<DOCUMENT>
<TYPE>10KSB
<SEQUENCE>1
<FILENAME>cyber_10k-123102.txt
<TEXT>
<PAGE>

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

FORM 10-KSB

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission file number: 000-32249

CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.
(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Florida	98-0222013
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employee Identification No.)

8260 Ryan Road, Richmond, BC, V7A 2E5
(Address of principal executive offices)

(604) 277-2816
(Issuer's telephone number)

Securities Registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and 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 [X] No [ ]

Check if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. [X]

State issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year. $0

Aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of December 31, 2002. $0

Number of outstanding shares of the registrant's par value $0.001 common stock, as of December 31, 2002. 2,199,000

<PAGE>

CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.
FORM 10-KSB
INDEX

<PAGE>

Part I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

When used in this Form 10-KSB, the words "expects," "anticipates," "estimates" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including those set forth below under "Risks and Uncertainties," that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date hereof. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in the Company's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based. This discussion should be read together with the financial statements and other financial information included in this Form 10-KSB.

General

Cyber Public Relations, Inc. (hereinafter "The Company"), a development stage company, was incorporated on June 29, 1998 under the laws of the State of Florida. Its Articles of Incorporation provided for authorized capital of one hundred and ten million (110,000,000) shares of which one hundred million (100,000,000) are $0.001 par value Common Stock and ten million (10,000,000) are $0.001 par value preferred stock.

The Company was formed for the purpose of providing internet electronic commerce ("E-commerce") consulting services to small and medium size businesses. The Company is currently doing business on the Internet under the name Galaxyblue Jewelry (www.galaxyblue.com).

There have been no bankruptcy, receiverships, or similar proceedings by or against the Company. There has been no material reclassification, merger, consolidation, or purchase or sale of any significant asset(s).

The Company's principal executive offices are located at: 8260 Ryan Road, Richmond, BC, V7A 2E5.

Business Development

Though in its developmental stage, the Company has refined a business model that will provide complete E-commerce solutions to small and medium sized businesses. The Company has divided its operations into two divisions:

1. Product Development (in-house and via acquisitions)
2. Consulting and Hosting Services

Product Development Division

The Company is currently doing business over the Internet as Galaxyblue Jewelry (www.galaxyblue.com), and intends to acquire and develop additional complementary and other products to sell online.

Galaxyblue is the Company's first product development project. It is a small business enterprise selling hand made jewelry (rings, bracelets, hair clips, necklaces, etc.) over the Internet. Galaxyblue's catalogue includes over 75 products and is available to the public both online and via regular mail. The Company has developed an online cartoon character spokesperson and an interactive website that it intends to evolve into an electronic magazine.

By taking small businesses such as Galaxyblue and applying E-commerce applications to its business strategy, the Company has created both a marketing tool for its Consulting Division, and a source of revenue for the Company.

The Company intends to continue to acquire and develop small businesses like Galaxyblue to add to its product development portfolio. The Company believes the revenues it will be able to generate from the Product Development Division will help sustain the Company while it identifies its target markets and prepares financing for the launch of its Consulting Division.

Consulting and Hosting Services Division

The Company plans to provide a combination of consulting and related services to small and medium size businesses enabling them to effectively engage in E-commerce. The Company will design websites and implement electronic commerce applications for their customers' Internet websites, with the primary focus being online shopping and business-to-business trade via the Internet.

The Company's consulting services are expected to include:

- o Complete design, construction, and/or enhancement of virtual web pages.
- o Virtual web page hosting for each of the businesses.
- o Combination of virtual web page construction and hosting operations that create an effective electronic commerce platform.
- o Continue the business relationship with each client by providing updates, edits, refitting, and promoting product lines, as well as continued expanding services as the clients' business grows, or changes in E-commerce occur.

As different industries and businesses may require different levels of assistance, the Company plans to maintain its focus on customer service with each client on an individual basis. In providing its host of E-commerce services to small and medium size businesses, the Company will specifically focus on the clients' industry requirements and take into account Internet law/regulations, privacy and general security on the Internet, secure transactions, and digital authentication, as well as Internet marketing concepts and strategies.

<PAGE>

The Company has based its business model on the belief that E-commerce, via the Internet, has reached a stage at which both suppliers and buyers are equipped to execute transactions on-line, on a consistent basis, with the volume necessary to conduct a viable business environment. In addition, the market has produced hardware and application software that now allows users to conduct E-commerce transactions with relative ease while importantly maintaining effective measures of security. The Company believes consumers have been adequately educated to navigate the World-Wide-Web (Internet) and now, in general, feel comfortable shopping on-line for a wide variety of goods and services. These developments have opened the door for businesses, including this Company, to begin plying their trade via the Internet.

Marketing Strategy

The Company plans to use ad banners, links, and other internet advertising strategies, in addition to traditional magazine and direct mail advertising, to drive customers to their Galaxyblue website and to create brand recognition. Cyber Public Relations intends to create a web ring, connecting all the sites in the Company's product development portfolio, thereby increasing the potential customer base of each individual website. The success of the Company's web ring will be used as a model to assist in marketing the Company's consulting services.

The Company has developed a three-phase plan for marketing fully functional E-commerce consulting services once this division is ready to be launched. The service will be targeted to small to medium size companies looking to sell their products and/or services over the Internet. In its first phase of marketing, the Company will focus on defined markets within the Northwestern United States and Southwestern Canada. The Company believes that by staying in defined areas, while in the first phase of marketing, it will increase the potential to build up a loyal clientele. In addition, it will allow the Company to create a strong reputation by providing personal and accessible service to each business, thereby further promoting the Company's success. The Company will be able to better gauge advertising success by initially operating within these defined areas. The second phase of marketing will likely include advertising and promotion to expand throughout the Northwestern United States and Southwestern Canada region. If, and when, it becomes successful with its second phase of marketing, the Company may initiate the third phase of marketing sales that will look to expand its presence across North America, Canada, and even possibly into international sales.

The specific sales targets of the Company's marketing campaign will include small to medium size businesses within the following sectors; retail goods and services, light industry (for order placements and confirmations), industry support services (i.e. travel insurance, real estate tracking, trade services) as well as Internet advertisement providers. The Company believes targeting this market will be beneficial since the majority of the potential client base (small to medium size companies) have already identified the need for E-commerce solutions, but for a variety of reasons have not set up their company on the Internet, or have only at most set up a web-page, but have little else. Throughout its marketing campaign, the Company will focus on potential clients that have an understanding or are willing to learn more about the potential the Internet can provide. Marketing the cost of providing an E-commerce solution to potential clients, within the targeted market, will be accomplished by examining earnings potential with fully functional E-commerce operations as provided by the Company and the investment required by the client to render the services.

