FORM 10-K

Annual report pursuant to section 13 and 15(d)

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FILER

General Cleaning & Maintenance	Mailing Address	Business Address
CIK:**1503538**| IRS No.: **273088652** | State of Incorp.:**NV** | Fiscal Year End: **0930**	*412 MARTHA ST*	*412 MARTHA ST*
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012

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

For the transition period from __________ to ____________

Commission file number: 000-54492

General Cleaning and Maintenance
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEVADA	**27-3088652**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	*(IRS Employer Identification No.)*

412 Martha St., Las Vegas, NV 89110
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(702) 733-9361
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the 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. Yes ☑ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, 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 is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☑

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

Large accelerated filer ☐		Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer ☐		Smaller Reporting Company	☑
(Do not check if a 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 ☐

The aggregate market value of the Company's common shares of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Company at January 9, 2013, computed by reference to the last sale of $0.25 per-share price, on October 9, 2012 on the OTC-BB was $1,250,000.

As of January 9, 2013, there were 25,000,000 shares of common stock, par value $0.001 per share, of the registrant outstanding.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. When used in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-K, the words "may," "could," "estimate," "intend," "continue," "believe," "expect" or "anticipate" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Although we believe that our plans, intentions, and expectations reflected in any forward-looking statements are reasonable, these plans, intentions, or expectations may not be achieved. Our actual results, performance, or achievements could differ materially from those contemplated, expressed, or implied, by the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements are set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-K. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the dates on which they are made. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Except as required by federal securities laws, we are under no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in any of our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in any of our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and inherent risks and uncertainties. The factors impacting these risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

o inability to raise additional financing for working capital;

o inability to build a customer base for our janitorial services;

o deterioration in general or regional economic, market and political conditions;

o the fact that our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we report our financial condition and results of operations, and they may require management to make estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain;

o adverse state or federal legislation or regulation that increases the costs of compliance, or adverse findings by a regulator with respect to existing operations;

o changes in U.S. GAAP or in the legal, regulatory and legislative environments in the markets in which we operate;

o inability to efficiently manage our operations;

o inability to achieve future operating results;

o our ability to recruit and hire key employees;

o the inability of management to effectively implement our strategies and business plans; and

o the other risks and uncertainties detailed in this report.

In this form 10-K references to "General Cleaning", "the Company", "we", "us", and "our" refer to General Cleaning and Maintenance.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and special reports and other information with the SEC. You can read these SEC filings and reports over the Internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You can also obtain copies of the documents at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10:00 am and 3:00 pm. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the operations of the public reference facilities. We will provide a copy of our annual report to security holders, including audited financial statements, at no charge upon receipt to of a written request to us at General Cleaning and Maintenance, 412 Martha St., Las Vegas, NV 89110.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

History and Organization

We were formed on April 26, 2010 as General Cleaning and Maintenance, a Nevada corporation. We are a startup company that plans to offer janitorial and cleaning services to residential and commercial customers. Activities to date have been limited primarily to organization, initial capitalization, and establishing administrative offices.

Overview

We are a start-up company focused on providing a wide range of janitorial and cleaning services for clients, primarily in Las Vegas, Nevada. These cleaning services will be directed towards restaurants, retail stores, hotels and residential properties. The services will include, among other things, floor cleaning, window washing, furniture polishing, carpet cleaning and dusting, and other building cleaning services.

The Las Vegas, Nevada Janitorial Services Industry

Based on reviewing the number of janitorial businesses listed in the Las Vegas Yellow Pages, there are approximately 225 different businesses who provide janitorial services in the local area. With the recent downturn of the economy and business conditions in the Las Vegas area, management has observed that there has been an increase in commercial vacancy rates. Management believes it may take a long time before there is any significant economic recovery in the Las Vegas area. These factors result in fewer businesses that may require janitorial services and this can adversely impact the Company's future business opportunities.

Management believes that if there is any growth in the janitorial and maintenance management services market, it will be driven by the following factors:

- a desire by owner/managers to outsource their cleaning management;
- increasing focus by owners/managers on retaining commercial tenants;
- technology driven demand for niche cleaning services,

Janitorial Services

Our sole officer has 6-years working experience in the cleaning services industry. She plans to market the services of General Cleaning and Maintenance to restaurants, retail stores, hotels and residential properties. If she is successful in building a customer base, she will need to find people she can train to help with the cleaning services or subcontract cleaning staff.

Pricing for Services

Management plans to enter into fixed price arrangements, in which the client agrees to pay a fixed fee every month over a specified term. A variation of a fixed price arrangement is a square-foot arrangement, under which monthly billings are fixed based on the vacant square footage serviced. This differs from a cost-plus arrangement in which the client reimburses the Company for the agreed-upon amount of wages and benefits, payroll taxes, insurance charges and other expenses associated with the contracted work, plus a profit percentage.

The Company also plans to provide supplemental services requested by clients outside of the standard terms. Examples are clean-up after a tenant moves out, and construction clean-up. Management anticipates that most of its cleaning agreement will be for a one year period and contain automatic renewal clauses, but are subject to termination by either party after 30-days' written notice.

Competition

We believe that our business is highly competitive, and that such competition is based primarily on price and quality of service. The low cost of entry to the cleaning services business has resulted in strongly competitive markets consisting primarily of regional and local owner-operated companies. We will also compete with a few large, diversified facility services, who operate on a national basis. Indirectly, we compete with building owners and tenants that can perform internally one or more of the services that we provide. These building owners and tenants have an increased advantage in locations where our services are subject to sales tax whereas internal operations are not. Competitors may have lower costs because privately owned companies operating in a limited geographic area may have significantly lower labor and overhead costs. These strong competitive pressures could impede our success in bidding for profitable business and our ability to increase prices even as costs rise, thereby reducing margins.

Patent, Trademark, License and Franchise Restrictions and Contractual Obligations and Concessions

We have no current plans for any registrations such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, franchises, concessions, royalty agreements or labor contracts. We will assess the need for any copyright, trademark or patent applications on an ongoing basis.

Research and Development Activities and Costs

General Cleaning and Maintenance did not incur any research and development costs for the years ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, and has no plans to undertake any research and development activities during the next year of operations.

Compliance With Environmental Laws

We are not aware of any environmental laws that have been enacted, nor are we aware of any such laws being contemplated for the future, that impact issues specific to our business. In our industry, environmental laws are anticipated to apply directly to the owners and operators of companies. They do not apply to companies or individuals providing consulting services, unless they have been engaged to consult on environmental matters. We are not planning to provide environmental consulting services.

Employees

We have no full time employees at this time. All functions including development, strategy, negotiations and clerical work is being provided by our sole officer on a voluntary basis, without compensation.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Risk Factors Relating to Our Company

1. WE HAVE NO OPERATING HISTORY AND LIMITED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION UPON WHICH YOU MAY EVALUATE OUR PERFORMANCE.

We have no operating history and we are subject to all risks inherent in a developing business enterprise. At this time we are considered a shell company. Our likelihood of success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications, and delays frequently encountered in connection with providing cleaning services and the competitive environment in which we operate. You should consider, among other factors, our prospects for success in light of the risks and uncertainties encountered by companies that, like us, are in their early stages of research. We may not be able to successfully address these risks and uncertainties or successfully implement our operating and acquisition strategies. If we fail to do so, it could materially harm our business to the point of having to cease operations and could impair the value of our common stock to the point that the investors may lose their entire investment. Even if we accomplish these objectives, we may not be able to generate positive cash flows or profits that we anticipate in the future.

2. AS WE HAVE NEVER REPORTED REVENUES SINCE OUR INCEPTION, THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN.

Our financial statements included with this Annual Report ended September 30, 2012 have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern. Our auditors have made reference to the substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern in their audit report on our audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012. Because the Company has been issued an opinion by its auditors that substantial doubt exists as to whether the Company can continue as a going concern, it may be more difficult for the Company to attract investors. Since our auditor's have raised a substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, this typically results in greater difficulty to obtain loans than businesses that do not have a qualified auditors opinion. Additionally, any loans we might obtain may be on less advantageous terms. Our future is dependent upon our ability to obtain financing and upon future profitable operations from our cleaning business. We plan to seek additional funds through private placements of our common stock. You may be investing in a company that will not have the funds necessary to continue to deploy its business strategies. If we are not able to achieve revenues or find financing, then we likely will be forced to cease operations and investors will likely lose their entire investment.

3. WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ATTAIN PROFITABILITY WITHOUT ADDITIONAL FUNDING, WHICH MAY BE UNAVAILABLE.

We have prepared audited financial statements for the year end for September 30, 2012. Our ability to continue to operate as a going concern is fully dependent upon the Company obtaining sufficient financing to continue its development and operational activities. The ability to achieve profitable operations is in direct correlation to our ability to generate revenues or raise sufficient financing. It is important to note that even if the appropriate financing is received, there is no guarantee that we will ever be able to operate profitably or derive any significant revenues from its operation. Management believes, for the next twelve months, it has sufficient funds available to implement its business, on a limited basis.

Risk Factors Relating to Our Business

4. IF WE ARE NOT ABLE TO COMPETE EFFECTIVELY AGAINST LARGER CLEANING SERVICES WITH GREATER RESOURCES, OUR PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE SUCCESS WILL BE JEOPARDIZED.

We will face intense competition from larger and better-established cleaning and janitorial services that may prevent us from ever becoming a significant company. Management expects the competition to intensify in the future. Pressures created by our potential competitors could negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Most of all our potential competitors have longer operating histories, larger customer bases, greater brand recognition and significantly greater financial, marketing, and other resources. In addition, our competitors may acquire or be acquired by, receive investments from or enter into other commercial relationships with larger, well-established and well-financed competitors. Therefore, some of our competitors with other revenue sources may be able to devote greater resources to marketing and promotional campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing policies and devote substantially more resources to product development. We currently do not have any operations; however, if we are able to begin our operations management expects increased competition that may result in reduced operating margins, loss of market share and diminished value in our brands. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors.

5. OUR SUCCESS DEPENDS ON OUR ABILITY TO BUILD OUR LONG-TERM RELATIONSHIPS WITH CLIENTS.

The business associated with long-term relationships is generally more profitable than that associated with short-term relationships because we will incur start-up costs under new service contracts. Once these costs are expensed or fully depreciated over the appropriate periods, the underlying contracts become more profitable. Our loss of long-term clients could have an adverse impact on our profitability even if we generate equivalent revenues from new clients.

6. THERE MAY BE A POSSIBLE INABILITY TO FIND SUITABLE EMPLOYEES.

In order to implement our business plan, management recognizes that additional staff will be required. No assurances can be given that we will be able to find suitable employees that can support our needs or that these employees can be hired on favorable terms. We do not plan to hire any additional employees until our cash flows can justify the expense.

7. AN INCREASE IN COSTS THAT WE CANNOT PASS ON TO CLIENTS COULD AFFECT OUR PROFITABILITY.

We plan to negotiate contracts under which our clients agree to pay certain costs for our cleaning. If actual costs exceed the rates specified in the contracts, our profitability may decline unless we can negotiate increases in these rates. In addition, if our costs, particularly labor costs, payroll taxes, and fuel costs, exceed those of our competitors, we may lose existing business unless we reduce our rates to levels that may not fully cover our costs.

8. WE PLAN TO PRIMARILY PROVIDE OUR SERVICES THROUGH AGREEMENTS WHICH ARE CANCELLABLE BY EITHER PARTY UPON 30 TO 60 DAYS' NOTICE.

Our potential clients can unilaterally decrease the amount of services we provide or terminate all services pursuant to the terms of our service agreements. Any loss of a significant number of clients could in the aggregate materially adversely affect our operating results.

9. INCREASES IN THE PRICE OF CLEANING MATERIALS AND LABOR COSTS COULD MATERIALLY INCREASE OUR COSTS AND DECREASE OUR PROFITABILITY.

The prices for cleaning materials and labor costs are dependent on the market price and supply and demand. There can be no assurance that prices for cleaning materials and labor costs will not increase in the near future.

These cleaning materials and labor costs are subject to price volatility caused by supply conditions, economic climate and other unpredictable factors. Any material price increase would increase our cost of sales and decrease our future profitability unless we are able to pass higher prices on to our customers. In addition, if one or more of our competitors is able to reduce its production costs by taking advantage of any reductions in economy of scale or favorable sourcing agreements, we may face pricing pressures from those competitors and may be forced to reduce our prices or face a decline in net sales, either of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

10. OUR OFFICER HAS NO EXPERIENCE IN OPERATING AN OPERATIONAL CLEANING SERVICE COMPANY.

Our executive officer, has no experience in operating a cleaning service company. Due to her lack of experience, our executive officer may make wrong decisions and choices regarding selection of customers, hiring employees and pricing services on behalf of the Company. Consequently, our Company may suffer irreparable harm due to management's lack of experience in this business. As a result we may have to suspend or cease operations, which will result in the loss of your investment.

11. SINCE OUR SOLE OFFICER DEVOTES HER TIME TO ANOTHER CLEANING BUSINESS, HER OTHER ACTIVITIES COULD SLOW DOWN GENERAL CLEANING'S OPERATIONS.

Rocio Corral, the sole officer of General Cleaning and Maintenance plans to devote 40 hours of her time to the Company's operations. She is currently working for another cleaning company. Therefore, it is possible that a conflict of interest exists with regards to her time based on her involvement with the other cleaning company. Her other activities might prevent her from devoting full-time to General Cleaning and Maintenance's operations which could slow General Cleaning and Maintenance 's operations and may reduce its financial results because of the slowdown in operations.

The responsibility of developing the company's business, and fulfilling the reporting requirements of a public company fall upon Ms. Corral. In the event she is unable to fulfill any aspect of her duties to the company, General Cleaning and Maintenance may experience a shortfall or complete lack of sales resulting in little or no profits and eventual closure of the business. We do not have any employment agreements with Ms. Corral, which means she is not obligated to continue to work for the Company and can resign her position whenever she is inclined to do so. General Cleaning and Maintenance has not formulated a plan to resolve any possible conflict of interest with Ms. Corral's other business activities.

12. A DECLINE IN COMMERCIAL OFFICE BUILDING OCCUPANCY COULD AFFECT OUR REVENUES AND PROFITABILITY.

Our revenues will be affected by commercial real estate occupancy levels. A decline in occupancy could result in a decline of potential customers and increase the competition for existing customers, which could lower revenues, and create pricing pressures and therefore lower margins. In addition, in those areas where the workers are unionized, decreases in revenues can be accompanied by relative increases in labor costs if we are obligated by collective bargaining agreements to retain workers with seniority and consequently higher compensation levels and cannot pass through these costs to clients.

13. FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OR BANKRUPTCY OF ONE OR MORE OF OUR MAJOR CLIENTS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR RESULTS.

Future revenues and our ability to collect accounts receivable depend, in part, on the financial strength of clients. In the event clients experience financial difficulty, and particularly if bankruptcy results, profitability is further impacted by our failure to collect accounts receivable in excess of the estimated allowance. Additionally, our future revenues would be reduced by the loss of these clients.

14. NATURAL DISASTERS OR ACTS OF TERRORISM COULD DISRUPT SERVICES.

Storms, earthquakes, drought, floods or other natural disasters or acts of terrorism may result in reduced revenues or property damage. Disasters may also cause economic dislocations throughout the country. In addition, natural disasters or acts of terrorism may increase the volatility of financial results, either due to increased costs caused by the disaster with partial or no corresponding compensation from clients, or, alternatively, increased revenues and profitability related to tag jobs, special projects and other higher margin work necessitated by the disaster.

Other issues and uncertainties may include:

- New accounting pronouncements or changes in accounting policies;
- Labor shortages that adversely affect our ability to employ entry level personnel;
- Legislation or other governmental action that detrimentally impacts expenses or reduces revenues by adversely affecting our clients; and
- The resignation, termination, death or disability of one or more key executives that adversely affects client retention or day-to-day management.

15. OUR MANAGEMENT CONTROLS A LARGE BLOCK OF OUR COMMON STOCK THAT WILL ALLOW THEM TO CONTROL THE COMPANY.

As of January 9, 2013, our sole officer/director owned 80% of our outstanding common stock. With 80% ownership of the Company, our sole officer/director is able to elect all of the directors and continue to control General Cleaning and Maintenance.

