy. There can be no assurances that such policies will continue. Decrease in the level of rebates, incentives or other governmental support for solar energy would have an adverse effect on our ability to sell our products.

Employees

As of February 25, 2016, we had two part-time employees.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Risk Factors

There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may prevent us from achieving our goals. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, prospects, financial condition or results of operation may be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and investors could lose all or part of their investment.

Risks Related to our Business

We have incurred substantial indebtedness that matures on June 30, 2016. If we default on making payments at maturity or under any other provisions of such indebtedness, we could be forced to suspend or cease operations altogether.

We have very limited funds and we have \$2,400,000 of original issue discount senior secured convertible notes that originally matured on December 31, 2014. On January 29, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with holders of the notes to extend the maturity to June 30, 2016. However, our ultimate success depends upon our ability to raise additional capital. There can be no assurance that additional funds will be available when needed from any source or, if available, will be available on terms that are acceptable to us. If we are unable to make payments on the notes when they become due and the holders of the notes call a default on our indebtedness, then holders of the notes may foreclose on the debt and seize our assets which may force us to suspend or cease operations altogether.

On January 29, 2016, we entered into a Merger Agreement with Ecoark. The Merger Agreement provides, among other things, for the acquisition of Ecoark by the Company in a share for share exchange pursuant to which it is contemplated that, immediately following the closing, Ecoark shareholders will own approximately 95% of the outstanding share of the Company. The Company filed a preliminary 14A Proxy Statement informing its shareholders of the Company's intent to hold a shareholder meeting to vote on certain proposals to amend the Articles of Incorporation to increase of the authorized shares of common stock to 100,000,000 shares, to effect the creation of 5,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock, to approve a reverse stock split of the common stock 1 for 250, and to change the name of the corporation to "Ecoark Holdings Inc." Subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders, it is anticipated that the Merger will be completed in March 2016. Under the January 29, 2016 agreement with their holders, the notes will convert to equity when the Merger is completed. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will successfully complete and disseminate the proxy statement or that the proposals therein will be approved by the shareholders. Furthermore, no assurances can be made that the Merger will be completed, as anticipated. In addition, if the Merger does not close, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in reaching a satisfactory agreement with holders of the notes or that we will reach an agreement at all to further extend the notes or convert them into equity.

We have a limited operating history upon which an evaluation of our prospects can be made. We may never achieve profitability.

Our operating subsidiary, Magnolia Solar, was organized on January 8, 2008, and has had only limited operations since our inception upon which to evaluate our business prospects. As a result, investors do not have access to the same type of information in assessing their proposed investment as would be available to purchasers in a company with a history of prior operations. Although the technology for solar cells we are commercializing has been developed by Magnolia Optical, a related company which has received federal funding for several projects over the last fourteen years, we face all the risks inherent in a new business, including the expenses, difficulties, complications and delays frequently encountered in connection with conducting operations, including capital requirements and management's potential underestimation of initial and ongoing costs. We also face the risk that we may not be able to effectively implement our business plan. If we are not effective in addressing these risks, we will not operate profitably and we may not have adequate working capital to meet our obligations as they become due.

We have a history of losses and can provide no assurance of our future operating results.

We are an early stage company and may not succeed in commercializing any products which will generate revenues. We have experienced net losses and negative cash flows from operating activities since inception and we expect such losses and negative cash flows to continue in the foreseeable future. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, we had working capital deficit of \$3,025,646 and \$2,766,811, respectively, and stockholders' deficit of \$2,942,152 and \$2,647,355, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we incurred net losses of \$565,941 and \$573,718, respectively. We may never achieve profitability. The opinion of our independent registered public accountants on our audited financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 contains an explanatory paragraph regarding substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon raising capital from financing transactions.

We will need significant additional capital, which we may be unable to obtain.

We have very limited funds. Our ultimate success may depend upon our ability to raise additional capital. There can be no assurance that additional funds will be available when needed from any source or, if available, will be available on terms that are acceptable to us.

We may be required to pursue sources of additional capital through various means, including government grants, joint venture projects and debt or equity financings. Future financings through equity investments are likely to be dilutive to existing stockholders. Also, the terms of securities we may issue in future capital transactions may be more favorable for our new investors. Newly issued securities may include preferences, superior voting rights, the issuance of warrants or other derivative securities, and the issuances of incentive awards under equity employee incentive plans, which may have additional dilutive effects. Further, we may incur substantial costs in pursuing future capital and/or financing, including investment banking fees, legal fees, accounting fees, printing and distribution expenses and other costs. We may also be required to recognize non-cash expenses in connection with certain securities we may issue, such as convertible notes and warrants, which will adversely impact our financial condition.

Our ability to obtain needed financing may be impaired by such factors as the capital markets, both generally and specifically in the renewable energy industry, and the possibility that we may not be profitable during the early years due to spending on the process development for our technology, which could impact the availability or cost of future financings. If the amount of capital we are able to raise from financing activities is not sufficient to satisfy our capital needs, even to the extent that we reduce our operations accordingly, we may be required to cease operations.

Our products have never been sold on a commercial basis, and we do not know whether they will be accepted by the market.

According to the BP Statistical Review of World Energy published in 2015, the installed solar PV capacity was about 180 Gigawatt hours at the end of 2014. Total global production of electricity was about 23,536 terawatt hours in 2014. Thus, at the end of 2014 less than 1 percent electric power came from solar photovoltaic sources. Even with many advances in the solar photovoltaic technology, adoption of solar photovoltaic power technology by energy users remains low and the total solar electricity production capacity remains well below one percent of the world consumption of electricity. Thus, the solar energy market is at a relatively early stage of development and the extent to which solar modules will be widely adopted is uncertain. If our products are not accepted by the market, our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition will suffer. Moreover, demand for solar modules in our targeted markets may not develop or may develop to a lesser extent than we anticipate. The development of a successful market for our proposed products and our ability to sell them at a lower price per watt may be affected by a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including, but not limited to:

- failure to produce solar power products that compete favorably against other solar power products on the basis of cost, quality and performance;
- competition from conventional energy sources and alternative distributed generation technologies, such as wind energy;
- failure to develop and maintain successful relationships with suppliers, distributors and strategic partners; and
- customer acceptance of our products.

If our proposed products fail to gain sufficient market acceptance, our business plans, prospects, results of operations and financial condition will suffer.

Our ability to manufacture and distribute commercially viable solar cells is unproven, which could have a detrimental effect on our ability to generate or sustain revenues.

The technologies we will use to manufacture solar cells have never been utilized on a commercial basis. Our technology, while intended to create a highly efficient solar cells may never achieve technical or commercial viability. All of the tests conducted to date by us with respect to the technology have been performed in a limited scale environment and the same or similar results may not be obtainable at competitive costs on a large-scale commercial basis. We have never utilized technology under the conditions or in the volumes that will be required for us to be profitable and cannot predict all of the difficulties that may arise. Accordingly, our technology may not perform successfully on a commercial basis and may never generate any revenues or be profitable.

If our strategy is unsuccessful, we will not be profitable and our stockholders could lose their investment.

There is no guarantee that our strategy will be successful or profitable. If our strategy is unsuccessful, we may fail to meet our objectives and not realize the revenues or profits from the business we pursue, which may cause our value to decrease, thereby potentially causing our stockholders to lose their investment.

We may not be able to effectively control and manage our growth, which would negatively impact our operations.

If our business and markets grow and develop it will be necessary for us to finance and manage expansion in an orderly fashion. We may face challenges in managing expansion of manufacturing operations to meet projected demand. Such eventualities will increase demands on our existing management, workforce and facilities. Failure to satisfy increased demands could interrupt or adversely affect our operations and cause administrative inefficiencies.

We may be unable to complete our development, manufacturing and commercialization plans, and the failure to do so will significantly harm our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Commercializing our planned solar modules and processes depends on a number of factors, including but not limited to:

- further product and manufacturing process development;
- development of certain critical tools and production capabilities;
- development and management of our supply chain;
- development and management of our distribution channels; and
- demonstration of efficiencies that will make our products attractively priced;

We do not have any history in carrying out any of the foregoing tasks. The current management team has expertise in technology/product development. We plan to hire people with expertise in the abovementioned areas to complement the management team, however our ability to do so will depend on our ability to raise additional capital for which there is no certain assurance. As such, we cannot assure investors that the strategies we intend to employ will enable us to support the large-scale manufacturing of commercially desirable solar modules.

We are developing our technology in part from funds from agencies of the U.S. government, and as a result, we are subject to a number of rules and regulations, and our business could be adversely affected by an audit by the U.S. government if it were to identify errors or a failure to comply with regulations.

We have been funded in part to develop our solar power technology by various U.S. government agencies. In connection with these funding contracts, we must comply with and are affected by laws and regulations relating to the award, administration, and performance of U.S. government contracts, which may impose added costs on our business. We are expected to perform in compliance with a vast array of federal laws and regulations, including, without limitation, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the Truth in Negotiations Act, the Federal False Claims Act, the Anti-Kickback Act of 1986, the Trade Agreements Act, the Buy American Act, the Procurement Integrity Act, and the Davis Bacon Act. A violation of specific laws and regulations, even if prohibited by our policies, could result in the imposition of fines and penalties, reductions of the value of our contracts, contract modifications or termination, or suspension or debarment from government contracting for a period of time.

In some instances, these laws and regulations impose terms or rights that are more favorable to the government than those typically available to commercial parties in negotiated transactions. For example, the U.S. government may terminate any of our government contracts either at its convenience or for default based on performance. A termination arising out of our default may expose us to liability and have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete for future contracts.

U.S. government agencies may audit and investigate government contractors. These agencies review a contractor's performance under its contracts, cost structure, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards. If an audit or investigation uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil or criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines, and suspension or prohibition from doing business with the U.S. government. In addition, we could suffer reputational harm if allegations of impropriety were made against us.

Environmental obligations and liabilities could have a substantial negative impact on our financial condition, cash flows and profitability.

Our end products have no toxic materials. However, we use chemicals in the manufacturing process that are widely used by the semiconductor and other industries in producing our finished product. Therefore, we are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing the use, handling, generation, processing, storage, transportation and disposal of, or human exposure to, hazardous and toxic materials, the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, and occupational health and safety. We are also subject to environmental laws that allow regulatory authorities to compel, or seek reimbursement for, cleanup of environmental contamination at sites now or formerly owned or operated by us and at facilities where our waste is or has been disposed. We may incur significant costs and capital expenditures in complying with these laws and regulations. In addition, violations of, or liabilities under, environmental laws or permits may result in restrictions being imposed on our operating activities or in our being subjected to substantial fines, penalties, criminal proceedings, third party property damage or personal injury claims, cleanup costs or other costs. Also, future developments such as more aggressive enforcement policies, the implementation of new, more stringent laws and regulations, or the discovery of presently unknown environmental conditions or non-compliance may require expenditures that could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition. Further, greenhouse gas emissions have increasingly become the subject of international, national, state and local attention. Although fixture regulations could potentially lead to an increased use of alternative energy, there can be no guarantee that such future regulations will encourage solar technology. Given our limited history of operations, it is difficult to predict future environmental expenses.

We are dependent upon key personnel whose loss may adversely impact our business.

We rely heavily on the expertise, experience and continued services of our senior management, especially Dr. Ashok K. Sood, our President and Chief Executive Officer and Dr. Yash R. Puri, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. The loss of either Dr. Sood or Dr. Puri, or an inability to attract or retain other key individuals, could materially adversely affect us. We seek to compensate and motivate our executives, as well as other employees, through competitive salaries and bonus plans, but there can be no assurance that these programs will allow us to retain key employees or hire new key employees. We do not have employment contracts with Dr. Sood and Dr. Puri, and if either left us, we could face substantial difficulty in hiring a qualified successor and could experience a loss in productivity while any such successor obtains the necessary training and experience.

We may not be able to effectively control and manage our growth.