<PAGE>

Competition

Competition directly impacting the Company's business model may include, but not be limited to, companies already established as computer consulting firms, Internet service providers, web designers and hosting companies, as well as independent software consultants and engineers. Some of the largest competitors in the industry include the likes of Amazon.com, Broadvision, Inc., Sterling Commerce, Harbinger Corp., Microsoft, Peoplesoft, and USWeb Corp. These are only a few of the companies involved in E-commerce operations, and the Company recognizes several others that are already established, or are strategically positioning themselves to enter the marketplace of E-commerce. With this knowledge, the Company has directed its business model to effectively market their services to small to medium size businesses, thereby positioning the Company just below the larger competitors in the marketplace. The Company believes the strategic advantage this provides is the ability to promote the Company's business model, while providing flexibility and personal service no matter what the client's industry sector or business may be.

Raw Materials

As Galaxyblue Jewelry, the Company relies on a number of different jewelry findings suppliers to deliver component parts in a timely fashion. The Company has not, in the past, had any problems with supply or deliverability of materials. However, should one or more suppliers be unable to ship component parts, the Company believes it would be able to compensate with alternative suppliers without detriment to the normal business operations of Galaxyblue Jewelry.

The Company does not rely on any one or more raw materials or raw material suppliers for its other divisions.

Customers

As Galaxyblue Jewelry, the Company has relied primarily on one customer, Hills of Kerrisdale, for the majority of its sales. The Company hopes to diversify it's customer base by increasing online sales, thereby decreasing the Company's dependence on its current major customer.

In the Company's other area of business, e-commerce solutions consulting services, the Company currently does not rely on one or a few customers to continue business nor does the Company believe such a dependency shall evolve in the future.

Patents

The Company has no patents, nor is it in the process of trying to obtain any patents at this time.

<PAGE>

Government Regulations

The Company is not currently subject to direct federal, state, or local regulation in the United States other than regulations applicable to businesses generally or directly applicable to electronic commerce. However, because the Internet is becoming increasingly popular, it is possible that a number of laws and regulations may be adopted in the United States with respect to the Internet. These laws may cover issues such as user privacy, freedom of expression, pricing, content and quality of products and services, taxation, advertising, intellectual property rights, and information security. Furthermore, the growth of electronic commerce may prompt calls for more stringent consumer protection laws. Several states have proposed legislation to limit the use of personal user information gathered online or require online services to establish privacy policies. The Federal Trade Commission has indicated that it may propose legislation on this issue to Congress in the near future and has initiated action against at least one online service regarding the manner in which personal information was collected from users and provided to third parties. The adoption of such a consumer protection law could create uncertainty in Internet usage and reduce the demand for all products and services. The Company does not provide customer information to third parties and, therefore, does not anticipate any current or proposed legislation relating to online privacy to directly affect its activities to a material extent.

The Company is not certain how its business may be affected by the application of existing laws governing issues such as property ownership, copyrights, encryption, and other intellectual property issues, taxation, libel, obscenity, and export or import matters. The vast majority of those laws were adopted prior to the advent of the Internet. As a result, they do not contemplate or address the unique issues of the Internet and related technologies. Changes in laws intended to address such issues could possibly create uncertainty in the Internet marketplace. That uncertainty could reduce demand for the Company's products or services or increase the cost of doing business as a result of litigation costs or increased service delivery costs.

Employees

Currently, the Company has no employees other than the principals. However, additional staff will be added, as the success of the business demands it.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company is currently operating out of premises owned by the President's father at 8260 Ryan Road, Richmond, B.C., V7A 2E5. The space is being used by the Company free of charge. The Company believes these facilities will be adequate for its current requirements.

The Company's future plans will likely require additional space as its business plan progresses. If, and when, this should occur, the Company will look into expansion via "satellite" offices into target markets that will be able to financially support the additional office space and manpower required.

As of December 31, 2002, The Registrant had the following tangible assets. (The amount is quoted in US Dollars)

<PAGE>

(a) Real Estate None

(b) Computer and Office Equipment $0

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not, and does not anticipate being a party to any legal proceedings in the foreseeable future.

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

No matters were submitted during the fiscal year covered by this report to a vote of security holders of the Company, through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

Part II

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

(a) The Company's Common Shares are not currently quoted. The Company is not aware of any established trading market for its Common Stock nor is there any record of any reported trades in the public market in recent years. The Company's Common Stock has never traded in a public market.

If and when the Company's Common Stock is traded, most likely the shares will be subject to the provisions of Section 15(g) and Rule 15g-9 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), commonly referred to as the "penny stock" rule. Section 15(g) sets forth certain requirements for transactions in penny stocks and Rule 15g-9(d)(1) incorporates the definition of penny stock as that used in Rule 3a51-1 of the Exchange Act. The Commission generally defines penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Rule 3a51-1 provides that any equity security is considered to be a penny stock unless that security is: registered and traded on a national securities exchange meeting specified criteria set by the Commission; authorized for quotation on the NASDAQ Stock Market; issued by a registered investment company; excluded from the definition on the basis of price (at least $5.00 per share) or the issuer's net tangible assets; or exempted from the definition by the Commission. If the Company's shares are deemed to be a penny stock, trading in the shares will be subject to additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors, generally persons with assets in excess of $1,000,000 or annual income exceeding $200,000, or $300,000 together with their spouse. For transactions covered by these rules, broker-dealers must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of such securities and must have received the purchaser's written consent to the

<PAGE>

transaction prior to the purchase. Additionally, for any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require the delivery, prior to the first transaction, of a risk disclosure document relating to the penny stock market. A broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, and current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stocks held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. Consequently, these rules may restrict the ability of broker dealers to trade and/or maintain a market in the Company's Common Stock and may affect the ability of shareholders to sell their shares.

(b) As of December 31, 2002, the Company had approximately 27 shareholders of record of the common stock.

(c) No dividends on outstanding common stock have been paid within the last two fiscal years, and interim periods. The Company does not anticipate or intend upon paying dividends for the foreseeable future.

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

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. There are several important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical results and percentages and results anticipated by the forward-looking statements. The Company has sought to identify the most significant risks to its business, but cannot predict whether or to what extent any of such risks may be realized nor can there be any assurance that the Company has identified all possible risks that might arise. Investors should carefully consider all of such risks before making an investment decision with respect to the Company's stock. In particular, investors should refer to the section entitled, "Factors that May Affect Future Results and Market Price of Stock".

The Company had an increase in cash used by operating activities of $14,978, from $7,713 at the year ended December 31, 2001, to $22,691 at the current fiscal year end. The Company also had an increase in cash provided by financing activities (note payable) of $27,187, from $7,834 at the year ended December 31, 2001, to $35,000 at the current fiscal year end.