As a result, our sole officer will have the ability to control substantially all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval including:

a) election of our board of directors;

b) removal of any of our directors;

c) amendment of our Articles of Incorporation or bylaws; and

d) adoption of measures that could delay or prevent a change in control or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination involving us.

As a result of their ownership and positions, our sole officer/director has the ability to influence all matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. In addition, the future prospect of sales of significant amounts of shares held by our director and executive officer could affect the market price of our common stock if the marketplace does not orderly adjust to the increase in shares in the market and the value of your investment in the company may decrease. Management's stock ownership may discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us, which in turn could reduce our stock price or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over our stock price.

Investors will own a minority percentage of the Company's common stock and will have minority voting rights. Investors will not have the ability to control either the vote of the Company's Shareholders or Board of Directors.

Risk Factors Relating to Our Common Stock

16. FUTURE SALES OF SHARES BY EXISTING CONTROLLING STOCKHOLDERS COULD CAUSE OUR STOCK PRICE TO DECLINE, FURTHER, CERTAIN SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK ARE RESTRICTED FROM IMMEDIATE RESALE.

If our existing controlling stockholders sell, or indicate an intention to sell, substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, the trading price of our common stock could decline. As of January 9, 2013, we have 25,000,000 common shares issued and outstanding. Our officer owns 20,000,000 common shares. If in the future, she decides to sell her shares or if it is perceived that they will be sold, to the extent permitted by the Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

The 20,000,000 shares of common stock, owned by our sole officer are restricted from immediate resale in the public market. The restricted shares are restricted in accordance with Rule 144, which states that if unregistered, restricted securities are to be sold, a minimum of one year must elapse between the later of the date of acquisition of the securities from the issuer or from an affiliate of the issuer, and any resale of those securities in reliance on Rule 144. The Rule 144 restrictive legend remains on the stock until the holder of the stock holds the stock for longer than six months (unless an affiliate) and meets the other requirements of Rule 144 to have the restriction removed. The sale or resale of those shares in the public market, or the market's expectation of such sales, may result in an immediate and substantial decline in the market price of our shares. Such a decline will adversely affect our investors, and make it more difficult for us to raise additional funds through equity offerings in the future.

17. WE HAVE NEVER DECLARED DIVIDENDS ON OUR COMMON STOCK AND DO NOT PLAN TO DO SO IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE.

We intend to retain any future earnings to finance the operation and expansion of its business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. As a result, stockholders will need to sell shares of common stock in order to realize a return on their investment, if any. You should not rely on an investment in our company if you require dividend income. The only possibility of any income to investors would come from any rise in the market price of your stock, which is uncertain and unpredictable.

A holder of common stock will be entitled to receive dividends only when, as, and if declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefore. We have never issued dividends on our common stock. Our Board of Directors will determine future dividend policy based upon our results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements, and other circumstances.

18. HOLDERS OF OUR COMMON STOCK HAVE A RISK OF POTENTIAL DILUTION IF WE ISSUE ADDITIONAL SHARES OF COMMON STOCK IN THE FUTURE.

Although our Board of Directors intends to utilize its reasonable business judgment to fulfill its fiduciary obligations to our then existing stockholders in connection with any future issuance of our common stock, the future issuance of additional shares of our common stock would cause immediate, and potentially substantial, dilution to the net tangible book value of those shares of common stock that are issued and outstanding immediately prior to such transaction. Any future decrease in the net tangible book value of our issued and outstanding shares could have a material effect on the market value of the shares.

19. WE DO NOT HAVE INSURANCE AND, THEREFORE, LIABILITY WE INCUR COULD HAVE SUBSTANTIAL IMPACT ON OUR ABILITY TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN.

We have limited capital and, therefore, we do not currently have a policy of insurance against liabilities arising out of the negligence of our officer and director and/or arising from deficiencies in any of our business operations. Even assuming we obtained insurance, there is no assurance that such insurance coverage would be adequate to satisfy any potential claims made against us, our officers and directors, or our business operations or assets. Any such liability which might arise could be substantial and would likely exceed our total assets. However, our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws provide for indemnification of officers and directors to the fullest extent permitted under Nevada law. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officer and controlling persons, it is the opinion of the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission that such indemnification is against public policy, as expressed in the Act, and is therefore, unenforceable.

20. IF WE FAIL TO MAINTAIN AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ACCURATELY REPORT OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS OR PREVENT FRAUD AND AS A RESULT, INVESTORS MAY BE MISLED AND LOSE CONFIDENCE IN OUR FINANCIAL REPORTING AND DISCLOSURES, AND THE PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK MAY BE NEGATIVELY AFFECTED.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that we report annually on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. A "significant deficiency" means a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of the Company's financial reporting. A "material weakness" is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

As of September 30, 2012, management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting. The matters involving internal controls and procedures that our management considered to be material weaknesses under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board were: (1) lack of a functioning audit committee due to a lack of a majority of independent members and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures; and (2) inadequate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives.

In addition, in connection with our on-going assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, we may discover "material weaknesses" in our internal controls as defined in standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB. A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Failure to provide effective internal controls may cause investors to lose confidence in our financial reporting and may negatively affect the price of our common stock. Moreover, effective internal controls are necessary to produce accurate, reliable financial reports and to prevent fraud. If we have deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting, these deficiencies may negatively impact our business and operations.

21. ALTHOUGH OUR SHARES OF COMMON STOCK ARE QUOTED ON A THE OTC-BB, THEY ARE PENNY STOCKS.

The Securities Enforcement and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 requires additional disclosures relating to the market for penny stocks in connection with trades in any stock defined as a penny stock. SEC regulations generally define a penny stock to be an equity security that has a market or exercise price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Such exceptions include any equity security listed on NASDAQ and any equity security issued by an issuer that has net tangible assets of at least $100,000, if that issuer has been in continuous operation for three years.

Unless an exception is available, the regulations require delivery, prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the associated risks. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer must also provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, details of the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations and broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from such rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for securities that become subject to the penny stock rules. Since our securities are highly likely to be subject to the penny stock rules, should a public market ever develop, any market for our shares of common stock may not be liquid.

22. ALTHOUGH OUR STOCK IS LISTED ON THE OTC-BB, WITH A VERY LIMITED TRADING MARKET, PURCHASERS OF OUR SECURITIES MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY SELLING THEIR SHARES.

There is a very limited trading market in our securities and there are no assurances that a market may develop or, if developed, may not be sustained. If no market is ever developed for our common stock, it will be difficult for you to sell any shares in our Company. In such a case, you may find that you are unable to achieve any benefit from your investment or liquidate your shares without considerable delay, if at all.

23. RULE 144 SAFE HARBOR IS UNAVAILABLE FOR THE RESALE OF SHARES ISSUED BY US UNLESS AND UNTIL WE CEASED TO BE A SHELL COMPANY AND HAVE SATISFIED THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 144(I)(1)(2).

General Cleaning and Maintenance is a "shell company" as defined by Rule 12b-2 promulgated under the Exchange Act. Accordingly, the securities in this offering can only be resold through registration under the Securities Act, Section 4(1) of the Securities Act, if available, for non-affiliates, or by meeting the conditions of Rule 144(i) promulgated under the Securities Act. A "shell company" means a registrant, other than an asset-backed issuer, that has:

- No or nominal operations; and

Either,

- no or nominal assets;
- assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents; or
- assets consisting of any amount of cash and cash equivalents and nominal other assets.

The provisions of Rule 144(i) providing for the six month holding period are not available for the resale of securities initially issued by a "shell company."

Rule 144 safe harbor is unavailable for the resale of shares issued by us unless and until we have ceased to be a shell company and have satisfied the requirements of Rule 144(i)(1)(2). Notwithstanding paragraph (i)(1) of Rule 144, if the issuer of the securities previously had been shell company described in paragraph (i)(1)(i) but has ceased to be shell company described in paragraph (i)(1)(i); is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; has filed all reports and other materials required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as applicable, during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports and materials), other than Form 8-K reports, and has filed current "Form 10 information" with the SEC reflecting its status as an entity that is no longer shell company described in paragraph (i)(1)(i), then those securities may be sold subject to the requirements of Rule 144 after one year has elapsed from the date that the issuer filed "Form 10 information" with the SEC.