Our strategy envisions a period of potentially rapid growth. We currently maintain nominal administrative and personnel capacity due to the startup nature of our business, and our expected growth may impose a significant burden on our future planned administrative and operational resources. The growth of our business may require significant investments of capital and increased demands on our management, workforce and facilities. We will be required to substantially expand our administrative and operational resources and attract, train, manage and retain qualified management and other personnel. Failure to do so or satisfy such increased demands would interrupt or would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Industry

The reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives for on-grid solar electricity applications could reduce demand for our solar modules and harm our business plans.

The reduction, elimination or expiration of government subsidies and economic incentives for solar electricity could result in the diminished competitiveness of solar energy relative to conventional and non-solar renewable sources of energy, which would negatively affect the growth of the solar energy industry overall. We believe that the near-term growth of the market for on-grid applications, where solar energy is used to supplement the electricity a consumer purchases from the utility network, depends significantly on the availability and size of government and economic incentives. Currently the cost of solar electricity substantially exceeds the retail price of electricity in every significant market in the world. As a result, federal, state and local governmental bodies in many countries have provided subsidies in the form of tariffs, rebates, tax write-offs and other incentives to end-users, distributors, systems integrators and manufacturers of photovoltaic products. Many of these government incentives could expire, phase-out over time, exhaust the allocated funding or require renewal by the applicable authority. Even though the price of electricity from conventional sources continues to rise, a reduction, elimination or expiration of government subsidies and economic incentives for solar electricity could result in the diminished competitiveness of solar energy, which would in turn hurt our sales and financial condition.

Technological changes in the solar power industry could render our solar power products uncompetitive or obsolete, which could reduce our future market share.

The solar power market is characterized by continually changing technology requiring improved features, such as increased efficiency, higher power output and lower price. Our failure to further refine our technology and develop and introduce new solar power products could cause our products to become uncompetitive or obsolete, which could reduce any future market share. The solar power industry is rapidly evolving and competitive. We will need to invest significant financial resources in research and development to keep pace with technological advances in the solar power industry and to effectively compete in the future. A variety of competing solar power technologies are under development by other companies that could result in lower manufacturing costs or higher product performance than those expected for our solar power products. Our development efforts may be rendered obsolete by the technological advances of others, and other technologies may prove more advantageous for the commercialization of solar power products.

If solar power technology is not suitable for widespread adoption or sufficient demand for solar power products does not develop or takes longer to develop than we anticipate, we would be unable to generate enough revenues in the future to achieve or sustain profitability.

The global solar electricity production capacity remains well below one percent of the world consumption of electricity. Thus, the market for solar power products is emerging and rapidly evolving, and its future success is uncertain. If solar power technology proves unsuitable for widespread commercial deployment or if demand for solar power products fails to develop sufficiently, we would be unable to generate enough revenues in the future to achieve and sustain profitability. In addition, demand for solar power products in the markets and geographic regions we intend to target may not develop or may develop more slowly than we anticipate. Many factors will influence the widespread adoption of solar power technology and demand for solar power products, including:

- cost-effectiveness of solar power technologies as compared with conventional and non-solar alternative energy technologies;
- performance and reliability of solar power products as compared with conventional and non-solar alternative energy products;
- success of alternative distributed generation technologies such as fuel cells, wind power and micro turbines;
- fluctuations in economic and market conditions that impact the viability of conventional and non-solar alternative energy sources, such as increases or decreases in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels;
- capital expenditures by customers that tend to decrease when the United States or global economy slows;
- continued deregulation of the electric power industry and broader energy industry; and
- availability of government subsidies and incentives.

We face intense competition, and many of our competitors have substantially greater resources than we do.

We operate in a competitive environment that is characterized by price fluctuation and technological change. We compete with major international and domestic companies. Some of our current and potential competitors have greater market recognition and customer bases, longer operating histories and substantially greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution, purchasing, manufacturing, personnel and other resources than we do. In addition, many of our competitors are developing and are currently producing products based on new solar power technologies that may ultimately have costs similar to, or lower than, our projected costs. As a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to changing customer demands or to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sales of solar and solar-related products than we can.

We may be vulnerable to the efforts of electric utility companies lobbying to protect their revenue streams and from competition from solar power systems.

Electric utility companies could lobby for a change in the relevant legislation in their markets to protect their current revenue streams. Any adverse changes to the regulations and policies of the solar energy industry could deter end-user purchases of solar power products and investment in the research and development of solar power technology. In addition, electricity generated by solar power systems mostly competes with expensive peak hour electricity, rather than the less expensive average price of electricity. Even though new conventional power plants to meet peak hour electricity demand may require lengthy permitting and construction process, utilities could modify their peak hour pricing policies to such as flat rate pricing. This would require solar power systems to achieve lower prices in order to compete with the price of electricity. Any changes to government regulations or utility policies that favor electric utility companies could reduce our competitiveness and cause a significant reduction in demand for our products.

A drop in the retail price of conventional energy or non-solar alternative energy sources may negatively impact our business.

There is a general global awareness to reduce emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that harm the environment which is driving the demand for renewable sources of energy. In spite of that, we believe that a customer's decision to purchase or install solar power capabilities is primarily driven by the cost of electricity from other sources and their anticipated return on investment resulting from solar power systems. Fluctuations in economic and market conditions that impact the prices of conventional and non-solar alternative energy sources, such as decreases in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels, could cause the demand for solar power systems to decline, which would have a negative impact on our profitability. Changes in utility electric rates or net metering policies could also have a negative effect on our business.

Existing regulations and changes to such regulations concerning the electrical utility industry may present technical, regulatory and economic barriers to the purchase and use of solar power products, which may significantly reduce demand for our products.

The market for electricity generation products is heavily influenced by foreign, federal, state and local government regulations and policies concerning the electric utility industry, as well as internal policies and regulations promulgated by electric utilities. These regulations and policies often relate to electricity pricing and technical interconnection of customer-owned electricity generation. In the U.S. and in a number of other countries, these regulations and policies are being modified and may continue to be modified. Customer purchases of; or further investment in the research and development of; alternative energy sources, including solar power technology, could be deterred by these regulations and policies, which could result in a significant reduction in the potential demand for our solar power products. For example, utility companies commonly charge fees to larger, industrial customers for disconnecting from the electric grid or for having the capacity to use power from the electric grid for back-up purposes. These fees could increase the cost of our solar power products and make them less desirable, thereby harming our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

We anticipate that our solar power products and their installation will be subject to oversight and regulation in accordance with national, state and local laws and ordinances relating to building codes, safety, environmental protection, utility interconnection and metering and related matters. There is also a burden in having to track the requirements of individual states and design equipment to comply with the varying standards. Any new government regulations or utility policies pertaining to our solar power products may result in significant additional expenses to us and our resellers and their customers and, as a result, could cause a significant reduction in demand for our solar power products.

Risks Related to our Intellectual Property

Any loss of the right to use our core technology that we license from a related party would adversely impact our business.

We license our core technology from Magnolia Optical, a company under the control of our two executive officers and directors, under an exclusive license agreement. The license has an initial term of ten years ending April 30, 2018 and shall automatically continue in effect thereafter unless terminated by either party. The license may be terminated for cause by either party. Any loss of the right to use any of our core technology could result in significant costs to implement work-around methods, and we cannot provide any assurance that any such work-around would be available or technically equivalent to our current technology that we license. If we are unable to implement a commercially viable work around it might cause us to cease operations.

If we fail to establish, maintain and enforce intellectual property rights with respect to our technology, our financial condition, results of operations and business could be negatively impacted.

Our ability to establish, maintain and enforce intellectual property rights with respect to our technology will be a significant factor in determining our future financial and operating performance. We seek to protect our intellectual property rights by relying on a combination of patent and trade secret laws. We also use confidentiality and other provisions in our agreements that restrict access to and disclosure of its confidential know-how and trade secrets.

We have filed patent applications with respect to a number of aspects of our technologies. However, we cannot provide any assurances that any of these applications will ultimately result in issued patents or, if patents are issued, that they will provide sufficient protections for our technology against competitors. Although we have filed patent applications for some of our core technologies, we do not currently hold any issued patents other than those disclosed above and we may face delays and difficulties in obtaining any additional patents, or we may not be able to obtain any additional patents at all.

Outside of these patents and patent applications, we seek to protect our technology as trade secrets and technical know-how. However, trade secrets and technical know-how are difficult to maintain and do not provide the same legal protections provided by patents. In particular, only patents will allow us to prohibit others from using independently developed technology that are similar. If competitors develop knowledge substantially equivalent or superior to our trade secrets and technical know-how, or gain access to our knowledge through other means such as observation of our technology that embodies trade secrets at customer sites which we do not control, the value of our trade secrets and technical know-how would be diminished.

While we strive to maintain systems and procedures to protect the confidentiality and security of our trade secrets and technical know-how, these systems and procedures may fail to provide an adequate degree of protection. For example, although we generally enter into agreements with our employees, consultants, advisors, and strategic partners restricting the disclosure and use of trade secrets, technical know-how and confidential information, we cannot provide any assurance that these agreements will be sufficient to prevent unauthorized use or disclosure. In addition, some of the technology deployed at customer sites in the future, which we do not control, may be readily observable by third parties who are not under contractual obligations of non-disclosure, which may limit or compromise our ability to continue to protect such technology as a trade secret.

While we are not currently aware of any infringement or other violation of our intellectual property rights, monitoring and policing unauthorized use and disclosure of intellectual property is difficult. If we learned that a third party was in fact infringing or otherwise violating our intellectual property, we may need to enforce our intellectual property rights through litigation. Litigation relating to our intellectual property may not prove successful and might result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

Although we have filed several patent applications for some of our core technologies, we currently hold only five issued patents and we may face delays and difficulties in obtaining any additional patents, or we may not be able to obtain any additional patents at all.

Patents are a key element of our intellectual property strategy. We have several currently pending patent applications in the United States. It may take a long time for any additional patents to issue from the applications, and we cannot provide any assurance that any additional patents will ultimately be issued or that any patents that have already issued are in a form that will adequately protect our commercial advantage.

Our ability to obtain patent protection for our technologies is uncertain due to a number of factors, including that we may not have been the first to make the inventions covered by our pending patent applications or to file patent applications for these inventions.

Further, changes in U.S. and foreign patent law may also impact our ability to successfully prosecute our patent applications. For example, the United States Congress and other foreign legislative bodies may amend their respective patent laws in a manner that makes obtaining patents more difficult or costly. Courts may also render decisions that alter the application of patent laws and detrimentally affect our ability to obtain patent protection.

Even for the issued patents or for patents that do ultimately issue from our patent applications, these patents may not provide meaningful protection or commercial advantage. Patents only provide protection for a 20-year period starting from the filing date and the longer a patent application takes to issue the less time there is to enforce it. Further, the claims under any patents that issue from our applications may not be broad enough to prevent others from developing technologies that are similar or that achieve similar results. It is also possible that the intellectual property rights of others will bar us from licensing our technology and bar us or our future licensees from exploiting any patents that issue from its pending applications. Numerous U.S. and foreign issued patents and pending patent applications owned by others exist in the fields in which we have developed and are developing our technology. These patents and patent applications might have priority over our patent applications and could subject our patent applications to invalidation. Finally, in addition to those who may claim priority, any patents that issue from our applications may also be challenged by our competitors on the basis that they are otherwise invalid or unenforceable.

We may face claims that we are violating the intellectual property rights of others.

We may face claims, including from direct competitors, other solar power companies, scientists or research universities, asserting that our technology or the commercial use of such technology infringes or otherwise violates the intellectual property rights of others. We have not conducted infringement, freedom to operate or landscape analyses, and as a result we cannot be certain that our technologies and processes do not violate the intellectual property rights of others. We expect that we may increasingly be subject to such claims as we begin to earn revenues and our market profile grows.

We may also face infringement claims from the employees, consultants, agents and outside organizations we have engaged to develop our technology. While we have sought to protect ourselves against such claims through contractual means, we cannot provide any assurance that such contractual provisions are adequate, and any of these parties might claim full or partial ownership of the intellectual property in the technology that they were engaged to develop.

