

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 0-23920

REGI U.S., Inc.

(Exact name of registrant in its Charter)

Oregon

91-1580146

(State or Other Jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No)

4810 Pt. Fosdick Dr. NW #100, Gig Harbor, WA, 98335

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

253-514-6114

Registrant's telephone number

#240-11780 Hammersmith Way

Richmond, BC V7A 5E9 Canada

(Former Name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Title of each class

Name of each Exchange on which registered:

Common
Common

NASDAQ Over the Counter Bulletin Board
Frankfurt Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark if the issuer 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) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities 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.

(1) Yes No (2) Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS

Not applicable

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

The number of shares outstanding of the issuer's common stock, no par value, as of August 17, 2016 was 32,779,298.

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: \$2,622,344 as of October 31, 2015.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K, INCLUDING EXHIBITS THERETO, CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 27A OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, AND SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED. THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE TYPICALLY IDENTIFIED BY THE WORDS “ANTICIPATES”, “BELIEVES”, “EXPECTS”, “INTENDS”, “FORECASTS”, “PLANS”, “FUTURE”, “STRATEGY”, OR WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING. VARIOUS FACTORS COULD CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE EXPRESSED IN THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, INCLUDING THOSE DESCRIBED IN “RISK FACTORS” IN THIS FORM 10-K. WE ASSUME NO OBLIGATION TO UPDATE THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS TO REFLECT ACTUAL RESULTS, CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS, OR CHANGES IN OTHER FACTORS, EXCEPT AS REGULATED BY LAW.

As used in this annual report, the terms “we”, “us”, “our”, the “Company” and “REGI” mean REGI U.S., Inc., unless otherwise indicated.

The Company files annual reports and furnishes other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document that we file at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days during the hours of 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Commission maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Commission at (<http://www.sec.gov>). The Company also files information with the Canadian Securities Administrators via SEDAR (www.sedar.com). The Company’s website is www.regtech.com.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

We were organized under the laws of the State of Oregon on July 27, 1992 as Sky Technologies, Inc. On August 1, 1994, our name was officially changed by a vote of a majority of our shareholders to REGI U.S., Inc. At April 30, 2016 Rand Energy Group Inc., a privately held British Columbia corporation (“Rand Energy”) holds approximately 1.80% of the common shares of REGI. Rand Energy is controlled 51% by Reg Technologies Inc., a publicly held British Columbia corporation (“Reg Tech”). Reg Tech holds approximately 8.37% of the common shares of REGI.

We are a development stage company engaged in the business of developing and building an improved axial vane-type rotary engine known as the RadMax™ rotary technology (the “Technology” or the “RadMax™ Engine”), used in the design of lightweight and high efficiency engines, compressors and pumps. The Company has a project cost sharing agreement, whereby it will fund 50% of the further development of the RadMax™ Engine and Reg Tech will fund 50%.

Our principal offices are located at 4810 Pt. Fosdick Dr. NW #100, Gig Harbor, WA, 98335. Our website is www.regtech.com.

We will need to raise additional capital in the future beyond any amount currently on hand and which may become available as a result of debt and/or equity financing, including the exercise of warrants and options which are currently outstanding, in order to fully implement our intended plan of operations.

Business of the Company

Overview and History

We are engaged in the business of developing and building an improved axial vane-type rotary engine used in the design of lightweight and high efficiency engines, compressors and pumps. The worldwide intellectual and marketing rights to the RadMax™ Engine, exclusive of the United States, are held by Reg Tech. The Company owns the U.S. marketing and intellectual rights and has a project cost sharing agreement, whereby it funds 50% of the further development of the RadMax™ Engine and Reg Tech funds 50%.

Based upon testing work performed by independent organizations on prototype models, we believe that the RadMax™ Engine holds significant potential in a number of other applications ranging from small stationary equipment to automobiles and aircraft. In addition to its potential use as an internal combustion engine, the RadMax™ Engine design is being employed in the development of several types of compressors, pumps, expanders and other applications.

To date, several prototypes of the RadMax™ Engine have been tested and additional development and testing work is continuing. We believe that such development and testing will continue until a commercially feasible design is perfected. There is no assurance at this time, however, that such a commercially feasible design will ever be perfected, or if it is, that it will become profitable. If a commercially feasible design is perfected, we do, however, expect to derive revenues from licensing the Technology relating to the RadMax™ Engine regardless of whether actual commercial production is ever achieved. There is no assurance at this time, however, that revenues will ever be received from licensing the Technology even if it does prove to be commercially feasible.

We believe that a large market would exist for a practical rotary engine which could be produced at a competitive price and which could provide a good combination of fuel efficiency, power density and exhaust emissions.

Based on the market potential, we believe the RadMax™ Engine is well suited for application to internal combustion engines, pumps, compressors and expansion engines. The mechanism can be scaled to match virtually any size requirement. This flexibility opens the door to large markets being developed.

Products and Projects

RadMax™ Engine

The Company is working with Reg Technologies Inc. in developing a RadMax™ Diesel Engine application.

We believe that the RadMax™ Diesel Engine could achieve improved fuel consumption when compared to gasoline and turbine engines. This was based on a review by our previous thermodynamics engineer, Dr. Allen MacKnight, PhD, of published industry literature. Specifically, a given volume of diesel fuel contains approximately 30% more energy than the same volume of gasoline and diesel engines consume approximately 0.4 pounds of fuel for every horsepower hour. As a point of reference, all turbine engines consume approximately 0.8 pounds of fuel for every horsepower hour.

To bring the RadMax™ Diesel Engine from concept to reality, a number of milestones, or steps, are required for ultimate qualification. These started with concept drawings and presentations, and lead to testing by independent agencies to validate the emissions, horsepower, and other critical metrics.

RadMax™ Pump

The Company actively pursued the development of the RadMax™ Pump from early 2007 until March 2008. From September 2007 until March 2008, the Company worked with an industry partner in the water pump industry. The partner evaluated the Pump as a potential new product offering as part of its fire engine chemical dispersant product line. The evaluation and test period ended when the partner had a change in its senior management and their leading advocate left the company. Until there is further interest established in the RadMax™ Pump by an end user, no further work is anticipated.

The Company then focused all of its technical resources on validating the seals for a compressor application, leading towards the technology incorporation in the RadMax™ engine.

In February 2009 the pump was set up in the Company's Richmond, B.C. laboratory, for demonstration to interested parties. It is a fully functional prototype capable of pumping twice its internal volume every revolution. Future development would take the form of customization based on interest from another industry partner. Commercialization requires tooling to significantly reduce the cost of the pump in a production environment. Until there is further interest established in the RadMax™ Pump by an end user, no further work is anticipated.

RadMax™ Compressor

The Company actively pursued the development of high pressure metal seals using the RadMax™ Compressor from July 2007 until September 2007. The technical concept of high pressure metal seals was validated in a prototype compressor test bed that was fabricated from residual hardware. There was no immediate interest by an industry partner to continue a joint development of the RadMax™ Compressor. Until there is further interest established in the RadMax™ Compressor by an end user, no further work will be conducted.

The compressor is a fully functional prototype design capable of 48 individual compression events every revolution, which represent twice its internal volume. Future development would take the form of customization based on interest from another industry partner. Commercialization requires tooling to significantly reduce the cost of the compressor in a production environment. Until there is further interest established in the RadMax™ Compressor by an end user, no further work will be conducted.

Recent Development

On June 1, 2015 we announced that Paul Porter, our chief mechanical engineer, was preparing test facilities for the 375hp diesel engine. He would populate the engine with the new seals and prepare it for full spin testing. This phase of testing should be the final set of tests prior to placing the engine on a dynamometer. The dynamometer testing would allow us to document friction, fuel efficiency, net horsepower and emissions.

On September 1, 2015 we announced that the prototype was being assembled, and would be spin tested when assembly was complete. After spin testing, the engine would need to be tested on a dynamometer in order to begin the fine tuning of the combustion and determine the horsepower produced.

On October 2, 2015 we announced that several parties had expressed interest in working with REGI to develop prototypes that meet their future needs. Preliminary designs had begun to outline physical requirements for several sizes of prototype engines. The ranges of interest were from 165 horsepower down to 5 horsepower. The end use varied from propulsion for land air and sea to power generation for land air and sea. NDA's had been signed to allow REGI to share data with the appropriate parties, so they could begin estimates based on size and weight for their application. REGI had provided cost estimates for preparation and testing of the prototypes. The programs all included accelerated prototype development and production using state-of-the-art methods to minimize time and development costs. The information provided would be used to request budget money in the near future.

On November 10, 2015 we announced that additional testing on the 375 horsepower diesel engine would be completed in Spokane, Washington. The engine was transported to Spokane Washington and was being prepared for spin testing at various RPMs with full lubrication and cooling in preparation for combustion testing.

Competition and Alternative Technologies

We currently face and will continue to face competition in the future from established companies engaged in the business of developing, manufacturing and marketing engines and other products. While not a highly competitive business in terms of numbers of competitors, the business of developing engines of a new design and attempting to either license or produce them is nonetheless difficult because most existing engine producers are large, well financed companies which are very concerned about maintaining their market position. Such competitors are already well established in the market and have substantially greater resources than us. Internal combustion engines are produced by automobile manufacturers, marine engine manufacturers, heavy equipment manufacturers and specialty aircraft and industrial engine manufacturers. We expect that our engine would be used mainly in industrial and marine applications.

Except for the Wankel rotary engine built by Mazda of Japan, no competitor, that we are aware of, presently produces in a commercial quantity any rotary engine similar to the engines we are developing. The Wankel rotary engine is similar only in that it is a rotary engine rather than a reciprocating piston engine. Without substantially greater financial resources than is currently available to us, however, it is very possible that it may not be able to adequately compete in the engine business. One competitor, Rotary Power International, is presently producing the first production SCORE rotary (Wankel type) engines. Our RadMax™ Diesel Engine is more fuel efficient, smaller, quieter, costs less to produce and will have fewer exhaust emissions.

We believe that if and when our engine is completely developed, in order to be successful in meeting or overcoming competition which currently exists or may develop in the future, our engine will need to offer superior performance and/or cost advantages over existing engines used in various applications.

We believe strong competition can be expected in the engine market with new patents being taken out on a continuous basis and that we may have a time advantage over some of the competitive products as far as niche markets which we may enter, however there is no way to accurately determine or predict whether this situation is or will continue to be true.

The conventional piston type internal combustion engine is the prime competitor of the RadMax™ Diesel Engine. Due to the substantial infrastructure built up to support the standard combustion engine, substantial barriers to entry exist into this market.