The term "Form 10 information" means the information that is required by SEC Form 10, to register under the Exchange Act each class of securities being sold under Rule 144. The Form 10 information is deemed filed when the initial filing is made with the SEC.

In order for Rule 144 to be available, we must have certain information publicly available. We plan to publish information necessary to permit transfer of shares of our common stock in accordance with Rule 144 of the Securities Act.

24. IN THE FUTURE, WE WILL INCUR INCREMENTAL COSTS AS A RESULT OF OPERATING AS A PUBLIC COMPANY, AND OUR MANAGEMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO DEVOTE SUBSTANTIAL TIME TO COMPLIANCE INITIATIVES.

Because we are a fully reporting company with the SEC, we will incur additional legal, accounting and other expenses. Moreover, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), as well as new rules subsequently implemented by the SEC, have imposed various new requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices. Our management will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these new compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. We expect to incur approximately
$15,000 of incremental operating expenses in 2013.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

The Company owns no real property. Our administrative offices are located in Nevada, at 412 Martha St., Las Vegas, NV 89110, telephone:(702) 733-9361. This administrative office is being provided at no cost by the Officer of the Company. The Officer will not seek reimbursement for providing this administrative space.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business.

We are not presently a party to any material litigation, nor to the knowledge of management is any litigation threatened against us, which may materially affect us.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

We did not submit any matters to a vote of our security holders during the past fiscal year.

PART II

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

(a) Market Information

General Cleaning and Maintenance Common Stock, $0.001 par value, can be found on the OTC-Bulletin Board under the symbol: GCMT. The Stock was first cleared for quotation on July 6, 2012.

There are have limited trades of the Company’s stock, since it was listed on the OTC-BB, there are no assurances that a market will ever develop for the Company's stock.

Year ended September 30, 2012	**High**		**Low**	
First Quarter	$	--	$	--
Second Quarter	$	--	$	--
Third Quarter	$	--	$	--
Fourth Quarter	$	0.15	$	0.15

The first trade of the Company’s stock took place on September 25, 2012. As of the date of this Annual Report, the last trade took place on October 9, 2012 at $0.25.

(b) Holders of Common Stock

As of January 9, 2013, there were approximately thirty-four holders of record of our Common Stock and 25,000,000 shares issued and outstanding.

(c) Dividends

In the future we intend to follow a policy of retaining earnings, if any, to finance the growth of the business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The declaration and payment of future dividends on the Common Stock will be the sole discretion of the board of directors and will depend on our profitability and financial condition, capital requirements, statutory and contractual restrictions, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant.

(d) Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

There are no outstanding grants or rights or any equity compensation plans in place.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On April 26, 2010 (inception), we issued 20,000,000, par value $0.001 common shares of stock for cash to Rocio Corral, who is our President, for the cash payment of $20,000. These shares were issued in reliance on the exemption under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Act") and were issued as founder's shares. These shares of our common stock qualified for exemption under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 since the issuance shares by us did not involve a public offering. The offering was not a "public offering" as defined in Section 4(2) due to the only one (1) person involved in the deal, size of the offering, manner of the offering and number of shares offered. We did not undertake an offering in which we sold a high number of shares to a high number of investors. In addition, Ms. Corral had the necessary investment intent as required by Section 4(2) since she agreed to and received share certificates bearing a legend stating that such shares are restricted pursuant to Rule 144 of the 1933 Securities Act. This restriction ensures that these shares would not be immediately redistributed into the market and therefore not be part of a "public offering."

In December 2010, the Company completed a Regulation S offering in which it sold 4,000,000 shares of the Company's $0.001 par value common stock in exchange for cash of $4,000. These shares were issued in reliance on the exemption under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Act") and were issued under Regulation S to foreign individual who attested they are accredited investors who are not citizens nor residents of the USA. The issuance of these shares by us did not involve a public offering. The offering was not a "public offering" as defined in Section 4(2) due to the only four individuals involved in the offering, size of the offering, manner of the offering and number of shares offered. We did not undertake an offering in which we sold a high number of shares to a high number of investors. The sales of these shares were to known friends and acquaintances who paid cash for their shares. In addition, these investors had the necessary investment intent as required by Section 4(2) since they agreed to and received share certificates bearing a legend stating that such shares are restricted. These shares were subsequently registered in a S-1 registration statement originally filed with the Commission on March 31, 2011 and became effective on September 6, 2011.

In October 2011, the Company completed an offering in which it sold 1,000,000 shares of the Company's $0.001 par value common stock in exchange for cash of $10,000 cash pursuant its Prospectus (424B3) statement filed with the SEC on September 7, 2011. The offering of these shares became effective on November 14, 2011.

As of September30, 2012, the Company has a total 25,000,000 common shares issued and outstanding to approximately thirty-four (34) shareholders.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase any of our equity securities during the years ended September 30, 2012 or 2011.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Not applicable.

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

Overview of Current Operations

General Cleaning and Maintenance is a start-up company focused on providing cleaning and janitorial services for residential and commercial customers.

Management does not believe that the Company will be able to generate any significant profit during the coming year. Management has agreed to keep the Company funded at its own expense, without seeking reimbursement for expenses paid. The Company's need for capital may change dramatically if it can generate additional revenues from its operations. In the event the Company requires additional funds, the Company will have to seek loans or equity placements to cover such cash needs. There are no assurances additional capital will be available to the Company on acceptable terms.

Results of Operations for the year ended September 30, 2012

Since our inception on April 26, 2010 through September 30, 2012, we generated no revenues. We do not anticipate earning any significant revenues in the next 18-24 months.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, we experienced a net loss of $(14,275) as compared to a net loss of $(18,500) for the same period last year. The net loss for the year ending September 30, 2012 was attributed to audit fees of $12,950 as compared to audit fees of $8,500 for the same period last year; general & administrative fees of $1,325 as compared to nil general and administrative fees for the same period last year. Most of our expenses concerned the legal and accounting costs to keep our company full reporting. Our cash at hand as of September 30, 2012 was $6,275. In our September 30, 2012 year-end financials, our auditor issued an opinion that our financial condition raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Revenues

Since our inception on April 26, 2010 through September 30, 2012, we generated no revenues. We do not anticipate earning any significant revenues until such time as we can establish our business and build a client base. We are presently in the development stage of our business and we can provide no assurance that we will be successful in developing a janitorial service business.

Going Concern

The financial conditions evidenced by the accompanying financial statements raise substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. Our plans include obtaining additional capital through debt or equity financing. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern.

Summary of any product research and development that we will perform for the term of our plan of operation.

We do not anticipate performing any product research and development under our current plan of operation.

Expected purchase or sale of property and significant equipment

We do not anticipate the purchase or sale of any property or significant equipment; as such items are not required by us at this time.

Significant changes in the number of employees

As of September 30, 2012, we did not have any employees. We are dependent upon our sole officer and director for our future business development. As our operations expand we anticipate the need to hire additional employees, consultants and professionals; however, the exact number is not quantifiable at this time.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our balance sheet as of September 30, 2012 reflects current assets of $6,275 and current liabilities of $5,250. Cash and cash equivalents from inception to date have been sufficient to provide the operating capital necessary to operate to date. Notwithstanding, we anticipate generating losses and therefore we may be unable to continue operations in the future. If we require additional capital, we plan to issue debt or equity or enter into a strategic arrangement with a third party. There can be no assurance that additional capital will be available to us. We currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with any person to obtain funds through bank loans, lines of credit or any other sources.

Our sole officer/director has agreed to donate funds to the operations of the Company, in order to keep it fully reporting for the next twelve (12) months, without seeking reimbursement for funds donated.

As a result of the Company's current limited available cash, no officer or director received cash compensation during the year ended September 30, 2012. The Company has no employment agreements in place with its officer.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results or operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Revenue Recognition: The Company recognizes revenue on an accrual basis as it invoices for services. Revenue is generally realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: 1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists between the Company and our customer(s); 2) services have been rendered; 3) our price to our customer is fixed or determinable; and 4) collectability is reasonably assured.