The Company had a net loss of $34,774 at the 2002 year end as compared to a net loss of $7,813 at the 2001 year end. The increase in loss is due to an increase in general and administrative expenses as the Company continues minimum operations until additional financing can be achieved and full sales and marketing operations can be launched.

At the fiscal year end the Company had $12,565 in current assets and current liabilities of $18,755.

<PAGE>

Plan of Operation

During the next twelve months, the Company's plans include the following:

1. Testing the Company's business model by applying and implementing e-commerce solutions and marketing strategies to Galaxyblue Jewelry.

2. Develop and refine its services and identify markets for these services.

3. Research and acquire complementary online and e-commerce related businesses

Results of Operations

The Company completed the design of a website, www.galaxyblue.com, as the first step towards testing its E-commerce business model.

Galaxyblue Jewelry consists of necklaces, hairclips, bracelets and rings made by hand from nickel plated brass findings adorned with genuine Swarovski Austrian crystals. The products are targeted towards females age 16 to 35, with individual pieces ranging in price from $20 to $200. The Jewelry business was started in 1998 and since that time has earned modest revenues from sales, but has yet to make a profit. The Company designed and implemented a fully functional, interactive website of Galaxyblue's jewelry products. The Company has also designed and developed Shred Betty, Galaxyblue's virtual spokesperson whom the Company plans to use to create brand recognition.

The Company believes small businesses like Galaxyblue Jewelry will be their target market once consulting operations are launched. It is the Company's strategy in the next twelve months to make galaxyblue.com a successful E-commerce website that can be shown to potential clients as an example of the E-commerce solutions the Company will be able to provide. The Company also plans to seek out, acquire and develop websites for complementary products that it can add to its Product Development/Marketing portfolio.

In addition to providing a marketing tool for the Company as it seeks to identify markets and clients, the Company believes Galaxyblue Jewelry will provide a modest source of revenue.

Future Operations

In the next twelve months, the Company plans to add to its product development portfolio by seeking out small businesses with products complementary to Galaxyblue's product offerings to acquire; and to develop such small business ideas and products in house. The Company plans to create a web ring of complementary, interconnected, fully functional e-commerce websites; building brand recognition and a proven reputation.

The Company also plans to continue its market research into identifying the target markets and a potential clientele for its Consulting Services Division. A full launch of this division will depend upon the success of the Company's product development division. The Company plans to use the success of this division as a key part of a marketing strategy to launch the Company's Consulting Services.

<PAGE>

Because the Company remains essentially a start-up development company with limited capital resources, it may be necessary for the President to either advance funds to the Company, or to accrue expenses until such time as an additional financing can be made. Management intends to hold expenses to a minimum and to obtain services on a contingency basis when possible until the Company's product development and marketing reaches a point when additional financing will be possible. Further, the Company's President and sole Director will defer any cash compensation until such time as the Company begins to earn revenues from operations. The Company does anticipate immediate, although modest revenues from operations from its Galaxyblue website.

It is clear to the Company that present funding is not sufficient for the full launch of its consulting services operations, and that it must interest investors in one or more secondary capital formation programs before it can launch this area of its business strategy.

Management is now engaged in evaluating the feasibility of further limited offerings or private placements, whether to develop a program for investors involving royalties or profit participation in actual product sales, with investments tied to specific products, or whether to attempt to register securities for sale, pursuant to Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933. It is the conclusion of management that significant additional capital formation is necessary to fully launch operations successfully.

The Company does not intend to use any employees, with the possible exception of part-time clerical assistance on an as-needed basis, until the Company begins to earn revenues from operations. Outside advisors or consultants will be used only if they can be obtained for a minimal cost or on a deferred payment basis. Management is confident that it will be able to operate in this manner as it continues to develop its business during the next twelve months.

Cash requirements and need for additional funds

The Company anticipates no substantial cash requirements for the next twelve months. It is the opinion of management that $100,000 would be required to launch operations in the next twelve months, although this is highly dependent on the success of the Company's initial product development and acquisition strategies.

The Company believes it can sustain operations for the next twelve months, including compliance with all reporting requirements by maintaining its self sufficiency, and by relying on the President to advance funds to the Company until revenues that can sustain operations can be achieved. The Company does not believe substantial funds will be required until it is ready to launch the operation of its Internet Consulting marketing strategy. Required management, legal and professional services for the next twelve months are believed capable of being secured for deferred payment or payment in new investment shares of common stock. The exception to the previous statement is that the Company's Auditor cannot lawfully or properly be compensated otherwise than by payment for services in cash as billed by such independent auditor. This cash requirement is foreseen to be not less than $4,000.00 nor more than $10,000.00 during the next

<PAGE>

twelve months. This minimal funding will be obtained by borrowing, possibly with a guarantee from its officers, directors or principal shareholder. There is no assurance possible that even these minimal requirements for cash can be met. The failure to maintain current auditing of the corporate affairs would result in the failure to meet the Company's intention to file periodic reports, voluntarily or otherwise, at the close of its next fiscal year. The expenses of its audit, legal and professional requirements, may be advanced by management. No significant cash or funds are required for Management to evaluate possible transactions. No such activity is expected for at least the next six months.

While the Company has disclosed the results of such a contingency, it does not anticipate any such contingency upon which the Company would voluntarily cease filing reports with the SEC, even though it might cease to be required to do so under current rules. It is in the Company's compelling interest to be a reporting company and to report its affairs quarterly, annually and currently, as the case may be, generally to provide accessible public information to interested parties, and also specifically to maintain its qualification for the OTCBB, if and when the Registrant's intended application for submission is effective. Capital formation programs cannot be approached responsibly without maintenance of the Company's reporting status.

Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS FOR THE PAST TWO FISCAL YEARS: The Company was incorporated on June 28, 1998 and has yet to launch operations. Activity during the past year has been confined to testing the viability of the Company's business model and the identification of markets and development of products.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: The Company is unable to predict when it may launch intended operations, or failing to do so, when and if it may elect to participate in a business acquisition opportunity. The reason for this uncertainty arises from its limited resources, and competitive disadvantage to other public or semi-public issuers, and new uncertainties about compliance with NASD requirements for trading on the OTCBB. Notwithstanding the conditions, the Company expects to develop a capital formation strategy and launch operations during the next twelve to eighteen months, if the Company can effect quotation of its common stock on the OTCBB.

REVERSE ACQUISITION CANDIDATE: The Company is not currently searching for a profitable business opportunity. This contingency is disclosed for the possibility that the Company's intended business might fail. The Company is not presently a reverse acquisition candidate. Should the Company's business fail, management does not believe the Company would be able to effectively, under current laws and regulations, attract capital, and would be required to seek such an acquisition to achieve profitability for shareholders.