A number of the new engine designs over the last decade have offered advantages on the thermodynamics front (e.g. more efficient use of energy through better combustion, better heat transfer, etc.). In the case of the RadMax™ Diesel Engine, its strong point it believed to be in its mechanism, not in its thermodynamics. Whether or not the engine's mechanism alone will provide the competitive edge necessary to result in a marketable and successful product is unknown at this time.

Since we do not have management experience in manufacturing engines, we hope to be able to follow the same strategy as that of other companies such as Orbital and Wankel, where it would be licensing its technology and would therefore not be directly engaged in manufacturing.

An extensive manufacturing study has not been performed to date and it could turn out that the costs to manufacture are prohibitive for one or more reasons. However, the computer modeling done can be utilized to generate manufacturing drawings which could be used to obtain preliminary costing estimates.

The development of our business and its ability to maintain its competitive and technical position has depended and will depend, in part, upon its ability to attract and retain qualified scientific, engineering, managerial and manufacturing personnel.

Significant competition exists from engine manufacturers and engineering firms specializing in the development of internal combustion engines technology for the automotive, marine, motorcycle and small engine industry. Such competition also exists in the pump and compressor markets which may utilize the Rand Cam technology in their products. Many of these companies have substantially greater resources for research, development and manufacturing than us. It is possible that our competitors may succeed in developing technologies and products that are more effective or commercially acceptable. We believe, based on its testing of the RadMax™ Diesel Engine that the engine is a superior overall engine package to the reciprocating piston engine. This assessment is made on the basis of the RadMax™ Diesel Engine's potential for reduced engine weight and packaging volume, improved performance, and possibly lower manufacturing costs.

Technology development is taking place on many fronts and competitors may have, unknown to us, a product or products under development which may be technologically superior to ours which may be more acceptable to the market. Competition with engines employing Rand Cam technology may also include other lean burn engines, electric motors, gas turbine engines, solar power and hybrid vehicles, and may include concepts not yet known to us.

Environmental Matters

Laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment have not had a material impact on our business.

Availability of Raw Materials

Since we are not in production and there are no plans at this time for us to enter the actual engine manufacturing business, raw materials are not of present concern. At this time, however, there does not appear to be any foreseeable problem with obtaining any materials or components, which may be required in the manufacture of its potential products.

Marketing Strategy

We intend to pursue the development of the RadMax™ Diesel Engine by entering into licensing and/or joint venture arrangements with other larger companies, which have the financial resources to maximize the potential of the technology. We have no current plans to become actively involved in either manufacturing or marketing any engine or other product which it may ultimately develop to the point of becoming a commercial product.

Our current objective is to complete and test the RadMax™ Diesel Engine. Based on the successful testing, the prototypes will be used for presentation purposes to potential license and joint venture partners.

We expect revenue from license agreements with the potential end users based on the success of the design from the compressor, pump, and diesel engine prototypes. Based on of successful testing of the RadMax™ prototypes, we expect to have joint venture or license agreements finalized, which would result in royalties to us. However, there is no assurance that the tests will be successful or that we will ever receive any such royalties.

Dependence on Certain Commercial Agreements

We do not have any material agreements upon which we are dependent.

Patents

U.S. patent 5,429,084 was granted on July 4, 1995, to James McCann, Brian Cherry, Patrick Badgley and four other individuals for various improvements incorporated in the RC/DC Engine, This patent has been assigned to us. The patent to the original Rand Cam engine, U.S. Patent 4,401,070, was issued on August 30, 1983 to James McCann and the marketing rights were held by Rand Energy Group, Inc. These patents expired and were replaced by U.S. Patent No. 7,896,630 entitled *Rotary Device with Reciprocating Vanes and Seals Therefor* , which was assigned to REGI U.S. Inc. in 2011, and is currently in good understanding. This patent will expire on February 13, 2027 if all remaining maintenance fees are paid.

Royalty Payments

The August 1992 Agreement calls for us to pay Rand Energy Group Inc. semi-annually a royalty of 5% of any net profits to be derived by us from revenues received as a result of its license of the Original Engine. The August 1992 Agreement also calls for us to pay Brian Cherry a royalty of 1% semi-annually any net profits derived by us from revenue received as a result of our licensing the Original Engine.

Other provisions of the April 1993 Agreement call for is (a) to pay to Rand Energy Group Inc. a continuing royalty of 5% of the net profits derived from the Technology by us and (b) to pay to Brian Cherry a continuing royalty of 1% of the net profits derived by us from the Technology.

Pursuant to the letter of understanding dated December 13, 1993, among us, Rand Energy Group Inc. and REGI U.S. with West Virginia University Research Corporation (WVURC), WVURC will receive 5% of all net profits from sales, licenses, royalties or income derived from the patented technology relating to the Original Engine and the RC/DC Engine.

Research and Development

Research and development work on the RadMax™ Engine is coordinated and funded by Reg Tech and the Company as to 50% each. We contract with individuals, institutions and companies to perform most of the additional research and development work. We spent \$38,210 and \$48,404 on research and development in the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Employees

We do not have any employees; the Company and Reg Tech share the cost of several part-time employees. Our legal, accounting, marketing and administrative functions are contracted out to consultants.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties may also adversely impact and impair our business. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, results of operations, or financial condition would likely suffer. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

We face risks related to general domestic and global economic conditions.

We rely on our ability to raise capital through the sale of our securities. However, the current uncertainty arising out of domestic and global economic conditions poses a risk to the economies in which we operate. Our ultimate success will depend upon our ability to raise additional capital or to have other parties bear a portion of the required costs to further develop or exploit the potential market for our products. Reg Tech and REGI have agreed to provide the necessary funds for the development of the RadMax™ Engine prototypes and our other operations until joint venture or license agreements can be completed.

We are a development stage enterprise .

We are a development stage enterprise and are subject to all of the attendant business risks associated with a development stage enterprise, including constraints on financial and personnel resources, lack of established credit facilities, and uncertainties regarding product development and future revenues. We will continue to be subject to all the risks attendant to a development stage enterprise for the foreseeable future, including competition, complications and setbacks in the development program, and the need for additional capital.

We have reported losses in each year since its inception. At April 30, 2016, we had an accumulated deficit of \$12,950,532 in accordance with US GAAP. Our history consists almost entirely of development of technologies funded entirely from the sale of our Common Stock or debts from related parties in the absence of revenues. We anticipate that it will continue to incur substantial additional operating losses for at least the next 12 months and expects cumulative losses to increase as our development efforts expand.

Although we anticipate receiving future revenues from the sales of engines or the licensing of our technology or pursuant to a joint venture, we have received minimal revenues in preparation for licensing or joint venture activities, and there are no assurances that significant revenues will be derived from this activity in the future. We have received no revenues from sales of any of the products under development. There can be no assurance as to when or if we will be able to develop significant sources of revenue or whether our operations will become profitable, even if we are able to commercialize any product. See "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects," and Notes to Financial Statements.

We have no assurance that we will be able to develop a commercially feasible product .

We have no assurance at this time that a commercially feasible design will ever be perfected, or if it is, that it will become profitable. Our profitability and survival will depend upon our ability to develop a technically and commercially feasible product which will be accepted by end users. The RadMax™ Engine which we are developing must be technologically superior or at least equal to other engines that competitors offer and must have a competitive price/performance ratio to adequately penetrate its potential markets. If we are not able to achieve this condition or if we do not remain technologically competitive, we may be unprofitable and our investors could lose their entire investment. There can be no assurance that we or potential licensees will be able to achieve and maintain end user acceptance of our engine.

We will require additional financing and we may not be able to secure the financing necessary to continue our development and operations .

There is no assurance that we will be able to secure the financing necessary to continue our development and operations. Our expectations as to the amount of funds needed for development and the timing of the need for these funds is based on our current operating plan, which can change as a result of many factors, and we could require additional funding sooner than anticipated. Our cash needs may vary materially from those now planned because of results of development or changes in the focus and direction of our development program, competitive and technological advances, results of laboratory and field testing, requirements of regulatory agencies and other factors.

We have no credit facility or other committed sources of capital. To the extent capital resources are insufficient to meet future capital requirements, we will have to raise additional funds to continue our development and operations. There can be no assurance that such funds will be available on favorable terms, or at all. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of such securities could result in dilution to our shareholders. If adequate funds are not available, we may be required to curtail operations significantly or to obtain funds on unattractive terms. Our inability to raise capital would have a material adverse effect on us.

We have a history of losses and expect to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future.

We expect to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future and cannot be certain when or if we will achieve profitability. Failure to become and remain profitable will adversely affect the value of our Common Shares and our ability to raise capital and continue operations.

We have a history of operating losses, and an accumulated deficit, as of April 30, 2016, of \$12,950,532 . Our ability to generate revenues and profits is subject to the risks and uncertainties encountered by development stage companies.

Our future revenues and profitability are unpredictable. We currently have no signed contracts that will produce revenue and we do not have an estimate as to when we will be entering into such contracts. Furthermore, we cannot provide assurance that management will be successful in negotiating such contracts.

We have no assurance that our products will receive market acceptance .

Our profitability and survival will depend upon our ability to develop a technically and commercially feasible product which will be accepted by end users. The RadMax™ Engine which we are developing must be technologically superior or at least equal to other engines which our competitors offer and must have a competitive price/performance ratio to adequately penetrate our potential markets. A number of rotary engines have been designed over the past 80 years but only one, the Wankel, has been able to achieve mechanical practicality and any significant market acceptance. If we are not able to achieve this condition or if we do not remain technologically competitive, we may be unprofitable and our investors could lose their entire investment. There can be no assurance that we or our potential licensees will be able to achieve and maintain end user acceptance of our engine.

Our officers lack experience to manufacture or market our products .

Assuming we are successful in developing the RadMax™ Diesel Engine, we presently have no proven ability either to manufacture or market the engine. There is no assurance that we will be able to profitably manufacture and market engines.

Our auditors have indicated that our losses raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue a going concern .

The report of our independent auditors with respect to our financial statements included in this Form 10-K includes a “going concern” qualification, indicating that our losses and deficits in working capital and shareholders’ equity raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. See Notes to Audited Financial Statements.

We are dependent upon certain members of our staff, the loss of which could adversely affect our business.

We are dependent on certain members of our management and engineering staff, the loss of services of one or more of whom could adversely affect our business. The loss of any of these key individuals could hamper the successful development of the engine. Our present officers and directors have other full-time positions or part-time employment unrelated to our business. Some officers and directors will be available to participate in management decisions on a part-time or as-needed basis only. Our management may devote time to other companies or projects which may compete directly or indirectly with us. We do not have “key man” life insurance on such officers and currently have no plans to obtain such insurance. Our success also depends on our ability to attract and retain additional skilled employees.