Recent Pronouncements

The Company's management has evaluated all the recently issued accounting pronouncements through the filing date of these financial statements and does not believe that any of these pronouncements will have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

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

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Index to Financial Statements

Financial Statements

DeJoya Griffith
Certified Public Accountants and Consultants

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
General Cleaning and Maintenance

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of General Cleaning and Maintenance (A Development Stage Company) as of September 30, 2012 and 2011 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended and from inception (April 26, 2010) to September 30, 2012. General Cleaning and Maintenance management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of General Cleaning and Maintenance. (A Development Stage Company) as of September 30, 2012 and 2011 and the result of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended and from inception (April 26, 2010) to September 30, 2012, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations, which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 3. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ De Joya Griffith, LLC
Henderson, Nevada
December 28, 2012

De Joya Griffith, LLC ● 2580 Anthem Village Dr. ● Henderson, NV ● 89052
Telephone (702) 563-1600 ● Facsimile (702) 920-8049
www.dejoyagriffith.com

General Cleaning and Maintenance
(A Development Stage Company)
Balance Sheets
(Audited)

	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 6,275	$ 5,300
Total current assets	6,275	5,300
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 6,275	$ 5,300
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expense	$ 5,250	$ -
Total current liabilities	5,250	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,250	-
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $0.001 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized, 25,000,000 and 24,000,000 issued and outstanding as of 9/30/2012 and 9/30/2011, respectively	25,000	24,000
Additional paid-in capital	9,000	-
Deficit accumulated during development stage	(32,975)	(18,700)
Total stockholders' equity	1,025	5,300
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 6,275	$ 5,300

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

General Cleaning and Maintenance
(A Development Stage Company)
Statements of Operations
(Audited)

	For the year ended September 30, 2012	For the year ended September 30, 2011	Inception (April 26, 2010) to September 30, 2012
Revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -
Expenses:			
Auditing fees	12,950	8,500	21,450
General & administrative	1,325	-	1,525
Legal fees	-	10,000	10,000
Total expenses	14,275	18,500	32,975
Net loss	(14,275)	(18,500)	(32,975)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding- basic	24,918,033	23,273,973	
Net loss per share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	

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

General Cleaning and Maintenance
(A Development Stage Company)
Statement of Stockholders' Equity
From inception (April 26, 2010) to September 30, 2012
(Audited)

	Common stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Inception, April 26, 2010	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
April 26, 2010, Founders shares issued for cash at $0.001 per share	20,000,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Net loss	-	-	-	(200)	(200)
Balance, September 30, 2010	20,000,000	20,000	-	(200)	19,800
December 2010, Shares issued for cash pursuant to a Regulation S offering	4,000,000	4,000	-	-	4,000
Net loss	-	-	-	(18,500)	(18,500)
Balance, September 30, 2011	24,000,000	24,000	-	(18,700)	5,300
October 31, 2011, Shares issued for cash pursuant to a Regulation S offering	1,000,000	1,000	9,000	-	10,000
Net loss	-	-	-	(14,275)	(14,275)
Balance, September 30, 2012	25,000,000	$25,000	$9,000	($32,975)	$1,025

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

General Cleaning and Maintenance
(A Development Stage Company)
Statements of Cash Flows
(Audited)

	For the year ended September 30, 2012	For the year ended September 30, 2011	Inception (August 26, 2010) to September 30, 2012
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss	$ (14,275)	$ (18,500)	$ (32,975)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities used by operating activities:			
Increase in accounts payable	5,250	-	5,250
Decrease in prepaid expense	-	10,000	-
Net cash used by operating activities	(9,025)	(8,500)	(27,725)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Sale of common stock	10,000	4,000	34,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	10,000	4,000	34,000
NET INCREASE IN CASH	975	(4,500)	6,275
CASH - BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	5,300	9,800	-
CASH - END OF THE PERIOD	$ 6,275	$ 5,300	$ 6,275

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

NOTE 1. General Organization and Business

The Company was organized on April 26, 2010 (Date of Inception) under the laws of the State of Nevada, as General Cleaning and Maintenance. The Company is a Development Stage Company as defined by FASB ASC 915 "Development Stage Entities".

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting
The basis is United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash and cash equivalents.

Earnings per Share
The basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year. The diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding is the basic weighted number of shares adjusted as of the first year for any potentially dilutive debt or equity.

The Company has not issued any options or warrants or similar securities since inception.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of September 2012 and 2011. The respective carrying value of certain on-balance-sheet financial instruments approximated their fair values. These financial instruments include cash and accounts payable. Fair values were assumed to approximate carrying values for cash and payables because they are short term in nature and their carrying amounts approximate fair values or they are payable on demand.

Level 1: The preferred inputs to valuation efforts are "quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities," with the caveat that the reporting entity must have access to that market.

Fair value of financial instruments (Continued)
Information at this level is based on direct observations of transactions involving the same assets and liabilities, not assumptions, and thus offers superior reliability. However, relatively few items, especially physical assets, actually trade in active markets.

Level 2: FASB acknowledged that active markets for identical assets and liabilities are relatively uncommon and, even when they do exist, they may be too thin to provide reliable information. To deal with this shortage of direct data, the board provided a second level of inputs that can be applied in three situations.

Level 3: If inputs from levels 1 and 2 are not available, FASB acknowledges that fair value measures of many assets and liabilities are less precise. The board describes Level 3 inputs as “unobservable,” and limits their use by saying they “shall be used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available.” This category allows “for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date”. Earlier in the standard, FASB explains that “observable inputs” are gathered from sources other than the reporting company and that they are expected to reflect assumptions made by market participants.

Revenue recognition
We recognize revenue when all of the following conditions are satisfied: (1) there is a persuasive evidence of an arrangement; (2) the product or service has been provided to the customer; (3) the amount of fees to be paid by the customer is fixed or determinable; and (4) the collection of our fees is probable.

The Company will record revenue when it is realizable and earned and the services have been rendered to the customers. The Company did not realize any revenues from Inception on April 26, 2010 through September 30, 2012.

Dividends
The Company has not yet adopted any policy regarding payment of dividends. No dividends have been paid during the period shown.

Income Taxes
The provision for income taxes is the total of the current taxes payable and the net of the change in the deferred income taxes. Provision is made for the deferred income taxes where differences exist between the period in which transactions affect current taxable income and the period in which they enter into the determination of net income in the financial statements.

Year-end
The Company has selected September 30 as its year-end.

Advertising
Advertising is expensed when incurred. There has been no advertising during the periods.

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 reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 3. - Going concern
The Company's financial statements are prepared using the generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the Company has not commenced its planned principal operations and it has not generated any revenues and has suffered recurring losses totaling ($32,975) since inception. In order to obtain the necessary capital, the Company is seeking equity and/or debt financing. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful, without sufficient financing it would be unlikely for the Company to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts and classification of liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

NOTE 4. - Stockholders' Equity and Contributed Capital

The Company is authorized to issue 75,000,000 shares of its $0.001 par value common stock.

On April 26, 2010, the Company's founder purchased 20,000,000 shares of the Company's $0.001 par value common stock in exchange for cash of $20,000.

In December 2010, the Company sold 4,000,000 shares of its $0.001 par value stock in exchange for cash of $4,000 pursuant to a Regulation S offering.

On October 31, 2011, the Company sold 1,000,000 shares of its $0.001 par value stock in exchange for cash of $10,000 pursuant to a Regulation S offering.

There have been no issuances of stock options or warrants.
As of September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, respectively 25,000,000 and 24,000,000 common shares were issued & outstanding.

(Audited)

NOTE 5. Related Party Transactions

On April 26, 2010, the Company's founder purchased 20,000,000 shares of the Company's $0.001 par value common stock in exchange for cash of $20,000.

The Company does not lease or rent any property. Office services are provided without charge by a director. Such costs are immaterial to the financial statements and, accordingly, have not been reflected therein. The officers and directors of the Company are involved in other business
activities and may, in the future, become involved in other business opportunities. If a specific business opportunity becomes available, such persons may face a conflict in selecting between the Company and their other business interests. The Company has not formulated a policy for the resolution of such conflicts.

NOTE 6. Provision for Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under FASB Accounting Standard Codification ASC 740 "Income Taxes". ASC 740 requires use of the liability method. ASC 740 provides that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, referred to as temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of each period are determined using the currently enacted tax rates applied to taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be settled or realized.