If we were found to be infringing or otherwise violating the intellectual property rights of others, we could face significant costs to implement work-around methods, and we cannot provide any assurance that any such work-around would be available or technically equivalent to our current technology. In such cases, we might need to license a third party's intellectual property, although any required license might not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to work around such infringement or obtain a license on acceptable terms, we might face substantial monetary judgments against us or an injunction against continuing to license our technology, which might cause us to cease operations.

In addition, even if we are not infringing or otherwise violating the intellectual property rights of others, we could nonetheless incur substantial costs in defending ourselves in suits brought against us for alleged infringement. Also, if any license agreements provide that we will defend and indemnify our customer licensees for claims against them relating to any alleged infringement of the intellectual property rights of third parties in connection with such customer licensees' use of our technologies, we may incur substantial costs defending and indemnifying any customer licensees to the extent they are subject to these types of claims. Such suits, even if without merit, would likely require our management team to dedicate substantial time to addressing the issues presented. Any party bringing claims might have greater resources than we do, which could potentially lead to us settling claims against which we might otherwise prevail on the merits.

Any claims brought against us alleging that we have violated the intellectual property of others could have negative consequences for our financial condition, results of operations and business, each of which could be materially adversely affected as a result.

Our reliance on government programs to partially fund our research and development programs could impair our ability to commercialize our solar power products and services.

Government funding of some of our research and development efforts imposes certain restrictions on our ability to commercialize results and could grant commercialization rights to the government. In some funding awards, the government is entitled to intellectual property rights arising from the related research. Such rights include a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice or have practiced each subject invention developed under an award throughout the world by or on behalf of the government. Other rights include the right to require us to grant a license to the developed technology or products to a third party or, in some cases, if we refuse, the government may grant the license itself, if the government determines that action is necessary because we fail to achieve practical application of the technology, because action is necessary to alleviate health or safety needs, to meet requirements of federal regulations, or to give the United States industry preference. Accepting government funding can also require that manufacturing of products developed with federal funding be conducted in the United States.

Risks Related to our Organization and our Common Stock

If we fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal control, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or to prevent fraud. Any inability to report and file our financial results accurately and timely could harm our reputation and adversely impact the trading price of our common stock.

Effective internal control is necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, we may not be able to manage our business as effectively as we would if an effective control environment existed, and our business and reputation with investors may be harmed. As a result, our small size and any current internal control deficiencies may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operation and access to capital. We have not performed an in-depth analysis to determine if historical un-discovered failures of internal controls exist, and may in the future discover areas of our internal control that need improvement.

Public company compliance may make it more difficult to attract and retain officers and directors.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act and rules implemented by the SEC have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. As a public company, we expect these rules and regulations to increase our compliance costs in 2016 and beyond and to make certain activities more time consuming and costly. As a public company, we also expect that these rules and regulations may make it more difficult and expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers, and to maintain insurance at reasonable rates, or at all.

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

- changes in our industry;
- competitive pricing pressures;
- our ability to obtain working capital financing;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- sales of our common stock;
- our ability to execute our business plan;
- operating results that fall below expectations;
- loss of any strategic relationship;
- regulatory developments;
- economic and other external factors;
- period-to-period fluctuations in our financial results; and
- inability to develop or acquire new or needed technology.

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We have not paid dividends in the past and do not expect to pay dividends in the future. Any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting us at such time as our board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if our stock price appreciates.

Our shares of common stock are very thinly traded, and the price may not reflect our value and there can be no assurance that there will be an active market for our shares of common stock either now or in the future.

Our shares of common stock are very thinly traded, only a small percentage of our common stock is available to be traded and is held by a small number of holders and the price, if traded, may not reflect our actual or perceived value. There can be no assurance that there will be an active market for our shares of common stock either now or in the future. The market liquidity will be dependent on the perception of our operating business, among other things. We may take certain steps including utilizing investor awareness campaigns, press releases, road shows and conferences to increase awareness of our business and any steps that we might take to bring us to the awareness of investors may require we compensate consultants with cash and/or stock. There can be no assurance that there will be any awareness generated or the results of any efforts will result in any impact on our trading volume. Consequently, investors may not be able to liquidate their investment or liquidate it at a price that reflects the value of the business and trading may be at an inflated price relative to the performance of our company due to, among other things, availability of sellers of our shares. If a market should develop, the price may be highly volatile. Because there may be a low price for our shares of common stock, many brokerage firms or clearing firms may not be willing to effect transactions in the securities or accept our shares for deposit in an account. Even if an investor finds a broker willing to effect a transaction in the shares of our common stock, the combination of brokerage commissions, transfer fees, taxes, if any, and any other selling costs may exceed the selling price. Further, many lending institutions will not permit the use of low priced shares of common stock as collateral for any loans.

Our common stock is currently quoted for trading on the OTCQB; however, we cannot be sure that such quotations will continue. As soon as is practicable, we anticipate applying for listing of our common stock on either the NYSE MKT, The NASDAQ Capital Market or other national securities exchange, assuming that we can satisfy the initial listing standards for such exchange. We currently do not satisfy the initial listing standards, and cannot ensure that we will be able to satisfy such listing standards or that our common stock will be accepted for listing on any such exchange. Should we fail to satisfy the initial listing standards of such exchanges, or our common stock is otherwise rejected for listing and remain listed on the OTCQB or suspended from the OTCQB the trading price of our common stock could suffer and the trading market for our common stock may be less liquid and our common stock price may be subject to increased volatility.

Furthermore, for companies whose securities are traded in the OTCQB, it is more difficult (1) to obtain accurate quotations, (2) to obtain coverage for significant news events because major wire services generally do not publish press releases about such companies, and (3) to obtain needed capital.

Our common stock is deemed a “penny stock,” which would make it more difficult for our investors to sell their shares.

Our common stock is subject to the “penny stock” rules adopted under Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act. The penny stock rules generally apply to companies whose common stock is not listed on NYSE MKT, The NASDAQ Stock Market or other national securities exchange and trades at less than \$5.00 per share, other than companies that have had average revenue of at least \$6,000,000 for the last three years or that have tangible net worth of at least \$5,000,000 (\$2,000,000 if the company has been operating for three or more years). These rules require, among other things, that brokers who trade penny stock to persons other than “established customers” complete certain documentation, make suitability inquiries of investors and provide investors with certain information concerning trading in the security, including a risk disclosure document and quote information under certain circumstances. Many brokers have decided not to trade penny stocks because of the requirements of the penny stock rules and, as a result, the number of broker-dealers willing to act as market makers in such securities is limited. If we remain subject to the penny stock rules for any significant period, it could have an adverse effect on the market, if any, for our securities. If our securities are subject to the penny stock rules, investors will find it more difficult to dispose of our securities.

Offers or availability for sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market upon the expiration of any statutory holding period, under Rule 144, or upon expiration of lock-up periods applicable to outstanding shares, or issued upon the exercise of outstanding options or warrants, it could create a circumstance commonly referred to as an “overhang” and in anticipation of which the market price of our common stock could fall. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, also could make more difficult our ability to raise additional financing through the sale of equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate.

Because our directors and executive officers are among our largest stockholders, they can exert significant control over our business and affairs and have actual or potential interests that may depart from those of our other stockholders.

Our directors and executive officers own or control a significant percentage of our common stock. Additionally, the holdings of our directors and executive officers may increase in the future upon vesting or other maturation of exercise rights under any of the options or warrants they may hold or in the future be granted or if they otherwise acquire additional shares of our common stock. Our current officers and directors own an aggregate of 16,400,000 shares of our common stock or a total of approximately 34% of the voting power of all our outstanding shares of stock. The interests of such persons may differ from the interests of our other stockholders. As a result, in addition to their board seats and offices, such persons will have significant influence over and control all corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, irrespective of how our other stockholders may vote, including the following actions:

- to elect or defeat the election of our directors;
- to amend or prevent amendment of our Articles of Incorporation or By-laws;
- to effect or prevent a merger, sale of assets or other corporate transaction; and
- to control the outcome of any other matter submitted to our stockholders for vote.

In addition, such persons' stock ownership may discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of the Company, which in turn could reduce our stock price or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over our stock price.

Exercise of options and warrants may have a dilutive effect on our common stock.

If the price per share of our common stock at the time of exercise of any warrants, options, or any other convertible securities is in excess of the various exercise or conversion prices of such convertible securities, exercise or conversion of such convertible securities would have a dilutive effect on our common stock. Further, any additional financing that we secure may require the granting of rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of our common stock and which result in additional dilution of the existing ownership interests of our common stockholders.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties.

We lease our Woburn, Massachusetts headquarters, consisting of approximately 360 square feet of office space, at \$351.15 per month which expires on December 30, 2016.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, we may become involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business. We are not presently involved in any pending legal proceeding or litigation and, to the best of our knowledge, no governmental authority is contemplating any proceeding to which we are a party or to which any of our properties is subject, which would reasonably be likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.****Market Information**

Our common stock was quoted on the over the counter market from September 5, 2008 through February 5, 2010 under the symbol MBSV.OB. Since February 6, 2010, our common stock has been listed on the over the counter market under the symbol MGLT. Prior to February 8, 2010, there was no active market for our common stock. The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices for our common stock for the periods indicated, as reported by the OTCQB. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

| FISCAL YEAR 2015 | HIGH | LOW |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| First Quarter | \$ 0.05 | \$ 0.015 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 0.0701 | \$ 0.02 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 0.026 | \$ 0.015 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 0.06 | \$ 0.01 |
| FISCAL YEAR 2014 | HIGH | LOW |
| First Quarter | \$ 0.068 | \$ 0.025 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 0.08 | \$ 0.0315 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 0.075 | \$ 0.015 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 0.073 | \$ 0.015 |

According to the records of our transfer agent, as of February 25, 2016, there were approximately 154 holders of record of our common stock. This number does not include beneficial owners whose shares are held in the names of various securities brokers, dealers and registered clearing agencies.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock, and we do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Rather, we expect to retain future earnings (if any) to fund the operation and expansion of our business and for general corporate purposes.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There were no sales of unregistered securities during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 other than those transactions previously reported to the SEC on our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

On February 4, 2013, our Board of Directors adopted the Magnolia Solar Corporation 2013 Incentive Stock Plan (the "Plan"). The purpose of the Plan is to retain executives and selected employees and consultants and reward them for making contributions to the success of the Company. These objectives are accomplished by making long-term incentive awards under the Plan thereby providing participants with a proprietary interest in our growth and performance. Under the Plan, 5,500,000 shares of our common stock have been reserved. The Plan is administered by our Board of Directors.

The following table summarizes information as of the close of business on December 31, 2015 about the Plan.

| Plan category | Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants or rights (a) | Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants or rights (b) | Securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c) |
|--|---|--|---|
| Equity compensation plans approved by security holders | - | N/A | N/A |
| Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders | 2,450,000 | \$ 0.05 | 2,335,709 |

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we granted no shares of common stock under the Plan.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Not applicable.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Forward-Looking Statements

The information in this report contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact made in this report are forward looking. In particular, the statements herein regarding industry prospects and future results of operations or financial position are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "believes," "estimates," "could," "possibly," "probably," "anticipates," "projects," "expects," "may," "will," or "should" or other variations or similar words. No assurances can be given that the future results anticipated by the forward-looking statements will be achieved. Forward-looking statements reflect management's current expectations and are inherently uncertain. Our actual results may differ significantly from management's expectations.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our financial statements, included herewith. This discussion should not be construed to imply that the results discussed herein will necessarily continue into the future, or that any conclusion reached herein will necessarily be indicative of actual operating results in the future. Such discussion represents only the best present assessment of our management.

Overview

We are a development stage company focused on developing and commercializing thin film solar cell technologies that employ nanostructured materials and designs. We are pioneering the development of thin film, high efficiency solar cells for applications such as power generation for electrical grids as well as for local applications, including lighting, heating, traffic control, irrigation, water distillation, and other residential, agricultural and commercial uses.