We are dependent upon consultants and outside manufacturing facilities .

Since our present plans do not provide for a significant technical staff or the establishment of manufacturing facilities, we will be primarily dependent on others to perform these functions and to provide the requisite expertise and quality control. There is no assurance that such persons or institutions will be available when needed at affordable prices. It will likely cost more to have independent companies do research and manufacturing than for us to handle these resources.

Our business may suffer if we are unable to adequately protect our intellectual property .

Our business depends on the protection of our intellectual property and may suffer if we are unable to adequately protect our intellectual property. The success of our business depends on our ability to patent our engine. Currently, we have there is only one been granted U.S. Patent. We cannot provide assurance that our patents will not be invalidated, circumvented or challenged, that the rights granted under the patents will give us competitive advantages or that our patent applications will be granted.

Our engines and planned applications may contain product errors which could adversely affect our operations.

Engines such as the ones proposed by us and our related planned applications may contain errors or defects, especially when first introduced, or when new versions are released. Our products may not be free from errors after commercial release has occurred. Any errors that are discovered after such commercial release could result in loss of revenue or delay in market acceptance, diversion of development resources, damage to our reputation, increased service and warranty costs and liability claims. Any defects in these products could adversely affect the operation of and market for our products, reduce revenue, increase costs and damage our reputation.

Our competition possesses greater technical resources and market recognition than us and there is no assurance that we will be able to compete effectively with these companies.

While not a highly competitive business in terms of numbers of competitors, the business of developing engines of a new design and attempting to either license or produce them is nonetheless difficult because most existing engine producers are large, well financed companies which are very concerned about maintaining their market position. These companies possess greater technical resources and market recognition than us, and have management, financial and other resources not yet available to us. Existing engines are likely to be perceived by many customers as superior or more reliable than any new product until it has been in the marketplace for a period of time. There is no assurance that we will be able to compete effectively with these companies.

Market prices for our products may decline in the future which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We anticipate that market prices for our main products may decline in the future due to increased competition. We expect significant competition among local and international companies, including from new entrants, may continue to drive equipment prices lower. We also expect that there may be increases in promotional spending by companies in our industry which would also contribute to increasing movement of customers between competitors. Such increased competition and the resulting decline of market prices for our products would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

New technology or refinement of existing technology could render our Rand Cam products less attractive or obsolete.

New technology or refinement of existing technology could render our Rand Cam products less attractive or obsolete. Our success depends in part upon its ability to anticipate changes in technology and industry standards and to successfully develop and introduce new and improved engines on a timely basis. There is no assurance that we will be able to do so. Accordingly, if we are unable to adapt to changing technologies and to adapt our product to evolving industry standards, our business will be adversely affected.

Product liability claims asserted against us in the future could hurt our business.

Product liability claims asserted against us in the future could hurt our business. If a customer suffers damage from our products, the customer could sue us on product liability or related grounds, claim damages for data loss or make other claims. We currently do not carry product liability insurance. While we have not been sued on product liability grounds to date, a successful product liability or related claim brought against us could harm our business.

Our success may be dependent on the timing of new product introductions and lack of market acceptance for our new products.

Our future success may be dependent on the success of our products and services. The success of our business depends on a variety of factors, including:

- the quality and reliability of our products and services;
- our ability to develop new products and services superior to that of our competitors;
- our ability to establish licensing relationships and other strategic alliances;
- our pricing policies and the pricing policies of our competitors;
- our ability to introduce new products and services before our competitors;
- our ability to successfully advertise our products and services; and
- general economic trends.

We may be affected by other factors which may have an adverse effect on our business.

Our areas of business may be affected from time to time by such matters as changes in general economic conditions, changes in laws and regulations, taxes, tax laws, prices and costs, and other factors of a general nature which may have an adverse effect on our business.

There is only a limited public market for our common shares on the OTC Bulletin and those markets are extremely volatile.

There is only a limited public market for our common shares on the OTC Bulletin Board and there is a risk that a broader or more active public trading market for our common shares will never develop, or be sustained, or that current trading levels will not be sustained.

The market price for our common shares on the OTC Bulletin Board has been and we anticipate will continue to be extremely volatile and subject to significant price and volume fluctuations in response to a variety of external and internal factors. This is especially true with respect to emerging companies such as ours. Examples of external factors, which can generally be described as factors that are unrelated to the operating performance or financial condition of any particular company, include changes in interest rates and worldwide economic and market conditions, as well as changes in industry conditions, such as regulatory and environment rules, and announcements of technology innovations or new products by other companies. Examples of internal factors, which can generally be described as factors that are directly related to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations, would include release of reports by securities analysts and announcements we may make from time-to-time relative to our operating performance, advances in technology or other business developments.

Because we have a limited operating history and no profits to date, the market price for the common shares is more volatile than that of a seasoned issuer. Changes in the market price of the common shares, for example, may have no connection with our operating results or prospects. No predictions or projections can be made as to what the prevailing market price for the common shares will be at any time, or as to what effect, if any, that the sale of shares or the availability of common shares for sale at any time will have on the prevailing market price.

You will be subject to the penny stock rules to the extent our stock price on the OTC Bulletin Board is less than \$5.00 .

Since the common shares are not listed on a national stock exchange or quoted on the NASDAQ Market within the United States, trading in the common shares on the OTC Electronic Bulletin Board is subject, to the extent the market price for the common shares is less than \$5.00 per share, to a number of regulations known as the “penny stock rules”. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the SEC, to provide the customer with additional information including current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction, monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer’s account, and to make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written agreement to the transaction. To the extent these requirements may be applicable they will reduce the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the common shares and may severely and adversely affect the ability of broker-dealers to sell the common shares.

You should not expect to receive dividends in the foreseeable future.

We intend to retain any future earnings to finance our business and operations and any future growth. Therefore, we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own no properties.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not a party to any legal proceedings or litigation, nor are we aware that any litigation is presently being threatened or contemplated against us or any officer, director or affiliate.

ITEM 4. MINESAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable

PART II

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

Market Information

There is a limited public market for our common stock which currently trades on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "RGUS.OB" where it has been traded since September 21, 1994. The common stock has traded between \$0.01 and \$6.75 per share since that date.

There is also a limited public market for our common stock which began trading on May 1, 2006, on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol (RGJ). International Security Identification Number (ISIN/CUSIP) number is US7589431045.

The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices for our common stock as reported on the Bulletin Board for the quarters presented. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not reflect actual transactions.

	High \$	Low \$
Quarter ended July 31, 2014	0.17	0.08
Quarter ended October 31, 2014	0.15	0.09
Quarter ended January 31, 2015	0.12	0.07
Quarter ended April 30, 2015	0.08	0.06
Quarter ended July 31, 2015	0.11	0.07
Quarter ended October 31, 2015	0.15	0.08
Quarter ended January 31, 2016	0.08	0.05
Quarter ended April 30, 2016	0.06	0.02

The following table shows the high and low closing prices of our stock traded on the OTC Bulletin Board during the most recent six months, for each month as follows:

	High \$	Low \$
February 2016	0.06	0.02
March 2016	0.03	0.02
April 2016	0.02	0.02
May 2016	0.02	0.01
June 2016	0.02	0.01
July 2016	0.02	0.01

Holders

As of August 17, 2016, there were 32,779,298 shares of common stock outstanding, held by 280 shareholders of record.

Transfer Agent

Our transfer agent is Nevada Agency and Transfer Company, 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 880 Reno, Nevada 89501; Phone: 775-322-0626; Fax: 775-322-5623.

Dividends

To date we have not paid any dividends on our common stock and do not expect to declare or pay any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Payment of any dividends will be dependent upon future earnings, if any, our financial condition, and other factors as deemed relevant by our Board of Directors.

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans.

The Company is authorized to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of common stock, without par value. As of August 17, 2016, there were 32,779,298 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. Each share of Common Stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted for shareholder approval.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

The Company has had no sales of unregistered securities from May 1, 2015 to the date of this report.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.**Overview**

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with audited financial statements of the Company and unaudited consolidated financial statements of our company and the related notes that appear elsewhere in this annual report.

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed below and elsewhere in this annual report, particularly in the section entitled "Risk Factors".

The audited financial statements of the Company are stated in U.S. dollars and are prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Plan of Operations

We are a company engaged in the business of developing and commercially exploiting an improved axial vane type rotary engine known as the RadMax™ Engine.

We devote most of our activities to establishing our business. Planned principal activities have not yet produced significant revenues and we have a working capital deficit. We have incurred net losses to April 30, 2016 totaling \$12,950,532 and further losses are expected until we complete a licensing agreement with a manufacturer and reseller. At April 30, 2016, we had working capital deficiency of \$2,109,586. Our only asset was cash of \$42 as of April 30, 2016. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to emerge from the development stage with respect to our planned principal business activity is dependent upon our successful efforts to raise additional equity financing, receive funding from affiliates and controlling shareholders, and develop a market for our products.

Results of Operations

Results of operations for the year ended April 30, 2016 compared to the year ended April 30, 2015

There were no revenues from product licensing during the year ended April 30, 2016 or 2015.

Net loss decreased from \$411,246 in 2015 to \$223,167 in 2016. The decrease in loss of \$188,079 was mainly due to the more limited funds thus lowered level of activities in 2016.

During each of 2016 and 2015, the Company incurred interest expense of \$1,440 on promissory note of \$24,000 from Teryl Resources Corp., a company with common officer and director.

During 2016 we incurred gain on foreign exchange of \$985, a decrease from a gain on foreign exchange of \$2,262 in 2015.

All expenses decreased from 2015 to 2016 as follows:

- Research and development expenses decreased from \$48,404 in 2015 to \$38,210 in 2016.
- Consulting and management fees decreased from \$150,000 in 2015 to \$112,500 in 2016.
- Professional fees including legal, accounting, audit and auditors' review expenses decreased from \$30,906 in 2015 to \$18,333 in 2016.
- Wages and benefits and office administrative expenses decreased from \$98,128 in 2015 to \$37,257 in 2016.
- Shareholder communication and investor relations expenses decreased from \$2,050 in 2015 to \$nil in 2016.
- Transfer agent and filing fees decreased from \$12,236 in 2015 to \$10,932 in 2016.

Our basic and diluted loss per share was \$0.01 for 2016 and \$0.01 for 2015.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

During the year ended April 30, 2016, we financed our operations mainly through advances of \$87,363 from related parties.