As of September 30, 2012, the Company had net operating loss carry forwards of $32,975 that may be available to reduce future years' taxable income. Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses have not been recognized in these financial statements, as their realization is determined not likely to occur and accordingly, the Company has recorded a valuation allowance for the deferred tax asset relating to these tax loss carry-forwards. Net operating losses will begin to expire in 2030.

Components of net deferred tax assets, including a valuation allowance, are as follows at September 30, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry forward	32,975	18,700
Total deferred tax assets	11,541	6,545
Less: valuation allowance	(11,541)	(6,545)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for the year ending September 30, 2012 was $(11,541), as compared to $(6,545) for the year ending September 30, 2011. In assessing the recovery of the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income in the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of future deferred tax assets, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. As a result, management determined it was more likely than not the deferred tax assets would not be realized as of September 30, 2012. The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before provision for income taxes. The sources and tax effects of the differences are as follows:

U.S federal statutory rate	(35.0%)
Valuation reserve	35.0%
Total	-%

At September 30, 2012, we had an unused net operating loss carryover approximating $32,975 that is available to offset future taxable income which expires beginning 2030.

NOTE 7. Operating Leases and Other Commitments

The Company has no lease or other obligations.

NOTE 8. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company's management has evaluated all the recently issued accounting pronouncements through the filing date of these financial statements and does not believe that any of these pronouncements will have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants On Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in rules and forms adopted by the SEC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, who is also the sole member of our Board of Directors, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-K. Based on such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of September 30, 2012, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective. Our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective because of the "material weaknesses" described below under "Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting," which are in the process of being remediated as described below under "Management Plan to Remediate Material Weaknesses."

Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officer and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. 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, and it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk. Further, over time control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As of September 30, 2012 management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") and SEC guidance on conducting such assessments. Based on that evaluation, they concluded that, during the period covered by this report, such internal controls and procedures were not effective to detect the inappropriate application of US GAAP rules as more fully described below. This was due to deficiencies that existed in the design or operation of our internal controls over financial reporting that adversely affected our internal controls and that may be considered to be material weaknesses.

The matters involving internal controls and procedures that our management considered to be material weaknesses under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board were: 1) lack of a functioning audit committee due to a lack of a majority of independent members and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures; and 2)
inadequate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives.

The aforementioned material weakness was identified by our President in connection with the review of our financial statements as of September 30, 2012.

Management believes that the lack of a functioning audit committee and the lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors and inadequate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives results in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures, which could result in a material misstatement in our financial statements in future periods.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Corporation's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Corporation's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit the Corporation to provide only the management's report in this annual report.

Management's Remediation Initiatives

In an effort to remediate the identified material weaknesses and other deficiencies and enhance our internal controls, we have initiated, or plan to initiate, the following series of measures:

We plan to appoint one or more outside directors to our board of directors who shall be appointed to an audit committee resulting in a fully functioning audit committee who will undertake the oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures such as reviewing and approving estimates and assumptions made by management when funds are available to us.

Management believes that the appointment of one or more outside directors, who shall be appointed to a fully functioning audit committee, will remedy the lack of a functioning audit committee and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our Board.

We anticipate that these initiatives will be at least partially, if not fully, implemented by September 30, 2013. Additionally, we plan to test our updated controls and remediate our deficiencies by September 30, 2013.

Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

There was no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Director, Executive Officer and Corporate Governance.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our current director and executive officer. Our executive officers serve one-year terms. Set forth below are the names, ages and present principal occupations or employment, and material occupations, positions, offices or employments for the past five years of our current director and executive officer.

Name	Age	Position & Offices Held
Rocio Corral	33	President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Director

The business address of our officer/director is c/o General Cleaning and Maintenance, 412 Martha St., Las Vegas, NV 89110.

Set forth below is a brief description of the background and business experience of our sole officer and director.

Rocio Corral, Director, President, CEO, CFO and Secretary

Rocio Corral brings to General Cleaning and Maintenance over five years of experience in the cleaning industry. She is familiar with the business operations and requirements to provide cleaning services to both residential and commercial customers. Her experience in the industry includes working with customers, maintaining customer satisfaction, helping with the bookkeeping, collecting fees for services and identifying new business opportunities. It is this background that led to the conclusion that Ms. Corral should serve as director of the Company. When General Cleaning and Maintenance obtains its own customer base, Ms. Corral plans to resign from Angelica Cleaners and devote full time to General Cleaning and Maintenance.

Apr. 2010 - Present Developing business plan, and incorporating of General Cleaning and Maintenance, a Nevada corporation. President/Director

2006 - Present Angelica Cleaners, Las Vegas, NV Cleaning Assistant

2004 - 2006 Dine Village Apartments, Las Vegas, NV Cleaning Assistant

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our directors and executive officers and persons who beneficially own more than ten percent of a registered class of the Company's equity securities to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of common stock and other equity securities of the Company. Officers, directors and greater than ten percent beneficial shareholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. To the best of our knowledge based solely on a review of Forms 3, 4, and 5 (and any amendments thereof) received by us during or with respect to the year ended September 30, 2012, the following persons have failed to file, on a timely basis, the identified reports required by Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act during fiscal year ended September 30, 2012:

Note: Rocio Corral did not file a Form 3 in connection with her initial ownership and sale of 20,000,000 shares in the Company.

Board of Directors

Our board of directors currently consists of one member, Ms. Rocio Corral. Our directors serve one-year terms.

Audit Committee

The company does not presently have an Audit Committee. The sole member of the Board sits as the Audit Committee. No qualified financial expert has been hired because the company is too small to afford such expense.

Committees and Procedures

(1) The registrant has no standing audit, nominating and compensation committees of the Board of Directors, or committees performing similar functions. The Board acts itself in lieu of committees due to its small size.

(2) The view of the board of directors is that it is appropriate for the registrant not to have such a committee because its directors participate in the consideration of director nominees and the board and the company are so small.

(3) The members of the Board who acts as nominating committee is not independent, pursuant to the definition of independence of a national securities exchange registered pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78f(a).

(4) The nominating committee has no policy with regard to the consideration of any director candidates recommended by security holders, but the committee will consider director candidates recommended by security holders.

(5) The basis for the view of the board of directors that it is appropriate for the registrant not to have such a policy is that there is no need to adopt a policy for a small company.

(6) The nominating committee will consider candidates recommended by security holders, and by security holders in submitting such recommendations.

(7) There are no specific, minimum qualifications that the nominating committee believes must be met by a nominee recommended by security holders except to find anyone willing to serve with a clean background.

(8) The nominating committee's process for identifying and evaluation of nominees for director, including nominees recommended by security holders, is to find qualified persons willing to serve with a clean backgrounds. There are no differences in the manner in which the nominating committee evaluates nominees for director based on whether the nominee is recommended by a security holder, or found by the board.

Code of Ethics

We have not adopted a Code of Ethics for the Board and any salaried employees.

Limitation of Liability of Directors

Pursuant to the Nevada General Corporation Law, our Articles of Incorporation exclude personal liability for our Directors for monetary damages based upon any violation of their fiduciary duties as Directors, except as to liability for any breach of the duty of loyalty, acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, or any transaction from which a Director receives an improper personal benefit. This exclusion of liability does not limit any right which a Director may have to be indemnified and does not affect any Director's liability under federal or applicable state securities laws. We have agreed to indemnify our directors against expenses, judgments, and amounts paid in settlement in connection with any claim against a Director if he acted in good faith and in a manner he believed to be in our best interests.

Nevada Anti-Takeover Law and Charter and By-law Provisions

The anti-takeover provisions of Sections 78.411 through 78.445 of the Nevada Corporation Law apply to General Cleaning and Maintenance Section 78.438 of the Nevada law prohibits the Company from merging with or selling more than 5% of our assets or stock to any shareholder who owns or owned more than 10% of any stock or any entity related to a 10% shareholder for three years after the date on which the shareholder acquired the General Cleaning and Maintenance shares, unless the transaction is approved by General Cleaning and Maintenance's Board of Directors. The provisions also prohibit the Company from completing any of the transactions described in the preceding sentence with a 10% shareholder who has held the shares more than three years and its related entities unless the transaction is approved by our Board of Directors or a majority of our shares, other than shares owned by that 10% shareholder or any related entity. These provisions could delay, defer or prevent a change in control of General Cleaning and Maintenance

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth summary compensation information for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012 for our President and sole director. We did not have any executive officer as of the fiscal year end of September 30, 2012 receive any compensation.