We intend to become a highly competitive, low cost provider of terrestrial photovoltaic cells for both civilian and military applications. These cells will be based on low cost substrates such as glass and flexible substrates such as stainless steel. Our primary goal is to introduce a product which offers significant cost savings per watt over traditional silicon based solar cells. To date, we have not generated material revenues or earnings as a result of our activities.

Results of Operations

Our revenues are derived from research and development grants and contracts awarded to the company by government and private sector.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Revenues

Currently we are in an early stage in our development and have recorded \$159,882 of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$218,270 of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014 a decrease of \$58,388 or 26.75%. We anticipate emerging from the development stage in fiscal 2017. The revenue recorded is from research and development grants or contracts to develop solar cells using Magnolia's technology.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$102,069 as compared to \$135,356 for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$33,287 or 24.59%. Cost of revenues were comprised of direct labor, direct travel, materials, and subcontractors for the solar cell development. The decrease in cost of revenues for this period was attributable to reductions in direct labor due to work on some contracts being completed.

Operating Expenses

Indirect and Administrative Labor

Indirect and administrative labor expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$160,483 as compared to \$198,800 for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$38,317 or 19.27%. Indirect labor and benefits were comprised of wages for the administrative staff, payroll taxes, health insurance, disability insurance, indirect travel, other administrative expenses, provision for vacation time, and stock compensation expense. The decrease in indirect and administrative expenses for this period was primarily attributable to a decrease in indirect labor, benefits and travel costs.

Professional Fees

Professional fees for the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$150,179 as compared to \$138,260 for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$11,919 or 8.62%. Professional fees were comprised of accounting, business services, public relations, audit, and legal fees. The increase in professional fees for this period was attributable primarily to an increase in legal counsel costs incurred with the Ecoark transaction.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$35,962 as compared to \$35,962 for the year ended December 31, 2014, representing no increase or decrease. Depreciation and amortization expense was comprised of amortization of the license fee paid for the technology license, amortization of the debt issue, and depreciation on the property and equipment.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$37,145 as compared to \$43,629 for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$6,484 or 14.86%. General and administrative expense was comprised of expenses for office lease, computer, office supplies, dues and subscriptions, worker's compensation, disability insurance, printing, telephone, business meals, repairs and maintenance, public relations, advertising, state taxes, business gifts and other miscellaneous items. The decrease in general and administrative expense for this period was attributable to general costs cuts, offset by bad debts expenses incurred.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$240,000 as compared to \$240,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014. Interest expense was comprised of interest incurred on outstanding long-term debt.

Net Loss

As a result of the aforesaid, our net loss was \$565,941 for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to a loss of \$573,718 for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$7,777 or 1.36%.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability of a company to generate funds to support its current and future operations, satisfy its obligations, and otherwise operate on an ongoing basis. Significant factors in the management of liquidity are funds generated by operations, levels of accounts receivable and accounts payable and capital expenditures.

To date we have financed our operations through government grants, the sale of our common stock and the issuance of debt.

At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 we had cash of \$45,870 and \$25,127, respectively, and working capital deficit of \$3,025,606 and \$2,766,811, respectively. The decrease in working capital was due to decrease in accounts receivable and an increase in accrued expenses. The opinion of our independent registered public accounting firm on our audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 contains an explanatory paragraph regarding substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon raising capital from financing transactions.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$20,743 for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$93,045 for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities was attributable to a decrease in accounts receivable and an increase in accounts payable.

There were no investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2014. There was no cash used in investing activities because we did not add to plant and equipment.

There were no financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2014. There were no capital raising transactions during the reporting period.

Since our inception, we have experienced negative cash flow from operations and expect to experience significant negative cash flow from operations in the future. In addition, we have \$2,400,000 of original issue discount senior secured convertible notes that originally matured on December 31, 2014. On January 29, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with holders of the notes to extend the maturity to June 30, 2016. Also on January 29, 2016, we entered into a Merger Agreement with Ecoark providing, among other things, for the acquisition of Ecoark by the Company in a share for share exchange pursuant to which it is contemplated that, immediately following the closing, Ecoark shareholders will own approximately 95% of the outstanding share of the Company. The Company filed a preliminary 14A Proxy Statement informing its shareholders of the Company's intent to hold a shareholder meeting to vote on certain proposals to amend the Articles of Incorporation to increase of the authorized shares of common stock to 100,000,000 shares, to effect the creation of 5,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock, to approve a reverse stock split of the common stock 1 for 250, and to change the name of the corporation to "Ecoark Holdings Inc." Subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders, it is anticipated that the Merger will be completed in March 2016. Under the January 29, 2016 agreement with their holders, the notes will convert to equity when the Merger is completed. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will successfully complete and disseminate the proxy statement or that the proposals therein will be approved by the shareholders. Furthermore, no assurances can be made that the Merger will be completed, as anticipated. In addition, if the Merger does not close, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in reaching a satisfactory agreement with holders of the notes or that we will reach an agreement at all to further extend the notes or convert them into equity.

We will need to raise additional funds in the future so that we can expand our operations and repay our indebtedness due under the original issue senior secured notes. Therefore our continuation as a going concern is dependent on our ability to obtain necessary equity funding to continue operations. Financing transactions may include the issuance of equity or debt securities, obtaining credit facilities, government grants or other financing mechanisms. However, the trading price of our common stock and a downturn in the U.S. equity and debt markets could make it more difficult to obtain financing through the issuance of equity or debt securities. Even if we are able to raise the funds required, it is possible that we could incur unexpected costs and expenses, fail to collect significant amounts owed to us, or experience unexpected cash requirements that would force us to seek alternative financing. Furthermore, if we issue additional equity or debt securities, stockholders may experience additional dilution or the new equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing holders of our common stock. The inability to obtain additional capital may restrict our ability to grow and may reduce our ability to continue to conduct business operations. If we are unable to obtain additional financing, we may have to curtail our development plans and possibly cease our operations altogether.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Since our inception, except for standard operating leases, we have not engaged in any off-balance sheet arrangements, including the use of structured finance, special purpose entities or variable interest entities.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The financial statements required by Item 8 are submitted in a separate section of this report, beginning on Page F-1, are incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e), as of the end of the period covered by this report.

In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

No system of controls can prevent errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur. Controls can also be circumvented by individual acts of some people, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with its policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Subject to the limitations above, management believes that the consolidated financial statements and other financial information contained in this report, fairly present in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented.

Based on the evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, or GAAP. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect transactions involving our assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with the authorization of our management; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered independent public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered independent public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in the Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III**Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.****Executive Officers and Directors**

The following persons are our executive officers and directors and hold the positions set forth opposite their respective names.

| Name | Age | Position with the Company |
|-------------------|------------|--|
| Dr. Ashok K. Sood | 68 | President, Chief Executive Officer and Director |
| Dr. Yash R. Puri | 68 | Executive Vice-President, Chief Financial Officer and Director |

Biographies

Dr. Ashok K. Sood, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Dr. Ashok Sood is President, Chief Executive Officer and as a Director of Magnolia Solar since its inception. Prior to joining Magnolia Solar, Dr Sood had over 35-years' experience in developing and managing solar cells, optical, and optoelectronics technology and products for a start-up company and several major corporations, including Lockheed-Martin, BAE Systems, Loral, Honeywell, and Mobil-Tyco Solar Energy Corporation (Joint Venture between Mobil Oil and Tyco). Dr. Sood was instrumental in development and managed optical and optoelectronics technology/ Programs.

Recently, Dr. Sood has managed the development of new technologies for anti-reflective coatings for solar cells and defense applications. He has also been actively engaged in working with several solar cell technologies that broaden the solar spectrum absorption and improve both voltage and current output of the cells to enhance their efficiency. Previously, he has been leading design and development of optoelectronics devices using CdS, CdTe, HgCdTe, GaN, AlGaIn, InGaIn and ZnO for various defense applications, solar cells for space, and commercial applications. Dr. Sood has led many efforts resulting in DoD/NASA programs developing the technology / products and supporting their transition to manufacturing. He also led various industry and university teams bridging centers of excellence across the United States with industry led programs.

Since joining Magnolia, Dr. Sood has focused his efforts on using nanotechnology for developing high performance thin film detectors and solar cells. His understanding of technology and funding opportunities is an asset to Magnolia Solar.

Dr. Sood received his Ph.D. and M.S. in Engineering from the University of Pennsylvania and has an M.S. and a B.S. in Physics (Honors) from Delhi University in India. At the University of Pennsylvania, he attended Physics courses given by two Nobel Laureates. His Ph.D. dissertation was on the study of optoelectronic properties of PbS/CdS for detector and laser applications in the visible to near infrared spectral bands. Dr. Sood has also taken several management courses and also attended professional development programs organized by the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Sood is a member of IEEE and the SPIE. He has chaired sessions on optical and nanotechnology at conferences of those organizations. He has also been on several expert panels for future direction of Thin Film solar cells. As a co-founder of Magnolia Solar, and expert in the thin-film solar area, Dr. Sood's experience and qualifications are essential to the Board of Directors.

As a founder of our subsidiary, Magnolia Solar, and expert in the thin-film solar area, Mr. Sood's experience and qualifications are essential to the Board of Directors.

Dr. Yash R. Puri, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Director

Dr. Yash R. Puri was appointed our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and as a Director on December 31, 2009. He brings many years of photovoltaic technology and applications experience both in the private sector and in the academia. Dr. Puri brings experience in startup environment and growth management to the Magnolia team.

Previously from 1997 until 1999 Dr. Puri was VP of Finance for GT Equipment Technologies, Inc., (presently known as GT Advanced Technologies, Inc., NASDAQ: GTAT), equipment manufacturer serving the semiconductor and the photovoltaic industries. He helped this high technology startup, formed in 1994, to grow to revenue of about \$20 million. The company won many rewards and much recognition; it was a New England finalist in the Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year award. In this position, he was actively involved in running a high-technology business, and he successfully negotiated a \$3.5 million line of credit with a major bank, established an audit relationship with one of the big-five accounting firms, established a foreign sales corporation, implemented a R&D credit program to reduce tax liabilities, and established company-wide management software to integrate manufacturing and financial operations. Near the end of his term there, he also successfully negotiated the company's first subordinated debt issue.

Dr. Puri is also a Professor of Finance and Chairman of the Finance Department at the University of Massachusetts Lowell. Dr. Puri was Principal Investigator of a photovoltaic commercialization project as well as several other grants, and has been a director of a technology commercialization program for engineering students, Chairman of the Management and Finance Department, and acting Associate Dean. In these positions, he successfully managed several externally funded projects and developed many years of experience in technology and growth management.

Dr. Puri holds a B.S. in Physics, a M.S. in Solid State Physics, and a M.B.A. from the University of Delhi. He also holds a M.B.A. in Finance and a D.B.A. in International Business from Indiana University, Bloomington. He has published many papers and has made numerous conference presentations.

As a founder of our subsidiary, Magnolia Solar, and many years of financial expertise in the photovoltaic industry, Mr. Puri's experience and qualifications are essential to the Board of Directors.

Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors are elected by the vote of a majority in interest of the holders of our voting stock and hold office until the expiration of the term for which he or she was elected and until a successor has been elected and qualified.

A majority of the authorized number of directors constitutes a quorum of the Board for the transaction of business. The directors must be present at the meeting to constitute a quorum. However, any action required or permitted to be taken by the Board may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board individually or collectively consent in writing to the action.

Director or Officer Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

Our directors and executive officers were not involved in any legal proceedings as described in Item 401(f) of Regulation S-K in the past ten years.

Board Independence

We currently have two directors serving on our Board of Directors, Mr. Sood and Mr. Puri. We are not a listed issuer and, as such, are not subject to any director independence standards. Using the definition of "independent director," as defined by Section 5605(a)(2) of the rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market, neither Mr. Sood and Mr. Puri would be considered an independent director of the Company.