The total amount owing to related parties is \$1,916,876 representing 90.86% of our total liabilities as of April 30, 2016. This funding was necessary with a downturn in the financial market to complete the RadMax™ engine and place the Company in a position to attain future profit.

The remaining balances owing to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand. Our affiliated companies have indicated that they will not be demanding repayment of these funds during the next fiscal year and will advance, or pay expenses on behalf of the Company if further funds are needed.

As of April 30, 2016, we had a working capital deficiency of \$2,109,586. We receive interim support from our related parties and will raise additional funds from equity financing. We also plan to raise funds through loans from Reg Tech and Rand Energy.

The audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going-concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has no revenues and limited capital, which together raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going-concern. Management plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

We have been successful in the past in acquiring capital through the issuance of shares of our Common Stock, and through advances from related parties.

We anticipate that our cash requirements for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2017 will be around \$450,000.

Research and development costs are identified as master design integrator, prototype fabrication, and labour expense, and are estimated to be at \$100,000 over the next 6 months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of April 30, 2016 and the date of this report, we have had no off-balance sheet arrangements, including any outstanding derivative financial statements, off-balance sheet guarantees, interest rate swap transactions or foreign currency contracts. We do not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Pursuant to Item 305(e) of Regulation S-K (§ 229.305(e)), the Company is not required to provide the information required by this Item as it is a “smaller reporting company,” as defined by Rule 229.10(f)(1).

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our consolidated financial statements are stated in United States dollars and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

The following consolidated financial statements are filed as part of this annual report:

- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated August 17, 2016	F-1
- Consolidated Balance Sheets as of April 30, 2016 and 2015	F-2
- Consolidated Statements of Expenses for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015	F-3
- Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Deficit for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015	F-4
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015	F-5
- Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.	F-6

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
REGI U.S., Inc.
Gig Harbor, Washington

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of REGI U.S., Inc. and subsidiary (collectively, the “Company”) as of April 30, 2016 and 2015 and the related consolidated statements of expenses, 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 consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatements. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its 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 consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated 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 consolidated financial position of REGI U.S., Inc. and subsidiary as of April 30, 2016 and 2015 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has negative working capital and suffered recurring losses from operations, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans regarding those matters are described in Note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ MaloneBailey, LLP

www.malonebailey.com
Houston, Texas
August 17, 2016

REGI U.S., Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	April 30,	
	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 42	\$ 491
Total Assets	\$ 42	\$ 491
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 192,752	\$ 185,230
Due to related parties	1,916,876	1,791,680
Total Current Liabilities	2,109,628	1,976,910
Stockholders' Deficit:		
Common stock, 100,000,000 shares authorized, no par value, 32,779,298 shares issued and outstanding	10,840,946	10,750,946
Accumulated deficit	(12,950,532)	(12,727,365)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(2,109,586)	(1,976,419)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$ 42	\$ 491

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

REGI U.S., Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Expenses

	Years Ended April 30,	
	2016	2015
Operating Expenses:		
General and administrative	\$ 183,517	\$ 361,402
Research and development	<u>38,210</u>	<u>48,404</u>
Loss from operations	(221,727)	(409,806)
Other Expense		
Interest expense	<u>(1,440)</u>	<u>(1,440)</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (223,167)</u>	<u>\$ (411,246)</u>
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic and diluted	<u>32,779,298</u>	<u>32,214,000</u>

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

REGI U.S., Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Deficit
Years Ended April 30, 2016 and 2015

	Common Stock		Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount		
Balances – April 30, 2014	32,640,298	10,550,355	(12,316,119)	(1,765,764)
Shares issued for private placements, net of share issuance costs	139,000	12,306	-	12,306
Option and warrant compensation	-	68,285	-	68,285
Donated consulting services	-	120,000	-	120,000
Net loss	-	-	(411,246)	(411,246)
Balances – April 30, 2015	32,779,298	\$ 10,750,946	\$ (12,727,365)	\$ (1,976,419)
Donated consulting services	-	90,000	-	90,000
Net loss	-	-	(223,167)	(223,167)
Balances – April 30, 2016	32,779,298	\$ 10,840,946	\$ (12,950,532)	\$ (2,109,586)

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

REGI U.S., Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Years Ended April 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (223,167)	\$ (411,246)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Donated services	90,000	120,000
Options and warrants issued for services	-	68,285
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Due to related parties	1,440	1,440
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	43,915	17,938
Net cash used in operating activities	(87,812)	(203,583)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from the sale of common stock	-	12,306
Advances from related parties	87,363	189,892
Net cash provided by financing activities	87,363	202,198
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(449)	(1,385)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	491	1,876
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 42	\$ 491
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income tax paid	-	-

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

REGI U.S., Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Years Ended April 30, 2016 and 2015

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of business

REGI U.S., Inc. ("REGI") is engaged in the business of developing and commercially exploiting an improved axial vane type rotary engine known as the Rand Cam/Direct Charge Engine (the "RC/DC Engine") in the U.S. The worldwide marketing and intellectual rights, other than in the U.S., are held by Reg Technologies, Inc. ("Reg"), a major shareholder, which together with its 51% owned subsidiary, Rand Energy Group Inc. owned 10.17% of REGI's issued and outstanding stock at April 30, 2016. REGI owns the U.S. marketing and intellectual rights and has a project cost sharing agreement, whereby it will fund 50% of the further development of the RC/DC Engine and Reg will fund 50%. No revenue has been derived to date and REGI's planned principal operations have not commenced.

REGI formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Rad Max Technologies, Inc., on April 10, 2007 in the State of Washington.

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of REGI, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Rad Max. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Risks and uncertainties

REGI operates in an emerging industry that is subject to market acceptance and technological change. REGI's operations are subject to significant risks and uncertainties, including financial, operational, technological and other risks associated with operating an emerging business, including the potential risk of business failure.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial instruments

Fair Value

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, amounts due to related parties, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values because of the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

REGI is not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the short-term maturity of its monetary assets and liabilities.

Credit Risk

REGI's financial asset that is exposed to credit risk consists primarily of cash. To manage the risk, cash is placed with major financial institutions.

Currency Risk

REGI's functional and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income. Foreign currency transactions are primarily undertaken in Canadian dollars. REGI has not, to the date of these consolidated financial statements, entered into derivative instruments to offset the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

Income taxes

Deferred income taxes are reported for timing differences between items of income or expense reported in the financial statements and those reported for income tax purposes. REGI uses the asset/liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred income taxes and tax benefits are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and for tax losses and credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. REGI provides for deferred taxes for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carry-forwards when realization is more likely than not.

Basic and diluted net loss per share

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method and convertible preferred stock using the if-converted method. In computing diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential shares if their effect is anti-dilutive.

Stock-based compensation

REGI accounts for stock based compensation in accordance with FASB ASC 718 which establishes the accounting treatment for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. Under the provisions of FASB ASC 718, share-based payment compensation is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period (generally the vesting period). REGI accounts for share-based payments to non-employees in accordance with FASB ASC 505-50.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. REGI regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to useful life and recoverability of long-lived assets, stock-based compensation and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances. REGI bases its estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities, and the accrual of costs and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results experienced by REGI may differ materially and adversely from REGI's estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and the actual results, future results of operations will be affected.

Research and development costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. REGI expensed development costs totaling \$38,210 and \$48,404 during the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect and that may impact its financial statements and does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 2. GOING CONCERN

REGI incurred net losses of \$223,167 for the year ended April 30, 2016 and has a working capital deficit of \$2,109,589 and an accumulated deficit of \$12,950,532 at April 30, 2016. These factors raise substantial doubt about the ability of REGI to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. As a result, REGI's consolidated financial statements as of April 30, 2016 and for the year ended have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

REGI also receives interim support from affiliated companies and plans to raise additional capital through debt and/or equity financings. There continues to be insufficient funds to provide enough working capital to fund ongoing operations for the next twelve months. REGI may also raise additional funds through the exercise of warrants and stock options, if exercised. There is no assurance that any of these activities will be successful.

NOTE 3. RELATED PARTIES

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. Related parties consist of the director of REGI and companies controlled or significantly influenced by the director of REGI. As of April 30, 2016, there was \$1,916,876 due to related parties. As of April 30, 2015, there was \$1,791,680 due to related parties.

During each of the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, the director of REGI and the CFO of REGI provided consulting services to REGI. These services were valued at \$90,000 and \$120,000, which was accounted for as donated capital and charged to expenses.

During each of the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, management fees of \$22,500 and \$30,000 respectively were accrued to a company controlled by the former CEO without being paid.

During the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, research and development services of \$13,893 and \$39,242 were provided by a company having a common director.

During the year ended April 30, 2012, the Company issued a promissory note of \$24,000 for amounts previously accrued and owed to a company with common director with the Company. The promissory note bears interest rate of 6% per annum, is unsecured and due on demand. During the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, there was no change to the principal amount of the promissory note and interest expense of \$1,440 was recorded each year. The principal balance of the note is included as due to related parties in the consolidated balance sheets.

During the year ended April 30, 2016, REGI utilized office space in a commercial business park building located in Richmond, British Columbia, Canada, a suburb of Vancouver, shared by several companies related by common officers and directors. REGI does not pay rent for this office space.

NOTE 4. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

a) Common Stock Options and Warrants

REGI has a 2000 Stock Option Plan to issue up to 2,500,000 shares to certain key directors and employees.

All transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. Equity instruments issued to employees and the cost of the services received as consideration are measured and recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

All options granted by REGI under the 2000 plan have the following vesting schedule:

- i) Up to 25% of the option may be exercised at any time during the term of the option; such initial exercise is referred to as the “First Exercise”.
- ii) The second 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 90 days from the date of First Exercise; such second exercise is referred to as the “Second Exercise”.
- iii) The third 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 90 days from the date of Second Exercise; such third exercise is referred to as the “Third Exercise”.
- iv) The fourth and final 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 90 days from the date of the Third Exercise.
- v) The options expire 60 months from the date of grant.

On April 12, 2007, REGI adopted its 2007 Stock Option Plan to issue up to 2,000,000 shares to certain key directors and employees. Pursuant to the 2007 plan, REGI has granted stock options to certain directors and employees.

All options granted under the 2007 plan have the following vesting schedule:

- i) Up to 25% of the option may be exercised 90 days after the grant of the option.
- ii) The second 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 1 year and 90 days after the grant of the option.
- iii) The third 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 2 years and 90 days after the grant of the option.
- iv) The fourth and final 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 3 years and 90 days after the grant of the option.
- v) The options expire 60 months from the date of grant.