AUDITORS' OPINION EXPRESSES DOUBT ABOUT THE COMPANY'S ABILITY TO CONTINUE AS A "GOING CONCERN" :The independent auditors report on the Company's December 31, 2002 financial statements included in this Form states that the Company's recurring losses raise substantial doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

<PAGE>

Factors That May Affect Future Results and Market Price of Stock.

The business of the Company involves a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from results projected in any forward-looking statement, or statements, made in this report. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not necessarily limited to the risks set forth below. The Company's securities are speculative and investment in the Company's securities involves a high degree of risk and the possibility that the investor will suffer the loss of the entire amount invested.

NO OPERATING HISTORY; POTENTIAL OF INCREASED EXPENSES.

The Company was organized in 1998, and has no operating history upon which an evaluation of its business and prospects can be based.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be profitable on a quarterly or annual basis. In addition, as the Company expands its business network and marketing operations it will likely need to increase its operating expenses, broaden its customer support capabilities, and increase its administrative resources.

POSSIBLE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING.

It is possible that revenues from the Company's operations may not be sufficient to finance its initial operating cost to reach breakeven. If this were to occur, the Company would need to raise or find additional capital. While the Company expects to be able to meet its financial obligations for approximately the next twelve months, there is no assurance that, after such period, the Company will be operating profitably. If they are not, there can be no assurance that any required capital will be obtained on terms favorable to the Company. Failure to obtain adequate additional capital on favorable terms could result in significant delays in the expansion of new services and market share and could even result in the substantial curtailment of existing operations and services to clients.

UNPREDICTABILITY OF FUTURE REVENUES; POTENTIAL FLUCTUATIONS IN QUARTERLY RESULTS.

As a result of the Company's lack of operating history and the emerging nature of the market in which it competes, the Company is unable to forecast its revenues accurately. The Company's current and future expense levels are based largely on its investment/operating plans and estimates of future revenue and are to a large extent based on the Company's own estimates. Sales and operating results generally depend on the volume of, timing of, and ability to obtain customers, orders for services received, and revenues therefrom generated. These are, by their nature, difficult at best to forecast.

The Company may be unable to adjust spending in a timely manner to compensate for any unexpected revenue shortfall or delay. Accordingly, any significant shortfall or delay in revenue in relation to the Company's planned expenditures would have an immediate adverse affect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations. Further, in response to changes in the competitive environment, the Company may from time to time make certain pricing, service, or marketing decisions that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

13

<PAGE>

DEVELOPING MARKET; ACCEPTANCE OF THE INTERNET AS A MEDIUM FOR COMMERCE JUST NOW BEING PROVEN.

The Company's long-term viability is substantially dependent upon the continued widespread acceptance and use of the Internet as a medium for business commerce, in terms of the sales of both products and services to businesses and individuals. The use of the Internet as a means of business sales and commerce has only recently reached a point where many companies are making reasonable profits from their endeavors therein, and there can be no assurance that this trend will continue.

The Internet has experienced, and is expected to continue to experience, significant growth in the number of users and amount of traffic. There can be no assurance that the Internet infrastructure will continue to be able to support the demands placed on it by this continued growth. In addition, delays in the development or adoption of new standards and protocols to handle increased levels of Internet activity or increased governmental regulation could slow or stop the growth of the Internet as a viable medium for business commerce. Moreover, critical issues concerning the commercial use of the Internet (including security, reliability, accessibility and quality of service) remain unresolved and may adversely affect the growth of Internet use or the attractiveness of its use for business commerce.

The failure of the necessary infrastructure to further develop in a timely manner, or the failure of the Internet to continue to develop rapidly as a valid medium for business would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

UNPROVEN ACCEPTANCE OF THE COMPANY'S SERVICES AND/OR PRODUCTS.

The Company is still in its development stage. As a result, it does not know with any certainty whether its services and/or products will be accepted within the business marketplace. If the Company's services and/or products prove to be unsuccessful within the marketplace, or if the Company fails to attain market acceptance, it could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

DEPENDENCE ON KEY PERSONNEL.

The Company's performance and operating results are substantially dependent on the continued service and performance of its officer and directors. The Company intends to hire additional technical, sales, and other personnel as they move forward with their business model. Competition for such personnel is intense, and there can be no assurance that the Company can retain its key technical employees, or that it will be able to attract or retain highly qualified technical and managerial personnel in the future. The loss of the services of any of the Company's key employees or the inability to attract and retain the necessary technical, sales, and other personnel could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's business, financial condition, operating results, and cash flows. The Company does not currently maintain "key man" insurance for any of its key employees.

14

<PAGE>

LIABILITY FOR INFORMATION DISPLAYED ON THE COMPANY'S INTERNET WEB SITES.

The Company may be subjected to claims for defamation, negligence, copyright, or trademark infringement and various other claims relating to the nature and content of materials it publishes on its Internet Web site, or those set up for its clients. These types of claims have been brought, sometimes successfully, against online businesses in the past. The Company could also face claims based on the content that is accessible from its own, or its clients', Internet Web sites through links to other Web SITES.

DEPENDENCE ON CONTINUED GROWTH IN USE OF THE INTERNET.

The success of the Company's business depends, in part, on continued acceptance and growth in the use of the Internet for business commerce and would suffer if Internet usage does not continue to grow. Internet usage may be inhibited for a number of reasons, such as:

- Inadequate network infrastructure.
- Security concerns.
- Inconsistent quality of service.
- Lack of available cost-effective, high-speed service.
- The adoption of new standards or protocols for the Internet.
- Changes or increases in government regulation.

Online companies have experienced interruptions in their services as a result of outages and other delays occurring due to problems with the Internet network infrastructure, disruptions in Internet access provided by third-party providers or failure of third party providers to handle higher volumes of user traffic. If Internet usage grows, the Internet infrastructure or third-party service providers may be unable to support the increased demands which may result in a decline of performance, reliability or ability to access the Internet. If outages or delays frequently occur in the future, Internet usage, as well as usage of the Company's Internet Web-sites, could grow more slowly or decline.

RELIANCE ON OTHER THIRD PARTIES.

The Company's and its clients' operations may depend, to a significant degree, on a number of other third parties, including but not limited to ISPs. The Company has no effective control over these third parties and no long-term contractual relationships with any of them. From time to time, the Company and/or its clients could experience temporary interruptions in their Internet Web-site connections and related communications access. Continuous or prolonged interruptions in the Internet Web-site connections or communications access would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Most agreements with ISPs place certain limits on a company's ability to obtain damages from the service providers for failure to maintain the company's connection to the Internet.