Committees of the Board of Directors

We have not formally designated a nominating committee, an audit committee, a compensation committee, or committees performing similar functions. Based on the size of our company, our Board of Directors has not yet designated such committees.

Code of Ethics

We have not yet adopted a Code of Ethics although we expect to as we develop our infrastructure and business.

Board Leadership Structure and Role in Risk Oversight

Although we have not adopted a formal policy on whether the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer positions should be separate or combined, we have traditionally determined that it is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to combine these roles. Dr. Sood has served as our Chairman since the reverse merger on December 31, 2009. Prior to reverse merger, he served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of Magnolia Solar, our wholly owned subsidiary, since its inception in January 2008. Due to the small size and early stage of the Company, we believe it is currently most effective to have the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer positions combined.

Our Board of Directors receives and reviews periodic reports from management, auditors, legal counsel, and others, as considered appropriate regarding our company's assessment of risks. Our Board of Directors focuses on the most significant risks facing our company and our company's general risk management strategy, and also ensure that risks undertaken by us are consistent with the Board's appetite for risk. While the Board oversees our company's risk management, management is responsible for day-to-day risk management processes. We believe this division of responsibilities is the most effective approach for addressing the risks facing our Company.

Compliance under Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our directors and executive officers, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities, to file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership with the SEC. Such persons are required by the SEC to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. Based solely on a review of copies of reports furnished to us, or written representations that no reports were required, we believe that during the year ended December 31, 2015, our executive officers, directors and 10% holders complied with all filing requirements.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Summary Compensation Table

The table below sets forth, for the last two fiscal years, the compensation earned by each of our principal executive officer and principal financial officers during the last fiscal year (“named executive officers”). No other executive officer had annual compensation in excess of \$100,000 during the last fiscal year.

| Name and Principal Position | Year | Salary (\$) | Bonus (\$) | Option Awards (\$) | All Other Compensation (\$) | Total (\$) |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Dr. Ashok K. Sood | 2015 | 17,850 | | | 44,850(1) | 62,700 |
| President and CEO | 2014 | 43,160 | | | 37,550(1) | 80,710 |
| Dr. Yash R. Puri, | 2015 | 17,850 | | | 44,850(1) | 62,700 |
| Exec. VP and CFO | 2014 | 33,920 | | | 45,310(1) | 78,230 |

(1) Represents accrued but unpaid salary.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

There were no outstanding unexercised options, unvested stock, and/or equity incentive plan awards issued to our named executive officers as of December 31, 2015.

Employment Agreements

We have not entered into employment agreements with any of our executive officers.

Director Compensation

Our directors currently do not receive monetary compensation for their service on the Board of Directors. Directors may receive compensation for their services and reimbursement for their expenses as shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Board.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following tables set forth certain information as of February 23, 2016 regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock, by (i) each person or entity who, to our knowledge, owns more than 5% of our common stock; (ii) our executive officers; (iii) each director; and (iv) all of our executive officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to the following table, each person named in the table has sole voting and investment power and that person’s address is c/o Magnolia Solar Corporation, 54 Cummings Park, Suite 316, Woburn, MA 01801. Shares of common stock subject to options, warrants, or other rights currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of February 23, 2016, are deemed to be beneficially owned and outstanding for computing the share ownership and percentage of the stockholder holding such options, warrants or other rights, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other stockholder.

| | | |
|--|---------------|--------|
| Dr. Ashok K. Sood President, Chief Executive Officer and Director | 8,300,000(1) | 16.94% |
| Dr. Yash R. Puri Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Director | 8,100,000 | 16.53% |
| Alan Donenfeld Paragon Capital Advisors LLC 110 East 59th Street, 22nd fl New York, NY 10022 | 9,560,639(2) | 18.21% |
| Larry Butz Daybreak Special Situations Fund Ltd. 143 E. Main St Suite 150 Lake Zurich, IL 60047 | 10,071,130(3) | 19.99% |
| Marilyn Phillips Debt Opportunity LLLP 20711 Sterlington Drive Land O’ Lakes, FL 34638 | 5,746,059(4) | 11.27% |
| All executive officers and directors as a group (two persons) | 41,778,828 | 74.76% |

Data based on 49,004,912 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of February 23, 2016.

- (1) Includes 200,000 shares of common stock held in the name of Mr. Sood's minor child.
- (2) Mr. Donenfeld has sole voting and dispositive power over 2,000 shares of our common stock. In addition, Mr. Donenfeld has sole voting and dispositive power over 6,058,639 shares of our common stock as managing member of Paragon Capital Advisors LLC, the general partner of Paragon Capital LP ("Paragon Capital"). Subject to certain exceptions, we are prohibited from effecting an exercise of warrants and convertible notes to the extent that, as a result of the exercise and conversion, the holder of such shares beneficially owns more than 19.9% in the aggregate of the outstanding shares of our common stock calculated immediately after giving effect to the issuance of shares of common stock upon such exercise and conversion. The number of shares and the percentage, as the case may be, in this column is reflective of this ownership limitation and accordingly 3,500,000 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants and conversion of convertible notes held by Paragon Capital have been included in the aggregate shares beneficially owned, as such ownership limitation would not affect the exercise of the entire warrant.
- (3) Mr. Butz has sole voting and dispositive power over 36,000 shares of our common stock. In addition, Mr. Butz has sole voting and dispositive power over 8,655,201 shares of our common stock as managing partner of Daybreak Capital Management LLC, the investment advisor to Daybreak Special Situations Master Fund, Ltd ("Daybreak Fund"). Subject to certain exceptions, we are prohibited from effecting an exercise of warrants and convertible notes to the extent that, as a result of the exercise and conversion, the holder of such shares beneficially owns more than 19.9% in the aggregate of the outstanding shares of our common stock calculated immediately after giving effect to the issuance of shares of common stock upon such exercise and conversion. The number of shares and the percentage, as the case may be, in this column is reflective of this ownership limitation and accordingly 3,619,071 shares of our common stock of an aggregate 5,000,000 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants and conversion of convertible notes held by Daybreak Fund have been excluded. In the event, this ownership limitation were not in effect, Mr. Butz would beneficially own an aggregate of 13,691,201 or 25.35% of the outstanding shares of our common stock calculated immediately after giving effect to the issuance of shares of common stock upon exercise of the warrants and conversion of convertible notes.
- (4) Ms. Phillips has shared voting and dispositive power over 3,746,059 shares of our common stock as managing member of Debt Opportunity Fund LLLP ("Debt Opportunity"). Subject to certain exceptions, we are prohibited from effecting an exercise of the warrants and convertible notes to the extent that, as a result of the exercise and conversion, the holder of such shares beneficially owns more than 19.9% in the aggregate of the outstanding shares of our common stock calculated immediately after giving effect to the issuance of shares of common stock upon such exercise and conversion. The number of shares and the percentage, as the case may be, in this column is reflective of this ownership limitation and accordingly 2,000,000 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants and conversion of convertible notes held by Debt Opportunity Fund have been included in the aggregate shares beneficially owned, as such ownership limitation would not affect the exercise of the entire warrant.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Except as set forth below, since January 1, 2015 there have been no transactions, whether directly or indirectly, between the Company and any of its officers, directors, more than 5% beneficial holders or their family members.

Magnolia Optical License

Our wholly owned subsidiary, Magnolia Solar, currently licenses our core technology under development from Magnolia Optical, a company controlled by our two executive officers and directors, Ashok Sood and Yash Puri. Under the license, we have been granted an exclusive, fully paid, royalty free, worldwide license to use the intellectual property of Magnolia Optical relating to the design and fabrication of thin-film solar photovoltaic solar cells for the manufacture and sale of thin-film photovoltaic solar cell products and services. In consideration for the license grant, Magnolia Optical shareholders received, after giving effect to the Reverse Merger, 7,130,000 shares of our common stock. The license has an initial term of ten years ending April 30, 2018 and shall automatically continue in effect thereafter unless terminated by either party. The license may be terminated for cause by either party.

Magnolia Solar is amortizing the license fee over the 120 month term of the license. Magnolia Solar's management has determined that the fair value of the license exceeds the book value and thus no further impairment or amortization is necessary as of December 31, 2015. Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was \$35,650 and \$35,650 respectively.

Director Independence

None of our current directors are “independent directors,” as that term is defined by listing standards of the national exchanges and SEC rules, including the rules relating to the independence standards of an audit committee and the non-employee director definition of Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed by our principal accountant for the audit of our annual financial statements, review of financial statements included in the quarterly reports and other fees that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$24,000 and \$24,000, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

The aggregate fees billed by our principal accountant for assurance and advisory services that were related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$15,453 and \$20,817.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$1,800 and \$1,800, respectively.

All Other Fees

The aggregate fees billed for products and services provided by our principal accountant for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$0.

Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Auditors

We do not have an audit committee and as a result our Board of Directors evaluates the scope and cost of the engagement of an auditor before the auditor renders audit and non-audit services.

PART IV**Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.**

| <u>Exhibit No.</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|--------------------|--|
| 3.1 | Articles of Incorporation (1) |
| 3.2 | Certificate of Change (2) |
| 3.3 | Amended and Restated Bylaws (2) |
| 10.1 | Termination Agreement and Mutual General Release dated as of March 26, 2015 between Magnolia Solar Corporation, Solar Silicon Resources Group and Auzminerals Resource Group Limited (3) |
| 10.2 | Agreement and Plan of Merger entered into by and between Magnolia Solar Corporation and Ecoark, Inc., dated January 29, 2016 and filed as an exhibit to the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 4, 2016. |
| 10.3 | Form of Modification Agreement between Magnolia Solar Corporation and holders of Original Issue Discount Senior Secured Convertible Notes and Warrants and filed as an exhibit to the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 4, 2016. |
| 21 | List of Subsidiaries* |
| 23.1 | Consent of KBL, LLP* |
| 31.1 | Section 302 Certification of Principal Executive Officer* |
| 31.2 | Section 302 Certification of Principal Financial Officer* |
| 32.1 | Section 906 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer* |
| 101 | The following materials from Magnolia Solar Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 are formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Deficit, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow, and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. |

* Filed Herewith

- (1) Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on June 13, 2008.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 7, 2010.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 31, 2015.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION

Date: February 26, 2016

By: /s/ Dr. Ashok K. Sood
Dr. Ashok K. Sood
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer and
Principal Financial Officer)

Date: February 26, 2016

By: /s/ Dr. Yash R. Puri
Dr. Yash R. Puri
Executive Vice-President,
Chief Financial Officer and Director
(Principal Financial Officer)

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Capacity</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|---|---|-------------------|
| <u>/s/ Dr. Ashok K. Sood</u> Dr. Ashok K. Sood | President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer) | February 26, 2016 |
| <u>/s/ Dr. Yash R. Puri</u> Dr. Yash R. Puri | Executive Vice-President, Chief Financial Officer and Director (Principal Financial Officer) | February 26, 2016 |

**MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014**

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Table of Contents

Consolidated Financial Statements:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm | F-1 |
| Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 | F-2 |
| Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 | F-3 |
| Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Deficit for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 | F-4 |
| Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 | F-5 |
| Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements | F-6 |



Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Directors of
Magnolia Solar Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Magnolia Solar Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Magnolia Solar Corporation as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of its consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company is in process of completing a merger with another entity while they are continuing their development of their thin film solar cell technology and has incurred substantial losses as a result of this. The lack of profitable operations raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in this regard are described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