During the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, REGI recorded stock-based compensation related to options and warrants of \$Nil and \$68,285, respectively. At April 30, 2016 and 2015, REGI had \$266,707 and \$369,875, of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options and warrants, which will be recognized over future periods.

The fair value of each option and warrant granted or modified was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following assumptions:

	April 30,	
	2016	2015
Risk free interest rate	-	0.11 - 0.36%
Expected life	-	0.09 – 1.64 years
Annualized volatility	-	191 - 300%
Expected dividends	-	-

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. The subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

A summary of REGI’s stock option activity for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	April 30, 2016		April 30, 2015	
	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of period	2,488,000	\$ 0.15	2,638,000	\$ 0.15
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	(50,000)	0.10	(100,000)	0.10
Forfeited	(500,000)	0.17	(50,000)	0.15
Outstanding at end of period	1,938,000	0.15	2,488,000	0.15
Exercisable at end of period	484,500	\$ 0.15	622,000	\$ 0.15
Weighted average fair value of options granted		\$ -		\$ -

At April 30, 2016, the range of exercise prices and the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding options was \$0.10 to \$0.20 per share and 1.50 years, respectively. The intrinsic value of “in the money” exercisable options at April 30, 2016 was \$Nil.

At April 30, 2015, the range of exercise prices and the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding options was \$0.10 to \$0.20 per share and 2.48 years, respectively. The intrinsic value of “in the money” exercisable options at April 30, 2015 was \$Nil.

On May 5, 2014, the Company extended the expiration date of 830,000 outstanding common stock warrants from May 27, 2014 to November 27, 2014. On October 31, 2014, the expiration date of these warrants was further extended to May 27, 2015. The warrants are exercisable at \$0.15 per share. The incremental increase in the fair value of the warrants for each extension was determined to be \$34,236 and \$34,049, respectively, which were expensed in the year ended April 30, 2015.

A summary of REGI’s common stock warrant activity for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	April 30, 2016		April 30, 2015	
	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of period	1,709,333	\$ 0.19	5,128,816	\$ 0.18
Issued	-	-	139,000	0.15
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	(1,509,333)	0.19	(3,558,483)	0.18
Outstanding at end of period	200,000	0.25	1,709,333	0.19
Exercisable at end of period	200,000	\$ 0.25	1,709,333	\$ 0.19

At April 30, 2016, the range of exercise prices and the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding warrants was \$0.25 per share and 0.85 year, respectively. The intrinsic value of “in the money” exercisable warrants at April 30, 2016 was \$Nil.

At April 30, 2015, the range of exercise prices and the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding warrants was \$0.15 to \$0.25 per share and 0.42 year, respectively. The intrinsic value of “in the money” exercisable warrants at April 30, 2015 was \$Nil.

b) Performance Stock Plan

REGI has allotted 2,500,000 shares to be issued pursuant to a performance stock plan adopted on June 27, 1997, and amended in June 2004. On April 27, 2007, REGI further amended the plan so that the term of the plan is extended to the twentieth anniversary of the effective date. As of April 30, 2016, 775,000 shares have been issued under this plan and 1,725,000 remain unissued and issuable.

c) Cash Consideration

During the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company sold an aggregate of 139,000 units in a private placement for cash proceeds of \$12,306, net of issuance costs of \$1,194, at \$0.10 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one common stock purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.15 per share for one year into the Company’s common stock from the closing date of the private placement.

NOTE 5. COMMITMENTS

Pursuant to a letter of understanding dated December 13, 1993 between REGI, Rand and Reg (collectively called the grantors) and West Virginia University Research Corporation (“WVURC”), the grantors have agreed that WVURC shall own 5% of all patented technology with regards to RC/DC Engine technology and will receive 5% of all net profits from sales, licenses, royalties or income derived from the patented technology. To date, no sales have been accrued and no royalties have been accrued or paid.

Pursuant to an agreement dated August 20, 1992, REGI acquired the U.S. rights to the original RC/DC Engine from Rand. REGI will pay Rand and the original owner a net profit royalty of 5% and 1%, respectively. To date no sales have been accrued and no royalties have been accrued or paid.

NOTE 6. INCOME TAXES

REGI accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of “temporary differences” by applying enacted statutory tax rate applicable to future years to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of existing assets and liabilities and result primarily from differences in methods used to amortize intangible assets. A valuation allowance is provided when management cannot determine whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized. The effect on deferred income taxes of the change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

REGI has losses carried forward for income tax purposes to April 30, 2016, however, the related deferred tax asset has been fully reserved due to management’s determination that the realization of the deferred tax assets is less than likely. The difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate is the valuation allowance.

The composition of REGI’s deferred tax assets at April 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	<u>April 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Net operating loss carry forward	\$ 10,487,694	\$ 10,710,655
Deferred tax asset	\$ 3,670,693	\$ 3,748,729
Less: Valuation allowance	(3,670,693)	(3,748,729)
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The unused net operating loss carry forward balance will expire in the years 2017 through 2035.

ITEM 9: CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file with the SEC under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and financial officers, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As required by SEC Rule 15d-15(b), we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Based upon that evaluation, management has concluded that our current disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of April 30, 2016. The conclusion that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective was due to the presence of material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting as identified below. Management anticipates that disclosure controls and procedures will not be effective until the material weaknesses are remediated. Our Company intends to remediate the weaknesses as set out below:

- There is a lack of sufficient accounting staff due to the size of the Company, resulting in a lack of segregation of duties necessary for an effective internal control system.
- There is a lack of control processes which provide for multiple levels of supervision and review.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting refers to the process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and includes those policies and procedures that:

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

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company.

Management has used the framework set forth in the report entitled *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, known as COSO, to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Based on this assessment the management concludes that our internal control system is ineffective due to lack of segregation of duties in minor areas. However, the impact of inadequate segregation of duties over our financial reporting is immaterial due to the fact that we have a small operation with limited transactions, all transactions are approved by the management and all material transactions are approved by the board of directors. There is also a lack of control processes in place which provide for multiple levels of supervision and review in key areas.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the year ended April 30, 2016, there were no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the name and position of each of our Executive Officers and Directors:

Name	Position
Paul Chute	Director President and Chief Executive Officer
John G. Robertson	Director Former President and Chief Executive Officer
Paul Porter	Director
Thomas Robertson	Director
Victoria Huang	Chief Financial Officer

Business Experience, Principal Occupation of Directors and Family Relationships

Mr. John Robertson is the father of Mr. Thomas Robertson. There are no other family relationships between directors and/or executive officers.

The following individuals served as directors and executive officers of our company during the year ended April 30, 2016.

Paul Chute – Director, President and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Chute has a lifetime of experience in making development stage companies successful, serving as both CFO and CEO of both private and public companies. Mr. Chute's strong belief in the potential of the RadMax technology has led him to come out of recent retirement to move the companies forward and focus on refining, testing and marketing the RadMax Engine. Mr. Chute was appointed a director and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company on July 17, 2016. Mr. Chute also serves as a director and the Chief Executive Officer of Reg Technologies Inc. Mr. Chute has his Bachelor of Science degree in accounting and his MBA degree. Mr. Chute expects to devote 100% of his time to the joint operations of Reg Technologies Inc. and REGI, US.

John G. Robertson – Director, former President and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Robertson has been our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since our formation in July, 1992. He was appointed as a director of the Company due to his extended experiences with the regulatory requirements and operations of public companies and his extended experiences with the capital market. Since October 1984 Mr. Robertson has been President and a Director of Reg Technologies Inc., a British Columbia corporation listed on the TSX Venture Exchange that has financed the research on the RadMax™ Engine since 1986. REGI U.S. is controlled by Rand Energy Group, Inc., a British Columbia corporation of which Reg Technologies Inc. is the majority shareholder. REGI U.S. owns the U.S. rights to the RadMax™ Engine technology and Reg Technologies Inc. owns the worldwide rights exclusive of the U.S. Mr. Robertson is a Director and President and Secretary of Rand Energy Group Inc. Mr. Robertson is President, Principal Executive Officer and a member of the Board of Directors of IAS Energy, Inc., an Oregon corporation traded on the PinkSheets. Since June 1997 Mr. Robertson has been President, Principal Executive Officer and a Director of Information-Highway.com, Inc., a Florida corporation which is currently inactive, and its predecessor. He is also the President of Teryl Resources Corp., a public company trading on the TSX Venture Exchange involved in gold, oil and gas exploration. He is also President of Linux Gold Corp., a public company trading on the OTC Bulletin Board. Since May 1977 Mr. Robertson has been President and a member of the Board of Directors of SMR Investments Ltd., a British Columbia corporation engaged in the business of management and investment consulting. Mr. Robertson devoted approximately 20% of his time to our operations. Mr. Robertson resigned as the President and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company on July 17, 2016.

James L. Vandeberg – Director, resigned on August 2, 2016

Mr. Vandeberg became a Director of the Company in November 1998 and was its Chief Operating Officer in August 1999 and its Chief Financial Officer on January 9, 2006. He resigned as the Company's Chief Financial Officer on November 11, 2014. He was appointed as a director of the Company due to his extended experiences with the security laws, regulatory requirements and operations of public companies. Mr. Vandeberg is an attorney in Seattle, Washington. He has served as our legal counsel since 1996. Mr. Vandeberg's practice focuses on the corporate finance area, with an emphasis on securities and acquisitions. Mr. Vandeberg was previously general counsel and secretary of two NYSE companies Carter Hawley Stores, Inc. from 1978 to 1993, and Denny's Inc. from 1973 to 1978. He is a director of Information-Highway.com, Inc., a Florida corporation traded on the Pink Sheets. He is also a director of IAS Energy, Inc. an Oregon corporation traded on the PinkSheets. Mr. Vandeberg is also a director of Reg Technologies Inc. which is traded on the TSX Venture Exchange and the OTC BB. Mr. Vandeberg is currently also vice president, corporate secretary and a director of Legend Oil & Gas Ltd. and a director of American Sierra Gold Corp. and ASAP Expo, Inc., all three companies trading on the OTCBB. He is a member and former director of the American Society of Corporate Secretaries. He became a member of the Washington Bar Association in 1969 and of the California Bar Association in 1973. Mr. Vandeberg graduated cum laude from the University of Washington with a Bachelor of Arts degree in accounting in 1966, and from New York University School of Law in 1969, where he was a Root-Tilden Scholar.

Thomas Robertson – Director

Mr. Robertson was appointed a director in January 2010 due to his extended experiences with the operations of public companies and his extended experiences with the capital market. He has served as a director of private and public companies since 1980, serving as director of Teryl Resources Corp. from 1986 to 1989 and January 2010 to present. In this capacity, he has been active in raising seed capital and public capital. He has also been involved in corporate and public relations since 1978.