15

<PAGE>

COMPETITION.

The E-commerce solutions market in which the Company will operate is very competitive. Many competitors have substantially greater, financial, technical, marketing, and distribution resources than the Company.

In the all its markets, the Company competes against a large number of companies of varying sizes and resources. There are an increasing number of competitive services and products offered by a growing number of companies. Increased competition in any service or product area may result in a loss of a client, reduction in sales revenue, or additional price competition, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operating results. In addition, existing competitors may continue to broaden their service and/or product lines and other potential competitors may enter or increase their presence in the E-commerce, resulting in greater competition for the Company.

Most of the Company's current and potential competitors have substantially longer operating histories, larger customer bases, greater name and service recognition, and significantly greater financial, marketing, and other resources than the Company. In addition, competitors may be acquired by, receive investments from or enter into other commercial relationships with larger, well-established and well-financed companies as the use of the Internet and other online services increases. Many of the Company's competitors may be able to respond more quickly to changes in customer preferences/needs, devote greater resources to marketing and promotional campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing policies and devote substantially more resources to Internet site and systems development than the Company.

It is possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and rapidly acquire market share. Increased competition may result in reduced operating margins and/or loss of market share, either of which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors or alliances of such competitors, or that competitive pressures faced by the Company will not materially adversely affect its business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

RISKS OF POTENTIAL GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND OTHER LEGAL UNCERTAINTIES RELATING TO THE INTERNET.

The Company is not currently subject to direct federal, state, or local regulation in the United States and Canada other than regulations applicable to businesses generally or directly applicable to electronic commerce. However, because the Internet is becoming increasingly popular, it is possible that a number of laws and regulations may be adopted with respect to the Internet. These laws may cover issues such as user privacy, freedom of expression, pricing, content, and quality of products and services, taxation, advertising, intellectual property rights and information security. Furthermore, the growth of electronic commerce may prompt calls for more stringent consumer protection laws. The adoption of such consumer protection laws could create uncertainty in Internet usage and reduce the demand for all products and services.

<PAGE>

In addition, the Company is not certain how its business may be affected by the application of existing laws governing issues such as property ownership, copyrights, encryption, and other intellectual property issues, taxation, libel, obscenity, and export or import matters. It is possible that future applications of these laws to the Company's business could reduce demand for its products and services or increase the cost of doing business as a result of litigation costs or increased service delivery costs.

Because the Company's services will likely be available over the Internet in multiple states, and possibly foreign countries, other jurisdictions may claim that the Company is required to qualify to do business and pay taxes in each state or foreign country. The Company's failure to qualify in other jurisdictions when it is required to do so could subject the Company to penalties and could restrict the Company's ability to enforce contracts in those jurisdictions. The application of laws or regulations from jurisdictions whose laws do not currently apply to the Company's business may have a material adverse affect on its business, results of operations and financial condition.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

As part of its confidentiality procedures, the Company expects to enter into nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements with its key employees, and any consultants and/or business partners and will limit access to and distribution of its technology, documentation, and other proprietary information.

Despite the Company's efforts to protect any intellectual property rights it may have, unauthorized third parties, including competitors, may from time to time copy or reverse-engineer certain portions of the Company's technology and use such information to create competitive services and/or products.

It is possible that the scope, validity, and/or enforceability of the Company's intellectual property rights could be challenged by other parties, including competitors. The results of such challenges before administrative bodies or courts depend on many factors which cannot be accurately assessed at this time. Unfavorable decisions by such administrative bodies or courts could have a negative impact on the Company's intellectual property rights. Any such challenges, whether with or without merit, could be time consuming, result in costly litigation and diversion of resources, and cause service or product delays. If such events should occur, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The response to this Item is included as a separate Exhibit to this report. Please see pages F-1 through F-14.

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

In connection with the audits of the most recent fiscal years and any interim period preceding resignation, no disagreements exist with any former accountant on any matter of accounting principles or procedure, which disagreements if not resolved to the satisfaction of the former accountant would have caused them to make reference in connection with their report to the subject matter of the disagreement(s).

17

<PAGE>

The principal accountant's report on the financial statements for any of the past two years contained no adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion nor was qualified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles.

Part III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

(a) The following table furnishes the information concerning the Company's directors and officers as of December 31, 2002. The directors of the Company are elected every year and serve until their successors are elected and qualify.

Name	Age	Title	Term
Maria Trinh	35	President, Secretary,	Annual

Treasurer and Director

The following table sets forth the portion of their time the Officers and Directors devote to the Company:

Maria Trinh	50%

The term of office for each director is one (1) year, or until his/her successor is elected at the Company's annual meeting and is qualified. The term of office for each officer of the Company is at the pleasure of the board of directors.

The board of directors does not have a nominating committee. Therefore, the selection of persons or election to the board of directors was neither independently made nor negotiated at arm's length.

(b) Identification of Certain Significant Employees.

Strategic matters and critical decisions are handled by the directors and executive officers of the Company.

(c) Family Relationships. None

18

<PAGE>

(d) Business Experience.

The following is a brief account of the business experience during the past five years of each director and executive officer of the Company, including principal occupations and employment during that period and the name and principal business of any corporation or other organization in which such occupation and employment were carried on.

Maria Trinh graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Fine Arts Degree in 1991. In 1995 she worked for Advanced Cultural Technologies, a software development Company in Vancouver, B.C. For the past five years she has been a free-lance artist, taking up jewelry design in early 1998 commensurate with the founding of Galaxyblue Jewelry. As a small business owner, Ms. Trinh saw the need and the potential in helping to bring e-commerce solutions to small and medium sized businesses. Since the inception of the Company, Ms. Trinh has been working on developing a viable E-commerce solutions business model.

(e) Directors Compensation

Directors who are also officers of the Registrant receive no cash compensation for services as a director.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (The "Exchange Act"), requires the Registrant's officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of the Registrant's equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership of equity securities of the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ. Officers, directors and greater-than 10% shareholders are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission regulation to furnish the Registrant with copies of all Section 16(a) that they file.

Some of the officers and directors of the Company will not devote more than a portion of their time to the affairs of the Company. There will be occasions when the time requirements of the Company's business conflict with the demands of their other business and investment activities. Such conflict may require that the company attempt to employ additional personnel. There is no assurance that the services of such persons will be available or that they can be obtained upon terms favorable to the Company.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

(a) Cash Compensation.