KBL, LLP

/s/KBL, LLP
New York, NY
February 26, 2016

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

| | <u>DECEMBER 31,</u> <u>2015</u> | <u>DECEMBER 31,</u> <u>2014</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| Cash | \$ 45,870 | \$ 25,127 |
| Accounts receivable | 10,513 | 185,455 |
| Prepaid expense | - | 1,417 |
| Total current assets | <u>56,383</u> | <u>211,999</u> |
| Fixed assets, net | <u>311</u> | <u>623</u> |
| OTHER ASSETS | | |
| License with related party, net of accumulated amortization | <u>83,183</u> | <u>118,833</u> |
| Total other assets | <u>83,183</u> | <u>118,833</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | <u>\$ 139,877</u> | <u>\$ 331,455</u> |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 682,029 | \$ 578,810 |
| Current portion of Original Issue Discount Senior Secured Convertible Promissory Note, net of discount | 2,400,000 | 2,400,000 |
| Total current liabilities | <u>3,082,029</u> | <u>2,978,810</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | <u>3,082,029</u> | <u>2,978,810</u> |
| STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT | | |
| Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized, 47,434,231 and 39,727,316 shares issued and outstanding | 47,434 | 39,727 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 2,491,804 | 2,228,367 |
| Additional paid-in capital - warrants | 962,297 | 962,297 |
| Accumulated deficit | <u>(6,443,687)</u> | <u>(5,877,746)</u> |
| Total stockholders' deficit | <u>(2,942,152)</u> | <u>(2,647,355)</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT | <u>\$ 139,877</u> | <u>\$ 331,455</u> |

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

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

| | YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 | YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 |
|--|---|---|
| REVENUE - net | \$ 159,882 | \$ 218,270 |
| COST OF REVENUES | <u>102,069</u> | <u>135,356</u> |
| GROSS PROFIT | <u>57,813</u> | <u>82,914</u> |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | |
| Indirect and administrative labor | 160,483 | 198,800 |
| Professional fees | 150,179 | 138,260 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 35,962 | 35,962 |
| General and administrative | <u>37,145</u> | <u>43,629</u> |
| Total operating expenses | <u>383,769</u> | <u>416,651</u> |
| OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE | | |
| Interest expense | 239,985 | 239,981 |
| Total other (income) expense | <u>239,985</u> | <u>239,981</u> |
| LOSS BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES | (565,941) | (573,718) |
| PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| NET LOSS | <u>\$ (565,941)</u> | <u>\$ (573,718)</u> |
| WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING | <u>42,982,899</u> | <u>37,469,963</u> |
| NET LOSS PER SHARE | <u>\$ (0.01)</u> | <u>\$ (0.02)</u> |

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

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

| | <u>Common Stock</u> | | <u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u> | <u>Additional Paid-In Capital - Warrants</u> | <u>Accumulated Deficits</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|---------------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>Shares</u> | <u>Amount</u> | | | | |
| Balance - December 31, 2013 | 33,835,268 | \$ 33,836 | \$ 1,957,574 | \$ 962,297 | \$ (5,304,028) | \$ (2,350,321) |
| Common shares issued for payment of interest | 5,636,597 | 5,636 | 234,364 | - | - | 240,000 |
| Common shares issued for services rendered | 255,451 | 255 | 8,745 | - | - | 9,000 |
| Stock based compensation | - | - | 27,684 | - | - | 27,684 |
| Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(573,718)</u> | <u>(573,718)</u> |
| Balance - December 31, 2014 | 39,727,316 | 39,727 | 2,228,367 | 962,297 | (5,877,746) | (2,647,355) |
| Common shares issued for payment of interest | 7,706,915 | 7,707 | 232,293 | - | - | 240,000 |
| Common shares issued for services rendered | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stock based compensation | - | - | 31,144 | - | - | 31,144 |
| Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2015 | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(565,941)</u> | <u>(565,941)</u> |
| Balance - December 31, 2015 | <u>47,434,231</u> | <u>\$ 47,434</u> | <u>\$ 2,491,804</u> | <u>\$ 962,297</u> | <u>\$ (6,443,687)</u> | <u>\$ (2,942,152)</u> |

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

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

| | YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 | YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 |
|--|---|---|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Net loss | \$ (565,941) | \$ (573,718) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 35,962 | 35,962 |
| Stock based compensation | 31,144 | 27,684 |
| Common stock issued for services rendered | - | 9,000 |
| Common stock issued for payment of interest | 240,000 | 240,000 |
| Change in assets and liabilities: | | |
| Decrease in accounts receivable | 174,942 | 41,170 |
| Decrease in prepaid expenses | 1,417 | - |
| Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses | 103,219 | 126,857 |
| Total adjustments | 586,684 | 480,673 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | 20,743 | (93,045) |
| NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | 20,743 | (93,045) |
| CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR | 25,127 | 118,172 |
| CASH - END OF YEAR | \$ 45,870 | \$ 25,127 |
| SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION: | | |
| Cash paid during the period for: | | |
| Interest | \$ - | \$ - |
| Income taxes | \$ 912 | \$ 1,222 |
| NON-CASH SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: | | |
| Stock issued for services rendered | \$ - | \$ 9,000 |
| Stock issued for payment of interest | \$ 240,000 | \$ 240,000 |
| Stock based compensation | \$ 31,144 | \$ 27,684 |

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

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 1 – Organization and Nature of Business

Magnolia Solar Corporation (the “Registrant”) through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Magnolia Solar, Inc. (“Magnolia Solar” and together with the Registrant, “we,” “our,” “us,” or the “Company”) is focused on developing and commercializing thin film solar cell technologies that employ nanostructured materials and designs.

The Company is pioneering the development of thin film, high efficiency solar cells for applications such as power generation for electrical grids as well as for local applications, including lighting, heating, traffic control, irrigation, water distillation, and other residential, agricultural and commercial uses.

The Company’s technology takes multiple approaches to bringing cell efficiencies close to those realized in silicon based solar cells while also lowering manufacturing costs. The technology uses a different composition of materials than those used by competing thin film cell manufacturers; incorporates additional layers of material to absorb a wider spectrum of light; uses inexpensive substrate materials, such as glass and polymers, lowering the cost of the completed cell compared to silicon based solar cells; and is based on non-toxic materials that do not have adverse environmental effects.

Since 2010, the Company filed a series of U.S. utility patents relating to the technologies under development.

Reverse Merger

On November 19, 2007, the Registrant, formerly known as Mobilis Relocation Services, Inc. (“Mobilis”), was organized under the laws of the State of Nevada. Mobilis formed Magnolia Solar Acquisition Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in the State of Delaware. Mobilis filed a Certificate of Change to its Articles of Incorporation in order to affect a forward split of the number of authorized shares of common stock which they were authorized to issue, and of the then issued and outstanding shares in a ratio of 1.3157895:1. The forward split occurred in February 2010. All share and per share amounts have been reflected herein post-split.

On December 31, 2009, Mobilis entered into an Agreement of Merger and Plan of Reorganization (the “Merger Agreement”) with Magnolia Solar, Inc., a privately held Delaware corporation incorporated on January 8, 2008, and Magnolia Solar Acquisition Corp. (“Acquisition Sub”). Upon closing of the transaction, under the Merger Agreement, Acquisition Sub merged with and into Magnolia Solar, and Magnolia Solar, as the surviving corporation, became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mobilis. Thereafter, Mobilis changed its name to Magnolia Solar Corporation. The transaction was accounted for as a reverse merger, and the historical financial information is that of Magnolia Solar, Inc.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 1 – Organization and Nature of Business (continued)

Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has been generating revenues from various development contracts with governmental agencies; however the Company has generated losses totaling \$565,941 and \$573,718 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. While the Company raised funds in a private placement that it consummated in 2009 (raising \$990,000 in \$2,660,000 of Original Issue Discount Senior Secured Convertible Promissory Notes (the "2009 Notes")), at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, it had cash of \$45,870 and \$25,127, respectively, and will need to raise additional funds to carry out its business plan.

The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations.

On December 29, 2011, the 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,660,000 were amended. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment agreements, (i) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$260,000 converted into an aggregate of 1,040,000 shares of common stock of the Company at an adjusted conversion price of \$0.25 per share, (ii) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000 were amended to extend the maturity dates from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2012 and 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of the remaining \$400,000 were amended to extend the maturity date from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2013, (iii) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000 were amended to adjust the conversion price of such notes from \$1.00 per share to \$0.25 per share, (iv) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$400,000 were amended to provide that such notes shall, from January 1, 2012 onwards, bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum payable on a quarterly basis, upon conversion and at maturity and that such interest may, at the option of the Company, be paid in cash or in shares of common stock of the Company at the interest conversion rate of 90% of the volume weighted average price of the common stock of the Company during the 20 trading days prior to the interest payment date, (v) an aggregate of 1,300,000 shares of common stock of the Company were issued to certain holders of the 2009 Notes, and (vi) the exercise price of the warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,385,300 shares of common stock was adjusted from \$1.25 per share to \$0.50 per share.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 1 – Organization and Nature of Business (continued)

Going Concern (continued)

On December 21, 2012 and June 27, 2013 the 2009 Notes as described in the preceding paragraph were amended. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment agreements, (i) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000 were amended to extend the maturity dates from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013, (ii) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000 were amended to provide that such notes shall, from January 1, 2013 onwards, bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum payable on a quarterly basis, upon conversion and at maturity and that such interest may, at the option of the Company, be paid in cash or in shares of common stock of the Company at the interest conversion rate of 90% of the volume weighted average price of the common stock of the Company during the 20 trading days prior to the interest payment date, and (iii) the exercise price of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,385,300 shares of common stock was adjusted from \$0.50 per share to \$0.25 per share.

On December 29 and 31, 2013, the 2009 Notes as described in the preceding paragraphs were amended. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment agreements, (i) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,400,000 were amended to extend the maturity dates from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2014, and (ii) the exercise price of the warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,385,300 shares of common stock was adjusted from \$0.25 per share to \$0.10 per share. Additionally, the Company also agreed to extend the expiration date of the warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,660,000 shares of common stock from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2016.

There can be no assurance that additional funds will be available when needed from any source or, if available, will be available on terms that are acceptable to the Company. If the Company were to default on its indebtedness, then holders of the notes may foreclose on the debt and seize the Company's assets which may force the Company to suspend or cease operations altogether. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

On January 29, 2016, the Company entered into a Merger Agreement with Ecoark, Inc. ("Ecoark") providing, among other things, for the acquisition of Ecoark by the Company in a share for share exchange pursuant to which it is contemplated that at the closing Ecoark shareholders will own approximately 95% of the outstanding shares of the Company. The Company filed a preliminary 14A Proxy Statement informing its shareholders of the Company's intent to hold a shareholder meeting in order to vote on certain proposals to amend the Articles of Incorporation to increase of the authorized shares of common stock to 100,000,000 shares, to effect the creation of 5,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock, to approve a reverse stock split of the common stock 1 for 250, and to change the name of the corporation to Ecoark Holdings Inc., the approval of which are conditions to closing the merger with Ecoark. Subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders, it is anticipated that the merger will be completed in March 2016.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 1 – Organization and Nature of Business (continued)

Going Concern (continued)

Should the Company fail to complete the merger, the Company may need to raise additional capital to expand operations to the point at which the Company can achieve profitability. The terms of equity or debt that may be raised may not be on terms acceptable by the Company. If adequate funds cannot be raised outside of the Company, the Company may suspend or cease operations altogether.

The development of renewable energy and energy efficiency marks a new era of energy exploration in the United States. The Company continues to explore low cost alternatives for energy solutions which are in line with United States government initiatives for renewable energy sources. The Company hopes that these factors will mitigate the current unstable factors in the United States economy.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company applies the guidance of Topic 810 “Consolidation” of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to determine whether and how to consolidate another entity. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 810-10-15-10 all majority-owned subsidiaries—all entities in which a parent has a controlling financial interest—shall be consolidated except (1) when control does not rest with the parent, the majority owner; (2) if the parent is a broker-dealer within the scope of Topic 940 and control is likely to be temporary; (3) consolidation by an investment company within the scope of Topic 946 of a non-investment-company investee. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 810-10-15-8, the usual condition for a controlling financial interest is ownership of a majority voting interest, and, therefore, as a general rule ownership by one reporting entity, directly or indirectly, of more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting shares of another entity is a condition pointing toward consolidation. The power to control may also exist with a lesser percentage of ownership, for example, by contract, lease, agreement with other stockholders, or by court decree. The Company consolidates all less-than-majority-owned subsidiaries, if any, in which the parent’s power to control exists.