Paul Porter – Director

Mr. Porter was appointed a director in August, 2013. Mr. Porter had served as our Chief Engineer prior to his appointment. Mr. Porter has extensive experience as an expert mechanical engineer in the manufacturing and designing of seals. Mr. Porter was the founder and President of JetSeal, Inc., a manufacturing engineering tool and producing design firm. JetSeal, Inc. was sold to Heico Corp. (HEI) an aerospace company in the late 1990's when the company was under Porter's ownership. Prior, he was a manufacturing manager for Parker Seal Group, a Fortune 500 Company.

Victoria Huang, CPA, CA – Chief Financial Officer

Ms. Huang was appointed the Chief Financial Officer on July 17, 2016. Ms. Huang is a chartered accountant of British Columbia and has her First Class Honours Degree in Finance and Accounting. Ms. Huang was an auditor of Canadian and US public companies and has been a consultant for the Company since 2010. Ms. Huang was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer due to her extended experiences in public company financial reporting and compliance. Ms. Huang expects to devote 35% of her time to the joint operations of Reg Tech and REGI.

Involvement in certain legal proceedings

Our directors, executive officers and control persons have not been involved in any of the following events during the past ten years:

- (1) filed a petition under the federal bankruptcy laws or any state insolvency law, nor had a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer appointed by a court for the business or present of such a person, or any partnership in which he was a general partner at or within two years before the time of such filing, or any corporation or business association of which he was an executive officer within two years before the time of such filing;
- (2) was convicted in a criminal proceeding or named subject of a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
- (3) was the subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from or otherwise limiting the following activities: (i) acting as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment advisor, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, director of any investment company, or engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity; (ii) engaging in any type of business practice; (iii) engaging in any activity in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or commodity or in connection with any violation of federal or state securities laws or federal commodity laws;
- (4) was the subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any federal or state authority barring, suspending or otherwise limiting for more than 60 days the right of such person to engage in any activity described above under this Item, or to be associated with persons engaged in any such activity;
- (5) was found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Securities and Exchange Commission to have violated any federal or state securities law and the judgment in subsequently reversed, suspended or vacate;
- (6) was found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated any federal commodities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated;
- (7) was the subject of, or a party to, any Federal or State judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of: (i) any Federal or State securities or commodities law or regulation; or (ii) any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order; or (iii) Any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity;
- (8) was the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(26))), any registered entity (as defined in Section 1(a)(29) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1(a)(29))), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

Term of Office

The term of office of the current directors are expected to continue until new directors are elected or appointed at an annual meeting of shareholders.

Committees of the Board and Financial Expert*Audit Committee*

The Company currently does not have an audit committee.

The Company does not have nominating, compensation committees or committees performing similar functions, nor does our Company have a written nominating, compensation or audit committee charter. Our Board of Directors believes that due to our small size it is not necessary to have such committees as the functions of such committees are performed by the Board of Directors.

Code of Ethics

The Company's board of directors is committed to encouraging and promoting a culture of ethical business conduct and integrity throughout the Company. In order to achieve this objective, efforts are made to the implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics ("Code"). This is accomplished by: (a) taking prompt action against violations of the Code; ensuring employees and consultants are aware that they may discuss their concerns with their supervisor or directly to the Compliance Officer; the Compliance Officer reporting suspected fraud or securities law violations for review by the Audit Committee and reporting same to the Board of Directors. The Company distributes to each new director, officer, employee and consultant the Company's Code.

No waivers of any provision of this Code of Business Conduct and Ethics may be made except by the Board of Directors. Any waiver or amendment shall be reported as required by law or regulation. There have been no waivers of the Code since its implementation.

A copy of the Code is available from the Company on written request, and the text of the code of business conduct and ethics was filed as an exhibit to our form 10-K for the year ended April 30, 2011 and posted on the Company's website at www.regtech.com.

Assessments

The board of directors is ultimately responsible for the stewardship of the Company, which means that it oversees the day-to-day management delegated to the President and Chief Executive Officer and the other officers of the Company. The board is charged with the responsibility of assessing the effectiveness of itself, its committee(s) and the contributions of individual directors.

The Corporate Governance Policy was constituted by the board of directors to assist the Board and its officers, employees, and consultants to fulfill fundamental issues including: (a) the regular assessment of the Company's approach to corporate governance issues; (b) ensuring that such approach supports the effective functioning of the Company with a view to the best interests of the Company's shareholders and effective communication between the board of directors and management of the Company; and (c) the process, structure and effective system of accountability by management to the board of directors and by the board to the shareholders, in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and industry standards for good governance practices. A copy of the Corporate Governance Policy is available on our website at www.regtech.com.

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

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our executive officers and directors and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities to file with the SEC initial statements of beneficial ownership, reports of changes in ownership and annual reports concerning their ownership of our common stock and other equity securities, on Forms 3, 4 and 5 respectively. Executive officers, directors and greater than 10% shareholders are required by the SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) reports that they file.

Based solely on our review of the copies of such forms received by us, or written representations from certain reporting persons, we believe that all filing requirements applicable to our officers, directors and greater than 10% beneficial owners were complied with.

STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Company is required, under applicable securities legislation in Canada, to disclose to its Shareholders details of compensation paid to its directors and officers. The following fairly reflects all material information regarding compensation paid by the Company to its directors and officers, which information has been disclosed to the Company's Shareholders in accordance with applicable Canadian law.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The Company's executive officers make recommendations to the board of directors regarding compensation policies and the compensation of senior officers. The Company does not have a Compensation Committee. The compensation of the senior executives comprises two components; namely, a base salary or consulting fees and the grant of stock options pursuant to the Company's stock option plan which is more particularly outlined below under the *Option-based Awards* section. These forms of compensation are chosen to attract, retain and motivate the performance of selected directors, officers, employees or consultants of the Company of high caliber and potential. Each senior executive is employed for his or her skills to perform specific tasks and the base salary and number of options is fixed accordingly.

Summary Compensation Table

Named Executive Officer mean the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”), the Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) or any individual acting in a similar capacity or function, regardless of the amount of compensation of that individual and each of the Company’s two most highly compensated executive officers, other than the CEO and CFO, or three two highly compensated individuals acting in similar capacities, who were serving as executive officers, or in a similar capacity, at the end of the most recent financial year and whose compensation exceeds \$100,000, and such individuals who would be an NEO but for the fact that they were not serving as an executive officer or in a similar capacity at the end of that financial year.

During the Company’s last completed financial year ended April 30, 2016, the Company had two Named Executive Officers: Mr. John Robertson, President and CEO and Ms. Susanne Robertson, CFO.

The following table (presented in accordance with Item 402 of Regulation S-K – Executive Compensation) sets forth all annual, long term and other compensation for services in all capacities to the Company and its subsidiaries payable to the NEOs for the three financial years ended April 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 (to the extent required by the Regulations) in respect of the Named Executive Officers:

Name and Principal Position	Year Ended April 30	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Share-based Awards (\$)	Option- Based Awards (\$) ⁽⁷⁾	Non-equity incentive plan compensation		Pension value (\$)	All other Compensation (\$) ⁽²⁾	Total compensation (\$)
						Annual incentive plans (\$)	Long-term incentive plans (\$)			
John G. Robertson, CEO(1)(2)(3)	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22,500	22,500
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30,000	30,000
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30,000	30,000
James Vandeberg, CFO(4)(5)	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Susanne Robertson, CFO(6)	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

- (1) Mr. Robertson is also a director and does not receive compensation in that capacity. See “Director Compensation – Narrative Discussion”. Mr. Robertson resigned as the CEO on July 17, 2016.
- (2) Access Information Services, Inc., a Washington corporation which is owned and controlled by the Robertson Family Trust, accrued \$2,500 per month for management services until January 31, 2016. Mr. Robertson is a trustee of the Robertson Family Trust. The amounts for fiscals 2014, 2015 and 2016 are accrued but not paid.
- (3) Mr. Robertson’s option-based awards granted during 2013 consisted of 500,000 stock options granted on May 15, 2013 at an exercise price of \$0.10 with the vested options fair valued at \$0.04 per option, and 500,000 stock options granted on April 11, 2013 at an exercise price of \$0.20 and vested options fair valued at \$0.05 per option.
- (4) Mr. Vandeberg resigned as the CFO of the Company on November 11, 2014. He was also a director until August 2, 2016 and did not receive compensation in that capacity. See “Director Compensation – Narrative Discussion”
- (5) Mr. Vandeberg’s option-based awards granted during 2013 consisted of 200,000 stock options granted on May 15, 2013 at an exercise price of \$0.10 with the vested options fair valued at \$0.04 per option, and 200,000 stock options granted on April 11, 2013 at an exercise price of \$0.20 with the vested options fair valued at \$0.05 per option.
- (6) Mrs. Robertson was appointed as the CFO of the Company on November 11, 2014 and resigned on July 17, 2016.
- (7) The valuation of the fair value of the options at the time of the grant is based on the Black Scholes model and includes the following assumptions; weighted average risk free rate, weighted average expected life, expected volatility and dividend yield.

Narrative Discussion

The Company does not have a share-based award plan other than the stock option plan referred to above. The Company also does not have a pension plan or a long term incentive plan. Other than John Robertson, as described below in the *Narrative Description – Directors* reported in the *Directors' Compensation* table below, no directors, who were not NEO's of the Company were compensated during the financial year ended April 30, 2016 for services in their capacity as directors.

A management fee was payable, but accrued to Access Information Inc., a company controlled by Mr. Robertson. Other than as herein set forth, the Company did not pay any compensation to its directors or Named Executive Officers.

Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment

There are no employment agreements or other compensating plans or arrangements with regard to any of the Named Executive Officers which provide for specific compensation in the event of resignation, retirement, other termination of employment or from a change of control of the Issuer or from a change in a Named Executive Officer's responsibilities following a change in control.

Pursuant to the Company's stock option plan, in the event the optionee's employment by or engagement with (as a director or otherwise) the Company is terminated by the Company for any reason other than death before exercise of the options granted hereunder, the stock option granted to the Participant shall immediately expire and all rights to purchase shares thereunder shall immediately cease and expire and be of no further force or effect.

In the event the Participant resigns as an employee, the stock option granted to the Participant shall immediately expire and all rights to purchase shares thereunder shall immediately cease and expire and be of no further force or effect.

Refer also to the *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* section above.