Compensation

As a result of the Company's current limited available cash, no officer or director received compensation since April 26, 2010 (inception) of the company through September 30, 2012. General Cleaning and Maintenance has no intention of paying any salaries at this time. We intend to pay salaries when cash flow permits.

General Cleaning and Maintenance Summary Compensation Table

Name	Principal Position	Year Ending Aug. 31,	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Awards ($)	Compen-sation ($)	Total ($)
Rocio Corral	CEO/Director	2012	0	0	0	0	0
		2011	0	0	0	0	0
		2010	0	0	0	0	0

We do not maintain key-woman life insurance for our executive officer/director. We do not have any long-term compensation plans or stock option plans.

Stock Option Grants

We did not grant any stock options to the executive officer or director from inception through fiscal year end September 30, 2012.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2012 Fiscal Year-End

We did not have any outstanding equity awards as of September 30, 2012 or September 30, 2011.

Option Exercises for Fiscal 2012

There were no options exercised by our named executive officer in fiscal 2012 or 2011.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

We have not entered into any compensatory plans or arrangements with respect to our named executive officer, which would in any way result in payments to such officer because of her resignation, retirement, or other termination of employment with us or our subsidiaries, or any change in control of, or a change in his responsibilities following a change in control.

Director Compensation

We did not pay our director any compensation during fiscal years ending September 30, 2012 or September 30, 2011.

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

The following table presents information, to the best of our knowledge, about the ownership of our common stock on January 9, 2013 relating to those persons known to beneficially own more than 5% of our capital stock and by our named executive officer and sole director.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and does not necessarily indicate beneficial ownership for any other purpose. Under these rules, beneficial ownership includes those shares of common stock over which the stockholder has sole or shared voting or investment power. It also includes shares of common stock that the stockholder has a right to acquire within 60 days after January 9, 2013 pursuant to options, warrants, conversion privileges or other right. The percentage ownership of the outstanding common stock, however, is based on the assumption, expressly required by the rules of the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission, that only the person or entity whose ownership is being reported has converted options or warrants into shares of General Cleaning and Maintenance's common stock.

We do not have any outstanding options, warrants or other securities exercisable for or convertible into shares of our common stock.

Name and address of beneficial owner	**Number of Shares Beneficially Owned**	**Percentage of Outstanding Shares of common Stock (1)**
Rocio Corral (2)	20,000,000	80.0%
All directors and officers as a group	20,000,000	80.0%

1) Percent of class is based on 25,000,000 shares issued and outstanding.
2) Rocio Corral, 412 Martha St., Las Vegas, NV 89110.

Change of control

We are not aware of any other arrangements that may result in "changes in control" as that term is defined by the provisions of Item 403(c) of Regulation S-B.

We believe that all persons named have full voting and investment power with respect to the shares indicated, unless otherwise noted in the table. Under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a person (or group of persons) is deemed to be a "beneficial owner" of a security if he or she, directly or indirectly, has or shares the power to vote or to direct the voting of such security, or the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. Accordingly, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any security, which that person has the right to acquire within 60 days, such as options or warrants to purchase our common stock.

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

Rocio Corral, the Company's sole director/officer has contributed office space for our use since our inception through September 30, 2012. There is no charge to us for the space. Ms. Corral will not seek reimbursement for the office space contributed. The officer and director of the Company are involved in other business activities and may, in the future, become involved in other business opportunities. If a specific business opportunity becomes available, such person may face a conflict in selecting between the Company and their other business interests. The Company has not formulated a policy for the resolution of such conflicts.

Rocio Corral, our president, chief executive officer, chief financial officer secretary and a director, on April 26, 2010 was issued 20,000,000 founders shares of the Company's $0.001 par value common stock for $20,000 cash.

Our sole officer/director can be considered a promoter of General Cleaning and Maintenance in consideration of her participation and managing of the business of the company since its incorporation.

General Cleaning and Maintenance has not entered into any related party transactions during its last two fiscal years that would be required to be reported pursuant to Item 404(d) of Regulation S-K.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

De Joya Griffith LLC, Henderson, NV served as our principal independent public accountants for fiscal years ending September 30, 2012 and 2011. Aggregate fees billed to us for the years ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

		For year ended Sept. 30,	For the year ended Sept. 30,
		2012	2011
(1)	Audit Fees (1)	$12,950	$8,500
(2)	Audit-Related Fees	-	-
(3)	Tax Fees	-	-
(4)	All Other Fees	$ -	$ -

Total fees paid or accrued to our principal auditors.

(1) Audit Fees include fees billed and expected to be billed for services performed to comply with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS), including the recurring audit of the Company's financial statements for such period included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and for the reviews of the quarterly financial statements included in the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Audit Committee Policies and Procedures

We do not have an audit committee; therefore our sole director pre-approves all services to be provided to us by our independent auditor. This process involves obtaining (i) a written description of the proposed services, (ii) the confirmation of our Principal Accounting Officer that the services are compatible with maintaining specific principles relating to independence, and (iii) confirmation from our securities counsel that the services are not among those that our independent auditors have been prohibited from performing under SEC rules. Our sole director then makes a determination to approve or disapprove the engagement of De Joya Griffith, LLC for the proposed services. In the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, all fees paid to De Joya Griffith, LLC were unanimously pre-approved in accordance with this policy.

Less than 50 percent of hours expended on the principal accountant's engagement to audit the registrant's financial statements for the most recent fiscal year were attributed to work performed by persons other than the principal accountant's full-time, permanent employees.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

The following information required under this item is filed as part of this report:

(a) 1. Financial Statements

(b) 2. Financial Statement Schedules

None.

(c) 3. Exhibit Index

			Incorporated by reference			
Exhibit	Exhibit Description	Filed herewith	Form	Period Ending	Exhibit	Filing Date
3.1	Articles of Incorporation, as currently in effect		S-1	12/31/2010	3.1	03/31/2011
3.2	Bylaws, as currently in effect		S-1	12/31/2010	3.2	03/31/2011
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act	X				
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act	X				

SIGNATURES

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

	General Cleaning and Maintenance **Registrant**
Dated: January 9, 2013	By:/s/ Rocio Corral
	Rocio Corral President, Treasurer, Secretary and Director Principal Executive, Financial and Accounting Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1934, as amended, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Rocio Corral Rocio Corral	President, Treasurer, Secretary, Principal Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer and Director	January 9, 2013

Exhibit 31.1 - SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION

I, Rocio Corral, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of General Cleaning and Maintenance;

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

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

4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dated: January 9, 2013

By:/s/ Rocio Corral
Rocio Corral
Its: Principal Executive Officer
Principal Financial Officer

Exhibit-32.1 -- Certification per Sarbanes-Oxley Act (Section 906)

I am the Principal Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of General Cleaning and Maintenance, a Nevada corporation (the "Company"). I am delivering this certificate in connection with the Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012 and filed with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("Form 10-K").

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the Form 10-K fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: January 9, 2013

By:/s/ Rocio Corral
Rocio Corral
Its: Principal Executive Officer
Principal Financial Officer

Stockholders Equity and Contributed Capital	12 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012
Notes to Financial Statements	
Stockholders Equity and Contributed Capital	NOTE 4. - Stockholders' Equity and Contributed Capital The Company is authorized to issue 75,000,000 shares of its $0.001 par value common stock. On April 26, 2010, the Company's founder purchased 20,000,000 shares of the Company's $0.001 par value common stock in exchange for cash of $20,000. In December 2010, the Company sold 4,000,000 shares of its $0.001 par value stock in exchange for cash of $4,000 pursuant to a Regulation S offering. On October 31, 2011, the Company sold 1,000,000 shares of its $0.001 par value stock in exchange for cash of $10,000 pursuant to a Regulation S offering. There have been no issuances of stock options or warrants. As of September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, respectively 25,000,000 and 24,000,000 common shares were issued & outstanding.