The consolidated financial statements include all accounts of the entities at December 31, 2015 as follows:

| Name of consolidated subsidiary or entity | State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization | Date of incorporation or formation (date of acquisition, if applicable) | Attributable interest at December 31, 2015 and 2014 |
|---|--|---|---|
| Magnolia Solar Inc. | Delaware, U.S.A. | January 8, 2008 | 100% |

All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Use of Estimates

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

Accounts Receivable

For financial reporting, current earnings are charged and an allowance is credited with a provision for doubtful accounts based on experience. Accounts deemed uncollectible are charged against this allowance. Receivables are reported on the balance sheet net of such allowance. The Company monitors its exposure for credit losses and maintains allowances for anticipated losses. The Company believes no allowance for doubtful accounts is necessary at December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (from three to seven years). Additions, renewals, and betterments, unless of a minor amount, are capitalized. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews their recoverability of long-lived assets on a periodic basis whenever events and changes in circumstances have occurred which may indicate a possible impairment. The assessment for potential impairment will be based primarily on the Company's ability to recover the carrying value of its long-lived assets from expected future cash flows from its operations on an undiscounted basis. If such assets are determined to be impaired, the impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Fixed assets to be disposed of by sale will be carried at the lower of the then current carrying value or fair value less estimated costs to sell. The Company's management has determined that the fair value of long-lived assets exceeds the book value and thus no impairment charge is necessary as of December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, the carrying amount reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued expenses approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The Company does not utilize derivative instruments.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes utilizing the liability method of accounting. Under the liability method, deferred taxes are determined based on differences between financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities at enacted tax rates in effect in years in which differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts that are expected to be realized.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized from private and public sector contracts that are time and material type contracts. These revenues are recognized in accordance with ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition*. The Company recognizes revenue when; (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable and (4) collectability is reasonably assured.

The Company assesses whether fees are fixed or determinable at the time of sale and recognizes revenue if all other revenue recognition requirements are met. The Company's standard payment terms are net 30 days. Payments that extend beyond 30 days from the contract date but that are due within twelve months are generally deemed to be fixed or determinable based on the Company's successful collection history on such arrangements, and thereby satisfy the required criteria for revenue recognition.

Revenue from inception to December 31, 2015 has been primarily from research and development grants or contracts to develop solar cells using the Company's technology.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments and other short-term investments with maturity of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents. The Company had no cash equivalents as of December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

Uncertainty in Income Taxes

The Company follows ASC 740-10, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. This interpretation requires recognition and measurement of uncertain income tax positions using a "more-likely-than-not" approach. Management evaluates their tax positions on an annual basis. The Company's policy is to recognize both interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits expected to result in payment of cash within one year are classified as accrued liabilities, while those expected beyond one year are classified as other liabilities. The Company has not recorded any interest or penalties since its inception.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal tax jurisdiction and various state tax jurisdictions. The tax years for 2012 to 2014 remain open for examination by federal and/or state tax jurisdictions. The Company is currently not under examination by any other tax jurisdictions for any tax year.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)Loss Per Share of Common Stock

Basic net loss per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share (EPS) include additional dilution from common stock equivalents, such as stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options and warrants. Common stock equivalents are not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share when the Company reports a loss because to do so would be anti-dilutive for periods presented. The following is a reconciliation of the computation for basic and diluted EPS:

| | <u>December 31,</u> <u>2015</u> | <u>December 31,</u> <u>2014</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Net loss | (\$ 565,941) | (\$ 573,718) |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding (Basic) | 42,982,899 | 37,469,963 |
| Weighted-average common stock Equivalents | | |
| Stock options | 2,450,000 | 1,730,355 |
| Warrants | 3,785,300 | 3,785,300 |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding (Diluted) | <u>49,218,199</u> | <u>42,985,618</u> |

Stock based compensation

The Company applies ASC No. 718 and ASC Subtopic No. 505-50, *Equity-Based Payments to Non Employees*, to options and other stock based awards issued to nonemployees. In accordance with ASC No. 718 and ASC Subtopic No. 505-50, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to measure the fair value of the options at the measurement date.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

During August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern." The provisions of ASU No. 2014-15 require management to assess an entity's ability to continue as a going concern by incorporating and expanding upon certain principles that are currently in U.S. auditing standards. Specifically, the amendments (1) provide a definition of the term substantial doubt, (2) require an evaluation every reporting period including interim periods, (3) provide principles for considering the mitigating effect of management's plans, (4) require certain disclosures when substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans, (5) require an express statement and other disclosures when substantial doubt is not alleviated, and (6) require an assessment for a period of one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). The amendments in this ASU are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this ASU on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards (continued)

During May 2014, the FASB issued an Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)". The objective of ASU 2014-09 is to (1) remove inconsistencies and weaknesses in revenue requirements, (2) provide a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues, (3) improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions, and capital markets, (4) provide more useful information to users of financial statements through improved disclosure requirements, and (5) simplify the preparation of financial statements by reducing the number of requirements to which an entity must refer. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. The effective date of this ASU was subsequently changed with the issuance of ASU 2015-14 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this standard on its financial statements.

There were other updates recently issued, most of which represented technical corrections to the accounting literature or application to specific industries and are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 3 - Stockholders' Deficit

The Company has 75,000,000 shares of common stock, par value of \$0.001 per share authorized.

Shares

Prior to the Reverse Merger as discussed in Note 1, the Company issued 4,473,686 shares of common stock between January and March 2008 at prices ranging from \$0.01 to \$0.02 per share for a total of \$53,000 cash.

In accordance with the Reverse Merger, the Company cancelled 1,973,684 shares of common stock and issued 21,330,000 shares to the former shareholders of Magnolia Solar, Inc. As a result of these transactions, as of December 31, 2009, there were 23,830,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

The Company effectuated a 1.3157895:1 forward stock split in February 2010, in accordance with the Merger Agreement which resulted in 23,830,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 3 - Stockholders' Deficit (continued)

Shares (continued)

In February 2014, the Company issued 1,048,950 shares of common stock at its fair value price (\$0.06 per share) in lieu of interest payment for a value of \$60,000.

In March 2014, the Company issued 94,737 shares of common stock for consulting services for a value of \$4,500 at a fair market value price of \$0.05 per share.

In April 2014, the Company issued 2,068,965 shares of common stock at its fair value price (\$0.03 per share) in lieu of interest payment for a value of \$60,000.

In April 2014, the Company issued 160,714 shares of common stock for consulting services for a value of \$4,500 at a fair market value price of \$0.03 per share.

In August 2014, the Company issued 1,318,682 shares of common stock at its fair value price (\$0.05 per share) in lieu of interest payment for a value of \$60,000.

In October 2014, the Company issued 1,200,000 shares of common stock at its fair value price (\$0.05 per share) in lieu of interest payment for a value of \$60,000.

In March 2015, the Company issued 1,195,219 shares of common stock at its fair value price (\$0.05 per share) in lieu of interest payment for a value of \$60,000.

In April 2015, the Company issued 1,534,526 shares of common stock at its fair value price (\$0.04 per share) in lieu of interest payment for a value of \$60,000.

In July 2015, the Company issued 1,643,837 shares of common stock at its fair value price (\$0.04 per share) in lieu of interest payment for a value of \$60,000.

In October 2015, the Company issued 3,333,333 shares of common stock at its fair value price (\$0.02 per share) in lieu of interest payment for a value of \$60,000.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company had 47,434,231 shares issued and outstanding.

Warrants

Following the closing of the Reverse Merger in December 2009, the Company issued five-year callable warrants (the "2009 Warrants") to purchase an aggregate of 2,660,000 shares of common stock exercisable at \$1.25 per share to investors in a private placement (the "2009 Private Placement") and further issued seven year placement agent warrants to purchase an aggregate of 725,300 shares of common stock exercisable at \$1.05 per share. On December 29, 2011, the exercise price of both the 2009 Warrants and placement agent warrants was reduced to \$0.50 per share.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 3 - Stockholders' Deficit (continued)Warrants (continued)

On December 21, 2012, the exercise price of the 2009 Warrants and placement agent warrants were reduced to \$0.25 per share. On December 23, 2013, the exercise price of the 2009 Warrants and placement agent warrants were further reduced to \$0.10 per share. Additionally, the Company also agreed to extend the expiration date of the 2009 Warrants from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2016.

On August 15, 2011, the Company issued 400,000 warrants for public relations services. The warrants vest immediately, and are for a term of 5 years with a strike price of \$0.50 per share. The warrants have been valued at \$59,534 and are reflected in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

As of December 31, 2015, the following warrants are outstanding:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Balance – December 31, 2008 | - | - |
| Issued – in the 26.6 units | 2,660,000 | \$ 0.10 |
| Issued – to Placement Agent | 725,300 | \$ 0.10 |
| Balance – December 31, 2009 | 3,385,300 | \$ 0.10 |
| Balance – December 31, 2010 | 3,385,300 | \$ 0.10 |
| Issued – for public relations | 400,000 | \$ 0.50 |
| Balance – December 31, 2011 | 3,785,300 | \$ 0.14 |
| Balance – December 31, 2012 | 3,785,300 | \$ 0.14 |
| Balance – December 31, 2013 | 3,785,300 | \$ 0.14 |
| Balance – December 31, 2014 | 3,785,300 | \$ 0.14 |
| Balance – December 31, 2015 | 3,785,300 | \$ 0.14 |

Stock Options

In May 2014, the Company granted 2,450,000 shares of common stock under the 2013 Incentive Stock Option Plan. Under the 2013 Plan, the Company may grant options to purchase up to 5,500,000 shares of common stock to be granted to Company employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors. The vesting provisions, exercise price and expiration dates will be established by the Board of Directors (the "Board") of the Company at the date of grant, but incentive stock options may be subject to earlier termination, as provided in the 2013 Plan. As of December 31, 2015, there were 2,335,709 shares available for future grant.

The fair value of each option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the *Black-Scholes* option-pricing model.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 3 - Stockholders' Deficit (continued)Stock Options (continued)

Expected volatility was calculated based upon the company's observed median volatility. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based upon the United States Treasury Bond yield curve in effect at the time of grant for instruments with a similar expected life.

The Company recognized compensation cost related to stock-based compensation in the amount of \$31,144, for the year ended December 31, 2015. The Company has not recognized any tax benefits or deductions related to the effects of employee stock-based compensation.

In addition, as of December 31, 2015, approximately \$10,382 was related to non-vested options which will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 3.42 years.

No options were exercised under all share-based compensation arrangements for the period ending December 31, 2015.

The following is a summary of stock option activity under the Company's stock option plan:

| | Number of Options/Shares | Range of Exercise Prices | Weighted- Average Exercise Price |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Outstanding as of December 31, 2014 | 2,450,000 | \$ 0.05 | \$ 0.05 |
| Options granted | - | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Options exercised | - | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Options forfeited/expired/cancelled | - | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Outstanding as of December 31, 2015 | <u>2,450,000</u> | <u>\$ 0.05</u> | <u>\$ 0.05</u> |
| Exercisable as of December 31, 2015 | <u>2,082,500</u> | <u>\$ 0.05</u> | <u>\$ 0.05</u> |
| Exercisable as of December 31, 2014 | <u>980,000</u> | <u>\$ 0.05</u> | <u>\$ 0.05</u> |

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 3 - Stockholders' Deficit (continued)Stock Options (continued)

Information about stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2015 is as follows:

| Exercise Price | Number of Options Outstanding | Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years) | Number of Options Exercisable |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| \$ 0.05 | 2,450,000 | 3.42 | 2,082,500 |
| | 2,450,000 | 3.42 | 2,082,500 |

Note 4 - Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

| | December 31, 2015 | December 31, 2014 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Office equipment and computers | \$ 6,106 | \$ 6,106 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 2,182 | 2,182 |
| | 8,288 | 8,288 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (7,977) | (7,665) |
| | <u>\$ 311</u> | <u>\$ 623</u> |

The Company incurred \$312 and \$312, respectively, in depreciation expense for the periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Note 5 - License Agreement with Related Party

The Company has entered into a 10-year, renewable, exclusive license with Magnolia Optical Technologies, Inc. ("Magnolia Optical") on April 30, 2008 for the exclusive rights of the technology related to the application of Optical's solar cell technology. Magnolia Optical shares common ownership with the Company.