Incentive Plan Awards

Narrative Discussion

As reported above under the *Summary Compensation Table*, the Company does not have a share-based award plan or a long term incentive plan. Information with respect to the grant of stock options is more particularly described above in the *Option-based Awards* and *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* sections.

Outstanding Option-Based Awards and Share-Based Awards

The grant of option-based awards to the senior executives is determined by the recommendation of executive officers to the board of directors pursuant to the terms of the stock option plan referred to below. Previous grants of option-based awards are taken into account when considering new grants.

The options are always granted at or above market price. The valuation of the fair value of the options at the time of the grant is based on the Black Scholes model and includes the following assumptions: weighted average risk free rate, weighted average expected life, expected volatility and dividend yield.

The following table sets out the option-based awards that were outstanding as at April 30, 2016:

Name	Option-based Awards				Stock-based Awards	
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Value of unexercised in-the-money options (\$)	Number of shares or units of shares that have not vested (#)	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested (\$)
John Robertson	500,000	0.10	May 15, 2017	Nil	375,000	Nil
	500,000	0.20	April 11, 2018	Nil	375,000	Nil
James Vandenberg	200,000	0.10	May 15, 2017	Nil	150,000	Nil
	200,000	0.20	April 11, 2018	Nil	150,000	Nil

Incentive Plan Awards – value vested or earned during the year

Pension Plan Benefits

As reported under the *Summary Compensation Table*, the Company does not maintain a Pension Plan for its employees and therefore no benefits were received.

Termination of Employment or Change of Control

Other than as described in the *Narrative Discussion* section under the *Summary Compensation Table*, the Company has no plans or arrangements with respect to remuneration received or that may be received by the Named Executive Officers during the Company's most recently completed financial year or current financial year in view of compensating such officers in the event of termination of employment (as a result of resignation, retirement, change of control, etc.) or a change in responsibilities following a change of control, where the value of such compensation exceeds \$100,000 per executive officer.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Director Compensation Table

The following table sets forth all compensation provided to the directors for the year ended April 30, 2016.

The Company does not have a share-based award plan for the directors other than the stock option plan, details of which are provided below under *Outstanding Option-Based Awards, Share-Based Awards and Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation*. The Company also does not have a pension plan or a non-equity incentive plan for its directors.

No directors, who were not NEO's of the Company were compensated during the financial year ended April 30, 2016 for services in their capacity as directors.

Name and Principal Position	Year Ended April 30	Salary (\$)	Share-based Awards (\$)	Option-Based Awards (\$ (6))	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)			All other Compensation (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
					Annual incentive plans (\$)	Long-term incentive plans	Pension value (\$)		
John G. Robertson, CEO(1)(2)	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
James Vandeberg, CFO(3)	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Paul Porter (4) (5)	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thomas Robertson	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(1) Mr. Robertson is also an NEO and indirectly receives or accrues compensation in that capacity. See “Executive Compensation – Narrative Discussion”.

(2) Mr. Robertson did not receive option-based awards in his capacity as a director.

(3) Mr. Vandeberg does not receive any compensation in his capacity as a director, nor any option-based awards in his capacity as a director.

(4) Mr. Porter was appointed to the Board of Directors in August, 2013.

(5) Mr. Porter provides research and development services for the Company and receives consulting fees in that capacity. See related party transactions below.

(6) The valuation of the fair value of the options at the time of the grant is based on the Black Scholes model and includes the following assumptions; weighted average risk free rate, weighted average expected life, expected volatility and dividend yield.

Narrative Description

Directors of the Company who are also NEOs are not compensated for their services in their capacity as directors, although directors of the Company are reimbursed for their expenses incurred in connection with their services as directors.

Information with respect to grants of options to the directors is reported below under the *Narrative Description* in the section below entitled *Outstanding Option-Based Awards, Share-Based Awards and Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation*.

Other than as described above, no directors of the Company were compensated by the Company during the financial year ended April 30, 2016 for services as consultants or experts.

Option-Based Awards, Share-Based Awards and Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation for Directors

As disclosed under the *Director Compensation Table*, the Company does not have a share-based award plan, a pension plan or a non-equity incentive plan for its directors.

Option-based awards to the directors are granted pursuant to the terms of the Company’s stock option plan. The options are always granted at market price. The valuation of the fair value of the options at the time of the grant is based on the Black Scholes model and includes the following assumptions; weighted average risk free rate, weighted average expected life, expected volatility and dividend yield.

Directors generally receive a grant of stock options upon their appointment.

The following table shows at April 30, 2016 the options held by the directors and former directors who served during the year ended April 30, 2016:

Name	Option-based Awards				Stock-based Awards	
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Value of unexercised in-the-money options (\$)	Number of shares or units of shares that have not vested (#)	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested** (\$)
John G. Robertson	500,000	0.10	May 15, 2017	Nil	375,000	Nil
	500,000	0.20	April 11, 2018	Nil	375,000	Nil
James Vandeberg	200,000	0.10	May 15, 2017	Nil	150,000	Nil
	200,000	0.20	April 11, 2018	Nil	150,000	Nil
Paul Porter	55,000	0.10	May 15, 2017	Nil	41,250	Nil
	55,000	0.10	April 11, 2018	Nil	41,250	Nil
Thomas Robertson	50,000	0.20	April 11, 2018	Nil	37,500	Nil

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

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table sets forth information about our common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options, warrants and rights under all of our equity compensation plans as of April 30, 2016.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (3)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options (4)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
1993 Stock Option Plan (as amended December 5, 2000) (1) and 2007 Stock Option Plan (2)	1,938,000	\$ 0.15	2,562,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	N/A	N/A	N/A

- (1) The Company has a Stock Option Plan to issue up to 2,500,000 shares to certain key directors and employees, approved April 30, 1993 and amended December 5, 2000. Pursuant to the Plan, the Company has granted stock options to certain directors, consultants and employees.
- (2) The Company has a Stock Option Plan to issue up to 2,000,000 shares to certain key directors and employees, approved April 12, 2007. Pursuant to the Plan, the Company has granted stock options to certain directors, consultants and employees.
- (3) 484,500 of the 1,938,000 are vested and exercisable on April 30, 2016.
- (4) The price reflects the weighted average exercise price of those options which were outstanding.

The Company has a Stock Option Plan to issue up to 2,500,000 shares to certain key directors and employees, approved April 30, 1993 and amended December 5, 2000. On April 12, 2007 the Company approved the 2007 Stock Option Plan to issue up to 2,000,000 shares to certain key directors and employees. Pursuant to the Plans, the Company has granted stock options to certain directors, consultants and employees.

All options granted by the Company under the 2000 Plan have the following exercise schedule:

- (i) Up to 25% of the option may be exercised at any time during the term of the option, such initial exercise is referred to as the “First Exercise”.
- (ii) The second 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 90 days from the date of First Exercise, such second exercise is referred to as the “Second Exercise”.
- (iii) The third 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 90 days from the date of Second Exercise, such third exercise is referred to as the “Third Exercise”.
- (iv) The fourth and final 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 90 days from the date of the Third Exercise.
- (v) The options expire sixty months from the date of grant.

All options granted to April 30, 2011 by the Company under the 2007 Plan have the following exercise schedule:

- (i) Up to 25% of the option may be exercised 90 days after the grant of the option.
- (ii) The second 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 1 year and 90 days after the grant of the option.
- (iii) The third 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 2 years and 90 days after the grant of the option.
- (iv) The fourth and final 25% of the option may be exercised at any time after 3 years and 90 days after the grant of the option.
- (v) The options expire 60 months from the date of grant.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth, as of August 17, 2016, our outstanding common stock owned of record or beneficially by each person who owned of record, or was known by us to own beneficially, more than 5% of our common stock and the name and shareholdings of each Executive Officer and Director and all Executive Officers and Directors as a group. A person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of securities that can be acquired by such person within 60 days from the date of this report upon the exercise of warrants or options. Each beneficial owner’s percentage ownership is determined by assuming that options that are held by such person and which are exercisable within 60 days from the date are exercised.

Name	Shares Owned	Percentage of Shares Owned
John G. Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (1) (2)	4,093,849	12.49%
Rand Energy Group Inc. (3)	588,567	1.80%
Reg Technologies Inc.	2,744,700	8.37%
ALL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS & DIRECTORS AS A GROUP	<u>7,427,116</u>	<u>22.66%</u>

*Less than one percent of the total issued and outstanding on August 17, 2016, which is 32,779,298.

Except as noted below, all shares are held beneficially and of record and each record shareholder has sole voting and investment power.

(1) This individual may be deemed to be a “parent or founder” of REGI as that term is defined in the Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933.

(2) Includes 634,889 common shares owned by JGR Petroleum, Inc. of which Mr. Robertson is a sole director, 2,747,720 common shares owned by Access Information Services, of which Mr. Robertson is a sole director, 86,160 common shares owned by SMR Investment Ltd, of which Mr. Robertson is a sole director.

(3) Rand Energy Group Inc. is owned 51% by Reg Tech and 49% by Rand Cam-Engine Corp. Under Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, both Reg Tech and Rand Cam-Engine Corp. could be considered the beneficial owner of the 588,567 shares registered in the name of Rand Energy Group Inc.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Transactions with related persons

Pursuant to an agreement dated October 20, 1986 between Reg Tech, Rand Cam-Engine Corp. and James McCann, Reg Tech agreed to acquire a 40% voting interest in a new corporation to be incorporated to acquire the rights to the Original Engine. The new corporation was Rand Energy Group Inc. (“Rand Energy”). Pursuant to an agreement made as of April 27, 1993 among Reg Tech, Rand Cam-Engine Corp., Rand Energy and James McCann, Reg Tech acquired an additional 330,000 shares (11%) of Rand Energy from Rand Cam-Engine Corp. to increase its investment to 51%.

Pursuant to the August 1992 Agreement we issued 5,700,000 shares of our common stock at a deemed value of \$0.01 per share to Rand Energy Group Inc., a privately held British Columbia corporation in exchange for certain valuable rights, technology, information, and other tangible and intangible assets relating to the United States rights to the Original Engine. Rand Energy is owned 51% by Reg Technologies Inc., a British Columbia corporation listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“Reg Tech”), and 49% by Rand Cam-Engine Corp. Reg Tech’s President is also our President and its Vice President is also Vice President of the Company.

We also agreed to pay semi-annually to Rand Energy a royalty of 5% of any net profits to be derived by us from revenues received as a result of its license of the Original Engine.