Compensation paid by the Company for all services provided up to December 31, 2002 to each of its executive officers

<PAGE>
<TABLE>

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE OF EXECUTIVES

<CAPTION>

	Annual Compensation				Long Term Compensation	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
Name and Principal Underlying/ Position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Other Annual Compensation ($)	Restricted Stock Awards ($)	Securities Options (#)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Maria Trinh	2002	0	0	0	0	0
President, Treasurer	2001	0	0	0	0	0
Secretary and Director						

</TABLE>

(h) The Company has made no Long Term Compensation payouts (LTIP or other)

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

a) Beneficial owners of five percent (5%) or greater, of the Company's common stock: No preferred stock is outstanding at the date of this offering. The following sets forth information with respect to ownership by holders of more than five percent (5%) of the Registrant's common stock known by the Registrant based upon 2,199,000 shares outstanding at December 31, 2002.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount of Beneficial Interest	Percent of Class
Common	Maria Trinh 8260 Ryan Road Richmond, BC V7A 2E5	2,000,000	91%

b) The following sets forth information with respect to the Company's common stock beneficially owned by each Officer and Director, and by all Directors and Officers as a group, at December 31, 2002.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount of Beneficial Interest	Percent of Class
Common	Maria Trinh 8260 Ryan Road Richmond, BC V7A 2E5	2,000,000	91%
Total as a group		2,000,000	91%

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

None.

<PAGE>

Part IV

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

a) Financial Statements and Schedules. The following financial statements and schedules for the Company as of December 31, 2002 are filed as part of this report.

(1) Financial statements of Cyber Public Relations, Inc.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

The exhibits listed below are required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K. Each management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K has been identified.

<PAGE>

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1 (a)	Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant
3.2 (a)	By-laws of the Registrant
10.1 (b)	Convertible note dated March 14, 2002
10.2 (b)	Convertible note dated March 28, 2002
99.1	Section 906 Certification of CEO
99.2	Section 906 Certification of CFO

(a) Included as an Exhibit to Cyber Public Relations, Inc.'s registration statement on Form 10-SB dated January 23, 2001

(b) Included as an Exhibit to Cyber Public Relations, Inc's Form 10Q dated

May 14, 2002

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

The Company did not file any current reports on Form 8-K during the reporting period.

ITEM 14. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The registrant's Principal executive officers and principal financial officer, based on their evaluation of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-14 (c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of December 31, 2002 have concluded that the registrants' disclosure controls and procedures are adequate and effective to ensure that material information relating to the registrants and their consolidated subsidiaries is recorded, processed , summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC' s rules and forms, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report has been prepared.

The registrants' principal executive officers and principal financial officer have concluded that there were no significant changes in the registrants' internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to December 31, 2002 the date of their most evaluation of such controls, and that there was no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the registrant's internal controls.

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.

Date: April 7, 2003 CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.

By: /s/ Maria Trinh

Maria Trinh
President

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

/s/ Maria Trinh ------------------ Maria Trinh	Director	March 27, 2002

22

<PAGE>

I, Maria Trinh, certify that :

I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB of Cyber Public Relations Inc.

Based on my knowledge, this annual 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 annual report ;

Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual 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 annual report ;

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-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have :

Designed such disclosure controls and procedures 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 ; Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the " Evaluation date ") and Presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation date ;

The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed , based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors : All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and Any fraud, whether or not material , that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls ; and The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date : April 7, 2003

/s/ Maria Trinh

Maria Trinh

<PAGE>

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

FORMING A PART OF ANNUAL REPORT

PURSUANT TO THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.

<PAGE>

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS INC.
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

</TABLE>

<PAGE>

RUSSELL BEDFORD STEFANOU MIRCHANDANI LLP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Board of Directors
Cyber Public Relations, Inc
Richmond, B.C.
Canada

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Cyber Public Relations, Inc, (the "Company", a development stage company) as of December 31, 2002 and the related statements of losses, deficiency in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the two years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based upon our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. 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 our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cyber Public Relations, Inc (development stage company) as of December 31, 2002, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the two years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We express no opinion on the cumulative period from inception through December 31, 2000.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note G to the accompanying financial statements, the Company is in the development stage and has incurred substantial losses from the date of inception. This raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ RUSSELL BEDFORD STEFANOU MIRCHANDANI LLP

RUSSELL BEDFORD STEFANOU MIRCHANDANI LLP
Certified Public Accountants

New York, New York
April 3, 2003

<PAGE>

CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 2002

ASSETS

Current Assets:	
Cash	$ 12,565
Total current assets	$ 12,565

LIABILITIES AND DEFICIENCY IN
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Current Liabilities:	
Accrued Expenses and Liabilities	12,029
Officer Advances (Note B)	6,726
Total Current Liabilities	18,755

Notes payable (Note c)	35,000
DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY:	
Preferred Stock, par value, $ .001 per share; authorized 10,000,000 shares; None issued and outstanding	--
Common Stock, par value, $ .001 per share; authorized 100,000,000 shares; 2,199,000 issued and outstanding	2,199
Additional Paid in Capital	19,791
Accumulated Deficit	(63,180)
Total deficiency in stockholder's equity	(41,190)
	$ 12,565

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

F-4

<PAGE>
<TABLE>

CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF LOSSES

<CAPTION>

<S>	For the year ended 2002 <C>	For the year ended 2001 <C>	For the period from June 29, 1998(date of inception) through December 31, 2002 <C>
Revenue:			
Sales	$ --	$ 198	$ 6,336
Costs and Expenses:			
General and administrative	22,497	8,011	57,239
Total Operating Expenses	22,497	8,011	57,239
Loss from Operations	(22,497)	(7,813)	(50,903)
Interest Expenses	(12,277)	--	(12,277)
Income (taxes) benefit	--	--	--
Net Loss	$ (34,774)	$ (7,813)	$ (63,180)

Loss per common share (basic and assuming dilution)	$ (0.02)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.03)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,199,000	2,199,000	2,199,000

</TABLE>

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

F-5

<PAGE>
<TABLE>

CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD JUNE 29, 1998 (DATE OF INCEPTION) THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2002
<CAPTION>

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid In	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Total
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Common shares issued on July 5, 1998 in exchange of services rendered valued at $.01 per share	--	$ --	2,000,000	$ 2,000	$ 18,000	$ --	$ 20,000
Common shares issued on October 20, 1998 in exchange for debt valued at $.01 per share	--	--	25,000	25	225	--	250
Common shares issued on October 20, 1998 for cash at $.01 per share	--	--	24,000	24	216	--	240
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	(20,569)	(20,569)
Balance at December 31, 1998	--	--	2,049,000	2,049	18,441	(20,569)	(79)
Net income	--	--	--	--	--	1,367	1,367
Balance at December 31, 1999	--	--	2,049,000	2,049	18,441	(19,202)	1,288
Common shares issued on October 10, 2000 in exchange for services rendered valued at $.01							

per share	--	--	150,000	150	1,350	--	1,500
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	(1,391)	(1,391)
Balance at December 31, 2000	--	--	2,199,000	2,199	19,791	(20,593)	1,397
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	(7,813)	(7,813)
Balance at December 31, 2001	--	--	2,199,000	2,199	19,791	(28,406)	(6,416)
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	(34,774)	(34,774)
Balance at December 31, 2002	$ --	$ --	2,199,000	$ 2,199	$ 19,791	$ (63,180)	$ (41,190)