The Company is amortizing the license fee of \$356,500 over the 120 month term of the Agreement. Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was \$273,317 and \$237,667, respectively. Amortization expense for each of the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$35,650, respectively. The Company's management has determined that the fair value of the license exceeds the book value and thus no further impairment or amortization is necessary as of December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 6 – Original Issue Discount Senior Secured Convertible Promissory Note

Original Notes

Following the closing of the Reverse Merger in December 2009, the Company issued 26.6 units in the 2009 Private Placement consisting of an aggregate of \$2,660,000 of 2009 Notes and 2009 Warrants exercisable into an aggregate of 2,660,000 shares of common stock exercisable at \$1.25 per share, for \$50,000 per unit for aggregate proceeds to the Company of \$990,000. In addition, placement agent warrants to purchase an aggregate of 725,300 shares of common stock exercisable at \$1.05 per share were issued. The 2009 Notes are secured by a first-priority security interest in the assets of the Company. Holders of the 2009 Notes and warrants issued in the 2009 Private Placement also have the right to “piggyback” registration of the shares underlying the 2009 Notes and warrants.

Prior to the amendment and restatement of the 2009 Notes, the 2009 Notes were originally due December 31, 2011 and convertible at the option of the holder, into shares of the Company’s common stock at an initial conversion rate of \$1.00 per share.

Amended Notes

On December 29, 2011, the Company entered into amendment agreements with holders of the 2009 Notes and 2009 Warrants. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment agreements, (i) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$260,000 were converted into an aggregate of 1,040,000 shares of common stock of the Company at an adjusted conversion price of \$0.25 per share, (ii) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000 were amended to extend the maturity dates from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2012 and 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of the remaining \$400,000 were amended to extend the maturity date from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2013, (iii) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000 were amended to adjust the conversion price of such notes from \$1.00 per share to \$0.25 per share, (iv) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$400,000 were amended to provide that such notes shall, from January 1, 2012 onwards, bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum payable on a quarterly basis, upon conversion and at maturity and that such interest may, at the option of the Company, be paid in cash or in shares of common stock of the Company at the interest conversion rate of 90% of the volume weighted average price of the common stock of the Company during the 20 trading days prior to the interest payment date, (v) an aggregate of 1,300,000 shares of common stock of the Company were issued to certain holders of the 2009 Notes, and (vi) the exercise price of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,385,000 shares of common stock was adjusted from \$1.25 per share to \$0.50 per share.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 6 – Original Issue Discount Senior Secured Convertible Promissory Note (continued)

Amended Notes (continued)

On December 21, 2012 and on June 27, 2013 the 2009 Notes as described in the preceding paragraph were amended. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment agreements, (i) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000 were amended to extend the maturity dates from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013, (ii) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000 were amended to provide that such notes shall, from January 1, 2013 onwards, bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum payable on a quarterly basis, upon conversion and at maturity and that such interest may, at the option of the Company, be paid in cash or in shares of common stock of the Company at the interest conversion rate of 90% of the volume weighted average price of the common stock of the Company during the 20 trading days prior to the interest payment date, and (iii) the exercise price of the warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,385,300 shares of common stock was adjusted from \$0.50 per share to \$0.25 per share. Upon amendment of the notes, interest was calculated on the entire \$2,400,000 of promissory notes at a rate of 10% per year. Interest expense was accrued in the amount of \$60,000 per quarter and shares are issued in lieu of cash payments.

On December 29 and 31, 2013 the 2009 Notes as described in the preceding paragraph were amended. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment agreements, (i) 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,400,000 were amended to extend the maturity dates from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2014, (ii) the exercise price of the warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,385,300 shares of common stock was adjusted from \$0.25 per share to \$0.10 per share. Additionally, the Company also agreed to extend the expiration date of the warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,660,000 shares of common stock from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2016.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company issued 18,794,940 shares of its common stock in lieu of interest payments in the aggregate of \$700,000 relating to the 2009 Notes in the aggregate principal of \$2,400,000.

As of December 31, 2015, the entire \$2,400,000 balance of the amended 2009 Notes remains outstanding. In the transaction, the Company recognized a discount of \$1,670,000 which was amortized over the original life of the 2009 Notes. The discount represented the original issue discount. In addition, the Company determined that the value of the warrants in the transaction of \$412,830 as a discount to the 2009 Notes. This discount was being amortized as well over the original life of the 2009 Notes.

The 2009 Notes mature on June 30, 2016 (these notes were extended on January 29, 2016 and will convert to equity if the merger is completed - see Note 11).

As of December 31, 2015, \$2,400,000 of the 2009 Notes are classified as a current liability and the amounts have not been repaid as of the issuance of these financial statements. The modifications made to the debt instruments did not constitute a material modification under ASC 470-50.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 7 – Provision for Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are determined using the liability method for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and income tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are measured based on the tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are included in the Company's tax return. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on anticipated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

As of December 31, 2015, there is no provision for income taxes, current or deferred.

| | December 31, 2015 |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Net operating losses | \$ 1,371,196 |
| Valuation allowance | (1,371,196) |
| | <u>\$ -</u> |

At December 31, 2015, the Company had a net operating loss carry forward in the amount of approximately \$4,000,000 available to offset future taxable income through 2035. The Company established valuation allowances equal to the full amount of the deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty of the utilization of the operating losses in future periods.

A reconciliation of the Company's effective tax rate as a percentage of income before taxes and federal statutory rate for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 is summarized below.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal statutory rate | (34.0)% |
| State income taxes, net of federal | 0.0 |
| Valuation allowance | 34.0 |
| | <u>0.0%</u> |

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 8 – Commitments and Contingencies

Office Lease

The Company leases office facilities located in Woburn, MA under a lease agreement that expires December 30, 2016. The Company leased additional office facilities at a second location in Albany, NY under a lease agreement that was canceled effective October 31, 2015. Rent expense for the Company's facilities for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 totaled \$15,009 and \$18,143, respectively.

The future minimum lease payments due under the above mentioned non-cancelable lease agreement is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Year ending December 31, | |
| 2016 | \$ 4,212 |
| | <u>\$ 4,212</u> |

Contract Related Fees

As part of the contract to develop its products, the Company has agreed to pay the contractor 1.5% of future New York state manufactured sales, and 5% of future non-New York state manufactured sales until the entire funds paid by the contractor have been repaid, or 15 years, whichever comes first. As of December 31, 2015, the Company has \$1,251,885 of contract related expenses, all of which will be owed to the contractor, contingent upon the sale of the Company's product. No liability is accrued since no sales have occurred.

Note 9 - Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash in one bank deposit account, which at times may exceed the federally insured limits of \$250,000 that exist through December 31, 2015. At December 31, 2015, the Company did not have any uninsured deposits.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 9 - Concentration of Credit Risk (continued)

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivable. The Company extends credit based on the customers' financial conditions. The Company does not require collateral or other security to support customer receivables. Credit losses, when realized, have been within the range of management's expectations. To further reduce credit risk associated with accounts receivable, the Company performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers.

| | <u>December 31,</u> <u>2015</u> | <u>December 31,</u> <u>2014</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Concentrations in accounts receivable: | | |
| Customer A | 100% | * |
| Customer B | * | 60% |
| Customer C | * | 40% |
| | | |
| | <u>December 31,</u> <u>2015</u> | <u>December 31,</u> <u>2014</u> |
| Concentrations in net revenue: | | |
| Customer A | 93% | 90% |

* Customer did not exceed 10% for the respective year.

Note 10 - Fair Value Measurements

The Company adopted certain provisions of ASC Topic 820. ASC 820 defines fair value, provides a consistent framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles and expands fair value financial statement disclosure requirements. ASC 820's valuation techniques are based on observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect readily obtainable data from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our market assumptions. ASC 820 classifies these inputs into the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company's Level 1 assets consist of cash and cash equivalents.
- Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 10 - Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

December 31, 2015

| | <u>Level 1</u> | <u>Level 2</u> | <u>Level 3</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Cash | \$ 45,870 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 45,870 |
| Total assets | \$ 45,870 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 45,870 |
| Original Issue Discount Senior Secured Convertible Promissory Notes | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,400,000 | \$ 2,400,000 |
| Total liabilities | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,400,000 | \$ 2,400,000 |

December 31, 2014

| | <u>Level 1</u> | <u>Level 2</u> | <u>Level 3</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Cash | \$ 25,127 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 25,127 |
| Total assets | \$ 25,127 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 25,127 |
| Original Issue Discount Senior Secured Convertible Promissory Notes | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,400,000 | \$ 2,400,000 |
| Total liabilities | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,400,000 | \$ 2,400,000 |

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 10 - Fair Value Measurements (continued)

| | Original Issue Discount Senior Secured Convertible Promissory Notes |
|--|--|
| Balance, January 1, 2014 | \$ 2,400,000 |
| Realized gains (losses) | - |
| Unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at the reporting date | - |
| Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net | - |
| Discount on notes | - |
| Amortization of discount on notes | - |
| Conversion of notes to common stock | - |
| Balance, December 31, 2014 | <u>\$ 2,400,000</u> |
| Realized gains (losses) | - |
| Unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at the reporting date | - |
| Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net | - |
| Discount on notes | - |
| Amortization of discount on notes | - |
| Balance, December 31, 2015 | <u>\$ 2,400,000</u> |

MAGNOLIA SOLAR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

Note 11 – Subsequent Events

On January 19, 2016, the Company issued 1,570,681 shares of common stock for payment in lieu of cash of interest equal to \$60,000.

On January 29, 2016, the Company entered into a Merger Agreement with Ecoark providing, among other things, for the acquisition of Ecoark by the Company in a share for share exchange pursuant to which it is contemplated that at the closing Ecoark shareholders will own approximately 95% of the outstanding share of the Company. The Company filed a 14A and is awaiting approval from the SEC on certain proposals to amend the Articles of Incorporation to increase of the authorized shares of common stock to 100,000,000 shares, to effect the creation of 5,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock, to approve a reverse stock split of the common stock 1 for 250, and to change the name of the corporation to Ecoark Holdings Inc. Upon approval by the SEC, it is anticipated that the merger will be completed in March 2016.

On January 29, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with holders of the Notes Payable as mentioned in Note 6 to extend the term of the note to June 30, 2016. The notes will convert to equity if the merger is completed.

Management has evaluated subsequent events for the disclosure and/or recognition in the financial statements through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, which date is February 26, 2016.

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

Magnolia Solar Corporation has the following subsidiary:

| Subsidiary Name | Jurisdiction of Incorporation | Percentage of Ownership |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Magnolia Solar, Inc. | Delaware | 100% |
| Magnolia Solar Acquisition Corporation | Delaware | 100% |

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 of Magnolia Solar Corporation of our report dated February 26, 2016, relating to the consolidated financial statements which appear in the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

/s/ KBL, LLP

York, NY
February 26, 2016

CERTIFICATION

I, Ashok K. Sood, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Magnolia Solar Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15 (f) and 15 (d)-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:

a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;

b) designed such internal control over financing reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect the registrant's internal control over the financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting that are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: February 26, 2016

/s/ Dr. Ashok K. Sood

Dr. Ashok K. Sood

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION

I, Yash R. Puri, certify that:

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

Date: February 26, 2016

/s/ Dr. Yash R. Puri

Dr. Yash R. Puri
Executive Vice-President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Certification
Pursuant To Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002
(Subsections (A) And (B) Of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code)

Pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of section 1350, chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code), each of the undersigned officers of Magnolia Solar Corporation, (the "Company"), does hereby certify, to such officer's knowledge, that:

The Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 (the "Form 10-K") of the Company fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 26, 2016

/s/ Ashok Sood

Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: February 26, 2016

/s/ Yash Puri

Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)