In the April 1993 Agreement, an amendment to a previous Amendment Agreement dated November 23, 1992, between Rand Energy, Reg Tech and Brian Cherry (a former officer and director) and an original agreement dated July 30, 1992, between Rand Energy, Reg Tech and Brian Cherry, Cherry agreed to: (a) sell, transfer and assign to Rand Energy all his right, title and interest in and to the technology related to the RadMax™ Engine, including all pending and future patent applications in respect of the Technology for all countries except the United States of America, together with any improvements, changes or other variations to the Technology; (b) sell, transfer and assign to us (then called Sky Technologies Inc.), all his right, title and interest in and to the Technology, including all pending and future patent applications in respect of the Technology for the United States of America, together with any improvements, changes or other variations to the Technology.

Other provisions of the April 1993 Agreement call for us (a) to pay to Rand Energy a continuing royalty of 5% of the net profits derived from the Technology by us and (b) to pay to Brian Cherry a continuing royalty of 1% of the net profits derived from the Technology by us.

A final provision of the April 1993 Agreement assigns and transfers ownership to us of any patents, inventions, copyrights, know-how, technical data, and related types of intellectual property conceived, developed or created by Rand Energy or its associated companies either prior to or subsequent to the date of the agreement, which results or derives from the direct or indirect use of the Original Engine and/or RadMax™ Engine technologies by Rand Energy.

The terms of the agreements referenced above were negotiated by the parties in non-arm's-length transactions but were deemed by the parties involved to be fair and equitable under the circumstances existing at the time.

Rand Cam-Engine Corp. is a privately held company whose stock is reportedly majority-owned and controlled by James McCann and the balance by several other shareholders.

In April, 2007 a wholly-owned US subsidiary, RadMax Technologies, Inc, a Washington corporation, was formed with the initial focus on winning U.S. military contracts for custom versions of RadMax™ products, as well as research and development funding to tailor RadMax™ products to meet specific requirements defined by the U.S. military services. RadMax™ products include RadMax™ internal and external combustion diesel engines, RadMax™ pumps, and RadMax™ compressors. James Vandenberg, a director of the Company is the president and sole director of RadMax™ Technologies, Inc. The headquarters for the corporation is located at 601 Union Street, Suite 4500, Seattle, WA 98101.

The world-wide marketing and intellectual rights, other than in the U.S., are held by Reg Technologies, Inc. which together with Rand Energy Group Inc. owns 10.17% of the Company's issued, and outstanding, stock, and has related directors and officers.

Related Party Transactions for the Year Ended April 30, 2016

We entered into the following contracts with related parties. Related parties consist of companies controlled or significantly influenced by the Officers of the Company.

On March 31, 1994, we entered into a management agreement with Access Information Services, Inc., a Washington corporation, which is owned and controlled by the Robertson Family Trust. A management fee of \$2,500 per month is accrued for the provision of certain management, administrative, and financial services. There is no termination or change of control provision. The fees for the years ended April 2016 and 2015 are accrued and not paid.

During the year ended April 30, 2016:

- During year ended April 30, 2016, Mr. John Robertson, the former President, CEO and director of REGI provided consulting services to REGI. These services were valued at \$67,500, which was accounted for as donated capital and charged to expense during the period. Such donated services of \$90,000 were recorded in the year ended April 30, 2015.
- During the year ended April 30, 2016, Mrs. Susanne Robertson, in her capacity as the CFO provided consulting services to REGI. These services were valued at \$22,500 in total, which was accounted for as donated capital and charged to expense during the period. Such donated services of \$30,000 were recorded for the CFO services in the year ended April 30, 2015.
- During the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, research and development consulting services of \$13,893 and \$39,242 respectively were provided by a company controlled by Mr. Paul Porter, a director.

Related party transactions incurred during the normal course of the Company's operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed between the related parties.

During the year ended April 30, 2016 changes to the amounts owed to/by related parties are as follows:

	April 30, 2015 \$	(Repayment)/ Loan in Year \$	April 30, 2016 \$
Due to Minewest	1,077	1,860	2,937
Due to Linux Gold Corp.	(191)	-	(191)
Due to IAS Energy, Inc.	7,431	-	7,431
Due to Reg Technologies and its subsidiary Rand Energy Group Inc.	1,119,875	75,747	1,201,622
Due to SMR Investments Ltd.	58,637	-	58,637
Due to John Robertson	60,099	4,169	64,268
Due to Information Highway Inc.	18,792	-	18,792
Due to JGR Petroleum	105,947	-	105,947
Due to KLR Petroleum Inc.	11,711	1,533	13,244
Due to Teryl Resources Corp.	26,450	1,440	27,890
Due to Access Information Inc.	268,828	22,500	291,328
Due to Rainbow Networks	21,000	-	21,000
Due to Imaging Tech	69,900	-	69,900
Due to Paul Porter	22,124	(22,124)	-
Due to PA Industries	-	34,071	34,071
	<u>1,791,680</u>	<u>131,196</u>	<u>1,916,876</u>

Related parties are the officers of the Company, companies with common directors or owners, and companies indirectly controlled by Mr. John Robertson.

We do not have written agreements relating to related party advances. The balances are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand per verbal agreements with these related parties.

Director Independence

Our common stock is not listed on any stock exchange or inter-dealer quotation system and we do not have an independent director on our board. For the purposes of determining director independence, we have applied the definitions set out in NASDAQ Rule 4200(a)(15) (the "Rule"). Under the Rule, a director is not considered to be independent if he or she is also an executive officer or employee of the company. The majority of the members of our board of directors also act as executive officers.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

The following table discloses accounting fees and services which we paid to our auditor, MaloneBailey LLP, Certified Public Accountants during fiscal 2016 and 2015:

Type of Services Rendered	2016	2015
(a) Audit Fees	\$ 14,800	16,910
(b) Audit-Related Fees	\$ -	\$ -
(c) Tax Fees	\$ -	\$ -

In the table above, and the disclosure below, “audit fees” are fees billed by the Company’s external auditor MaloneBailey LLP, Certified Public Accountants for services provided in auditing the Company’s annual financial statements for the subject year. “Audit-related fees” are fees not included in audit fees that are billed by the auditor for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company’s financial statements. “Tax fees” are fees billed by the auditor for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. “All other fees” are fees billed by the auditor for products and services not included in the foregoing categories.

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed by MaloneBailey LLP, Certified Public Accountants for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of financial statements included in our Form 10-Qs or services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, were \$14,800 and \$16,910, respectively.

All Other Fees

For the fiscal years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, the aggregate fees billed by MaloneBailey LLP, Certified Public Accountants, as applicable, for products and services other than the services set out above, were \$Nil and \$Nil, respectively.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee pre-approves all engagements with the Company’s auditors prior to performance of services by them.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	
3.1	Articles of Incorporation	(1)
3.2	Article of Amendment changing name to REGI U.S., Inc.	(2)
3.3	By-laws	(1)
3.4	Articles of Amendment Increasing Authorized Capital to 50,000,000 December 2003	(7)
3.5	Articles of Amendment Increasing Authorized Capital to 100,000,000 May 2007	(8)
4.1	Specimen Share Certificate	(1)
4.2	Specimen Warrant Certificate	(1)
10.1	Consulting Agreement, dated December 1, 1999, between REGI U.S., Inc. and Patrick Badgley	(3)
10.2	Special Service Proposal, dated December 21, 1999, between REGI U.S. and ColTec, Inc.	(3)
10.3	Agreement between ColTec and REGI dated October 2000	(4)
10.4	Agreement between REGI and Advanced Ceramics Research dated March 20, 2002	(5)
10.5	License Agreement between Rand Energy Group, Inc., and Reg Technologies, Inc. REGI U.S., Inc. and Radian Incorporated made as of April 24, 2002	(5)
10.6	Agreement between REGI U.S., Inc. and Rotary Power Generation, Incorporated made as of April 22, 2002	(6)
10.7	Amendment to Agreement between REGI U.S., Inc. and Rotary Power Generation, Incorporated made as of April 2, 2003	(6)
10.8	Management Agreement with Access Information Services, Inc., dated January 2, 1993 in the name of Sky Technologies, Inc. (the Company's previous name)	(9)
10.9	Engagement Letter with The Otto Law Group, dated August 4, 2004	(9)
10.10	Project Cost Sharing Agreement with Reg Technologies Inc.	(9)
14.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics	(10)
21.1	List of Subsidiaries	(7)
23.1	Consent of Independent Auditors (Malone Bailey LLP)	(11)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	(11)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	(11)
32.1	Certification of John G. Robertson, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer), pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	(11)
32.2	Certification of James Vandeberg, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer), pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	(11)

(1) Incorporated by reference from Form 10-SB Registration Statement filed April 26, 1994.

(2) Incorporated by reference from 10-Q Report for the quarter ended 7-30-94.

(3) Incorporated by reference from our 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2000.

(4) Incorporated by reference from our 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2001

(5) Incorporated by reference from our 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2002

(6) Incorporated by reference from our 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2003

(7) Incorporated by reference from our 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2007

(8) Incorporated by reference from our 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2008

(9) Incorporated by reference from our Form 10-K Amendment for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2010 filed on May 13, 2011

(10) Incorporated by reference from our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2011 filed on August 15, 2011

(11) Incorporated herein

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report or amendment to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

REGI U.S., INC.

By: */s/ "Paul Chute"*

Paul Chute, President
Chief Executive Officer and Director

Dated: August 17, 2016

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Paul Chute, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016 of REGI U.S., INC. (the “company”);
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 company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company’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 company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the company’s most recent fiscal quarter (the company’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company’s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company’s auditors and the audit committee of the company’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company’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 company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 17, 2016

/s/ “Paul Chute”

Paul Chute, Chief Executive Officer

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Victoria Huang, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016 of REGI U.S., INC. (the “company”);
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 company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company’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 company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the company’s most recent fiscal quarter (the company’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company’s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company’s auditors and the audit committee of the company’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company’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 company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 17, 2016

/s/ “Victoria Huang”

Victoria Huang, Chief Financial Officer

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to
Title 18, United States Code, Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Paul Chute, Chief Executive Officer of REGI U.S., Inc., certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that, to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of REGI U.S., Inc., for the year ended April 30, 2016 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of REGI U.S., Inc.

Gig Harbor, Washington

August 17, 2016

by: */s/ "Paul Chute"*

Paul Chute
Chief Executive Officer

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to
Title 18, United States Code, Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

I, Victoria Huang, Chief Financial Officer of REGI U.S., Inc., certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that, to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of REGI U.S., Inc., for the year ended April 30, 2016 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of REGI U.S., Inc.

Gig Harbor, Washington

August 17, 2016

by: /s/ "Victoria Huang"

Victoria Huang
Chief Financial Officer