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

</TABLE>

<PAGE>
<TABLE>

CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<CAPTION>

	For the year ended 2002	For the year ended 2001	For the period from June 29, 1998 (date of inception) through December 31, 2002
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Cash Flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	$(34,774)	$ (7,813)	$(63,180)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss To net cash provided by operating activities:			
Common Stock issued in exchange for services rendered	--	--	21,500
Common Stock issued in exchange for debt	--	--	250
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Inventory	1,980	100	--
Accrued expenses and liabilities	12,029	--	12,029

Decrease in Officer's advances	(1,926)	--	(1,926)
Net cash used by operating activities	(22,691)	(7,713)	(31,327)
Cash Flows from investing activities:	--	--	--
Cash Flows from financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock for cash	--	--	240
Advances from shareholder	--	7,834	8,652
Proceeds from note payable	35,000	--	35,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	35,000	7,834	43,892
Net increase (decrease) in cash	12,309	121	12,565
Cash- beginning of period	256	135	--
Cash -end of period	$ 12,565	$ 256	$ 12,565
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Interest paid for the period	$ 5,952	$ --	$ --
Income taxes paid for the period	--	--	--
Common stock issued in exchange of services	--	--	21,500
Common stock issued in exchange for debt	--	--	250

</TABLE>

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

<PAGE>

CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

Business and Basis of Presentation

Cyber Public Relations, Inc. (the "Company") was organized on June 29, 1998, under the laws of the State of Florida. The Company is currently doing business on the Internet under the name Galaxyblue Jewelry and intends to acquire and develop additional complementary and other products to sell online. The Company also plans to provide a combination of consulting and related services to small and medium size businesses enabling them to effectively engage in E-commerce. The Company is in the development stage, as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 7 ("SFAS 7"). To date, the Company has incurred expenses and has sustained losses. Consequently, its operations are subject to all the risks inherent in the establishment of a new business enterprise. For the period from inception through December 31, 2002, the Company has accumulated losses of $ 63,180.

Revenue Recognition

The Company will follow a policy of recognizing income as revenue in the period the services are provided and the products shipped.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statement in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company translates the foreign currency financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 52, "Foreign Currency Translation." Assets and liabilities are translated at current exchange rates, and related revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates in effect during the period. Resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component in stockholders' equity. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the accompanying financial statements, all highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market determined by the specific identification method.

<PAGE>

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 (SFAS 144). The Statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles held and used by the Company be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Events relating to recoverability may include significant unfavorable changes in business conditions, recurring losses, or a forecasted inability to achieve break-even operating results over an extended period. The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets based upon forecasted undercounted cash flows. Should impairment in value be indicated, the carrying value of intangible assets would be adjusted, based on estimates of future discounted cash flows resulting from the use and ultimate disposition of the asset. SFAS No. 144 also requires assets to be disposed of be reported at the lower of the carrying amount or the fair value less costs to sell.

Income Taxes

The Company has adopted Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 ("SFAS 109"), which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities, and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statement or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between financial statements and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Temporary differences between taxable income reported for financial reporting purposes and income tax purposes are insignificant.

Research and Development

Company sponsored research and development costs related to both present and Future products will be expended in the period incurred.

Advertising

The Company will follow a policy of charging the costs of advertising to expenses incurred. The Company did not incur any advertising costs during the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001.

Comprehensive Income

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130 ("SFAS 130"), "Reporting Comprehensive Income," establishes standards for reporting and displaying of comprehensive income, its components and accumulated balances. Comprehensive income is defined to include all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Among other disclosures, SFAS 130 requires that all items that are required to be recognized under current accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be reported in a financial statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements. The Company does not have any items of comprehensive income in any of the periods presented.

<PAGE>

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Segment Information

Statement of Financial Standards No.131 " Disclosure about segments of an enterprise and Related Information" ("SFAS 131") establishes standards for reporting information regarding operating segments in annual financial statements and requires selected information for those segments to be presented in interim financial reports issued to stockholders. SFAS 131 also establishes standards for related disclosures about products and services and geographic areas. Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group, in making decisions how to allocate resources and assess performance. The information disclosed herein materially represents all of the financial information related to the Company's principal operating segment.

Stock Based Compensation

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure-an amendment of SFAS 123." This statement amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary charge to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The Company has chosen to continue to account for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations. Accordingly, compensation expense for stock options is measured as the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the Company's stock at the date of the grant over the exercise price of the related option. The Company has adopted the annual disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 in its financial reports for the year ended December 31, 2002 and will adopt the interim disclosure provisions for its financial reports for the quarter ended March 31, 2003.

Net Loss Per Share

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings Per Share" ("SFAS 128"), specifying the computation, presentation and disclosure requirements of earnings per share information. Basic earnings per share have been calculated based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Stock options and warrants have been excluded as common stock equivalents in the diluted earnings per share because they are either antidilutive, or their effect is not material. There is no effect on earnings per share information for the year ended December 31, 2002 relating to the adoption of this standard.

Liquidity

As shown in the accompanying financial statements, the Company incurred a net loss of $34,774 and $7,813 during the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively; and a net loss of $63,180 for the period from the date of inception through December 31, 2002.

<PAGE>

CYBER PUBLIC RELATIONS, INC
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

NOTE A-SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments and related items, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents and trade receivables. The Company places its cash and temporary cash investments with high credit quality institutions. At times, such investments may be in excess of applicable insurance limits.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in prior year's financial statements to conform to classifications used in the current year .

New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, "Business Combinations" (SFAS No. 141), and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS No. 142). The FASB also issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, "Accounting for Obligations Associated with the Retirement of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS No. 143), and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS No. 144) in August and October 2001, respectively.

SFAS No. 141 requires the purchase method of accounting for business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and eliminates the pooling-of-interest method. The adoption of SFAS No. 141 had no material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted SFAS No. 142. Under the new rules, the Company will no longer amortize goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives, but such assets will be subject to periodic testing for impairment. On an annual basis, and when there is reason to suspect that their values have been diminished or impaired, these assets must be tested for impairment, and write-downs to be included in results from operations may be necessary. SFAS No. 142 also requires the Company to complete a transitional goodwill impairment test six months from the date of adoption.

Any goodwill impairment loss recognized as a result of the transitional goodwill impairment test will be recorded as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle no later than the end of fiscal year 2002. The adoption of SFAS No. 142 had no material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements

SFAS No. 143 establishes accounting standards for the recognition and measurement of an asset retirement obligation and its associated asset retirement cost. It also provides accounting guidance for legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets. SFAS No. 143 is effective in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with early adoption permitted. The Company expects that the provisions of SFAS No. 143 will not have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial position upon adoption. The Company plans to adopt SFAS No. 143 effective January 1, 2003.

SFAS No. 144 establishes a single accounting model for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, including discontinued operations. SFAS No. 144 superseded Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" (SFAS No. 121), and APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions". The Company adopted SFAS No. 144 effective January 1, 2002. The adoption of SFAS No. 144 had no material impact on Company's consolidated financial statements.

<PAGE>

NOTE A-SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

New Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections." This Statement rescinds FASB Statement No. 4, "Reporting Gains and Losses from Extinguishments of Debt", and an amendment of that Statement, FASB Statement No. 64, "Extinguishments of Debt Made to Satisfy Sinking-Fund Requirements" and FASB Statement No. 44, "Accounting for Intangible Assets of Motor Carriers". This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 13, "Accounting for Leases", to eliminate an inconsistency between the required accounting for sale-leaseback transactions and the required accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sale-leaseback transactions. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact to the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In June 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." This Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." The provisions of this Statement are effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002, with early application encouraged. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact to the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In October 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 147, "Acquisitions of Certain Financial Institutions-an amendment of FASB Statements No. 72 and 144 and FASB Interpretation No. 9", which removes acquisitions of financial institutions from the scope of both Statement 72 and Interpretation 9 and requires that those transactions be accounted for in accordance with Statements No. 141, Business Combinations, and No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. In addition, this Statement amends SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, to include in its scope long-term customer-relationship intangible assets of financial institutions such as depositor- and borrower-relationship intangible assets and credit cardholder intangible assets. The requirements relating to acquisitions of financial institutions are effective for acquisitions for which the date of acquisition is on or after October 1, 2002. The provisions related to accounting for the impairment or disposal of certain long-term customer-relationship intangible assets are effective on October 1, 2002. The adoption of this Statement did not have a material impact to the Company's financial position or results of operations as the Company has not engaged in either of these activities.

In December 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure", which amends FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this Statement amends the disclosure requirements of Statement 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The transition guidance and annual disclosure provisions of Statement 148 are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002, with earlier application permitted in certain circumstances. The interim disclosure provisions are effective for financial reports containing financial statements for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations as the Company has not elected to change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation.

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities." Interpretation 46 changes the criteria by which one company includes another entity in its consolidated financial statements. Previously, the criteria were based on control through voting interest.

<PAGE>

NOTE A-SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

New Accounting Pronouncements

Interpretation 46 requires a variable interest entity to be consolidated by a company if that company is subject to a majority of the risk of loss from the variable interest entity's activities or entitled to receive a majority of the entity's residual returns or both. A company that consolidates a variable interest entity is called the primary beneficiary of that entity. The consolidation requirements of Interpretation 46 apply immediately to variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003. The consolidation requirements apply to older entities in the first fiscal year or interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. Certain of the disclosure requirements apply in all financial statements issued after January 31, 2003, regardless of when the variable interest entity was established. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact to the Company's financial position or results of operations.

NOTE B - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's President and principal shareholder has advanced $6,726 to the Company as of December 31, 2002 . No formal agreements or repayment terms exist.

NOTE C - NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable at December 31, 2002 consists of the following:

Note payable to an entity controlled by an individual related to the Company's President; Quarterly installments of interest only at 10% per annum, unsecured and guaranteed by a Company officer and shareholder. Maturity date is in March 2004 ;	$	35,000
Less current portion	$	-
	$	35,000

NOTE D - CAPITAL STOCK

The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of common stock, with a par value of $ .001 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, with a par value of $ .001 per share. On July 5, 1998, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of its common stock for services rendered. The Company valued the shares issued at $0.01 per share, which represents the fair value of the services received which did not differ materially from the value of the stock issued.

On October 20, 1998, the Company issued 49,000 common shares in a private placement in exchange for $240 in cash and the forgiveness of $250 of previously incurred debt.

On October 10, 2000, the Company issued 150,000 shares of its common stock for services rendered. The Company valued the shares issued at $0.01 per share, which represents the fair value of the services received which did not differ materially from the value of the stock issued.

NOTE E - INCOME TAXES

The Company has adopted Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statement or tax returns.

<PAGE>

NOTE E - INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between financial statements and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Temporary differences between taxable income reported for financial reporting purposes and income tax purposes are insignificant. At December 31, 2002, the Company has available for federal income tax purposes a net operating loss carry forward of approximately $63,000, expiring in the year 2022, that may be used to offset future taxable income. The Company has provided a valuation reserve against the full amount of the net operating loss benefit, since in the opinion of management based upon the earnings history of the Company, it is more likely than not that the benefits will not be realized. Due to significant changes in the companies ownership, the Company's future use of its existing net operating losses may be limited.

Components of deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2002 are as follows:

Non-current:	
Net operating loss carry forward	$ 9,500
Valuation allowance	$ (9,500)
Net deferred tax asset	$ -

NOTE F - LOSSES PER SHARE

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted losses per share:

	2002	2001
Loss available for common shareholders	$ (34,774)	$ (7,813)
Basic and fully diluted loss per share	$ (0.02)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,199,000	2,199,000

Net loss per share is based upon the weighted average shares of common stock outstanding.

NOTE G - GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. As shown in the accompanying financial statements during the period June 29, 1998 (date of inception) through December 31, 2002, the Company has incurred losses of $63,180. In addition, the Company has a deficiency in stockholder's equity of $ 41,190 at December 31, 2002. These factors among others may indicate that the Company will be unable to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

The Company's existence is dependent upon management's ability to develop profitable operations. Management is devoting substantially all of its efforts to establishing its business and there can be no assurance that Company's efforts will be successful. However, the planned principal operations have not fully commenced and no assurance can be given that management's actions will result in profitable operations or the resolution of its liquidity problems. The accompanying statements do not include any adjustments that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

In order to improve the Company's liquidity, the Company is actively pursuing additional equity financing through discussions with investment bankers and private investors. There can be no assurance the Company will be successful in its efforts to secure additional equity financing.

</TEXT>
</DOCUMENT>