Going Concern	12 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012
Notes to Financial Statements	
Going Concern	NOTE 3. - Going concern The Company's financial statements are prepared using the generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the Company has not commenced its planned principal operations and it has not generated any revenues and has suffered recurring losses totaling ($32,975) since inception. In order to obtain the necessary capital, the Company is seeking equity and/or debt financing. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful, without sufficient financing it would be unlikely for the Company to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts and classification of liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Balance Sheets (USD $)	Sep. 30, 2012	Sep. 30, 2011
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 6,275	$ 5,300
Total current assets	6,275	5,300
TOTAL ASSETS	6,275	5,300
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expense	5,250	
Total current liabilities	5,250	
Common Stock	25,000	24,000
Additional paid-in capital	9,000	
Deficit accumulated during development stage	(32,975)	(18,700)
Total stockholders' deficit	1,025	5,300
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	$ 6,275	$ 5,300

General Organization and Business	12 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012
Notes to Financial Statements	
General Organization and Business	NOTE 1. General Organization and Business The Company was organized on April 26, 2010 (Date of Inception) under the laws of the State of Nevada, as General Cleaning and Maintenance. The Company is a Development Stage Company as defined by FASB ASC 915 "Development Stage Entities".

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	12 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012
Notes to Financial Statements	
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Basis of Accounting The basis is United States generally accepted accounting principles. Cash and Cash Equivalents The Company considers all short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash and cash equivalents. Earnings per Share The basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year. The diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding is the basic weighted number of shares adjusted as of the first year for any potentially dilutive debt or equity. The Company has not issued any options or warrants or similar securities since inception. Fair value of financial instruments Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of September 2012 and 2011. The respective carrying value of certain on-balance-sheet financial instruments approximated their fair values. These financial instruments include cash and accounts payable. Fair values were assumed to approximate carrying values for cash and payables because they are short term in nature and their carrying amounts approximate fair values or they are payable on demand. Level 1: The preferred inputs to valuation efforts are “quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities,” with the caveat that the reporting entity must have access to that market. Fair value of financial instruments (Continued) Information at this level is based on direct observations of transactions involving the same assets and liabilities, not assumptions, and thus offers superior reliability. However, relatively few items, especially physical assets, actually trade in active markets.

Level 2: FASB acknowledged that active markets for identical assets and liabilities are relatively uncommon and, even when they do exist, they may be too thin to provide reliable information. To deal with this shortage of direct data, the board provided a second level of inputs that can be applied in three situations.

Level 3: If inputs from levels 1 and 2 are not available, FASB acknowledges that fair value measures of many assets and liabilities are less precise. The board describes Level 3 inputs as "unobservable," and limits their use by saying they "shall be used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available." This category allows "for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date". Earlier in the standard, FASB explains that "observable inputs" are gathered from sources other than the reporting company and that they are expected to reflect assumptions made by market participants.

Revenue recognition
We recognize revenue when all of the following conditions are satisfied: (1) there is a persuasive evidence of an arrangement; (2) the product or service has been provided to the customer; (3) the amount of fees to be paid by the customer is fixed or determinable; and (4) the collection of our fees is probable.

The Company will record revenue when it is realizable and earned and the services have been rendered to the customers. The Company did not realize any revenues from Inception on April 26, 2010 through September 30, 2012.

Dividends
The Company has not yet adopted any policy regarding payment of dividends. No dividends have been paid during the period shown.

Income Taxes
The provision for income taxes is the total of the current taxes payable and the net of the change in the deferred income taxes. Provision is made for the deferred income taxes where differences exist between the period in which transactions affect current taxable income and the period in which they enter into the determination of net income in the financial statements.

Year-end
The Company has selected September 30 as its year-end.

Advertising
Advertising is expensed when incurred. There has been no advertising during the periods.

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 reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the

financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Statements of Operations (USD $)	12 Months Ended		29 Months Ended
	Sep. 30, 2012	Sep. 30, 2011	Sep. 30, 2012
Income Statement [Abstract]			
Revenue			
Operating expenses:			
Auditing fees	12,950	8,500	21,450
General & administrative	1,325		1,525
Legal fees		10,000	10,000
Total expenses	14,275	18,500	32,975
Net loss	(14,275)	(18,500)	(32,975)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding: Basic and diluted	24,918,033	23,273,973	
Net loss per common share: Basic and diluted	$ 0	$ 0	

Document and Entity Information (USD $)	12 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012	Jan. 11, 2013
Document And Entity Information		
Entity Registrant Name	General Cleaning & Maintenance	
Entity Central Index Key	0001503538	
Document Type	10-K	
Document Period End Date	Sep. 30, 2012	
Amendment Flag	false	
Current Fiscal Year End Date	--09-30	
Is Entity a Well-known Seasoned Issuer?	No	
Is Entity a Voluntary Filer?	No	
Is Entity's Reporting Status Current?	No	
Entity Filer Category	Smaller Reporting Company	
Entity Public Float		$ 5,000,000
Entity Common Stock, Shares Outstanding		25,000,000
Document Fiscal Period Focus	FY	
Document Fiscal Year Focus	2011	

Shareholders Equity (USD $)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings / Accumulated Deficit	Total
Beginning Balance, Additional Paid In Capital at Apr. 25, 2010				
Beginning Balance, Accumlated Decifit at Apr. 25, 2010				
Beginning Balance, value at Apr. 25, 2010				
Beginning Balance, shares at Apr. 25, 2010				
Contributed Capital				
Net loss			(200)	(200)
Common Stock Issued - value at Sep. 30, 2010	20,000			20,000
Common Stock Issued - shares at Sep. 30, 2010	20,000,000			
Beginning Balance, Accumlated Decifit at Sep. 30, 2010			(200)	
Beginning Balance, Additional Paid In Capital at Sep. 30, 2010				
Contributed Capital				
Net loss			(18,500)	(18,500)
Common Stock Issued - value at Sep. 30, 2011	24,000			24,000
Common Stock Issued - shares at Sep. 30, 2011	24,000,000			
Beginning Balance, Accumlated Decifit at Sep. 30, 2011			(18,700)	
Beginning Balance, Additional Paid In Capital at Sep. 30, 2011				
Contributed Capital		9,000		
Net loss			(14,275)	(14,275)
Common Stock Issued - value at Sep. 30, 2012	$ 25,000			$ 25,000
Common Stock Issued - shares at Sep. 30, 2012	25,000,000			

Operating Leases and Other Commitments	12 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012
Notes to Financial Statements	
Operating Leases and Other Commitments	NOTE 7. Operating Leases and Other Commitments The Company has no lease or other obligations.

Provision for Income Taxes	**12 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012**
Notes to Financial Statements	
Provision for Income Taxes	NOTE 6. Provision for Income Taxes

NOTE 6. Provision for Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under FASB Accounting Standard Codification ASC 740 "Income Taxes". ASC 740 requires use of the liability method. ASC 740 provides that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, referred to as temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of each period are determined using the currently enacted tax rates applied to taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be settled or realized.

As of September 30, 2012, the Company had net operating loss carry forwards of $32,975 that may be available to reduce future years' taxable income. Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses have not been recognized in these financial statements, as their realization is determined not likely to occur and accordingly, the Company has recorded a valuation allowance for the deferred tax asset relating to these tax loss carry-forwards. Net operating losses will begin to expire in 2030.

Components of net deferred tax assets, including a valuation allowance, are as follows at September 30, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry forward	32,975	18,700
Total deferred tax assets	11,541	6,545
Less: valuation allowance	(11,541)	(6,545)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for the year ending September 30, 2012 was $(11,541), as compared to $(6,545) for the year ending September 30, 2011. In assessing the recovery of the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income in the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of future deferred tax assets, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. As a result, management determined it was more likely than not the deferred tax assets would not be realized as of September 30, 2012. The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before provision for income taxes. The sources and tax effects of the differences are as follows:

U.S federal statutory rate	(35.0%)
Valuation reserve	35.0%
Total	-%

At September 30, 2012, we had an unused net operating loss carryover approximating $32,975 that is available to offset future taxable income which expires beginning 2030.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements	12 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012
Notes to Financial Statements	
Recent Accounting Pronouncements	NOTE 8. Recent Accounting Pronouncements The Company's management has evaluated all the recently issued accounting pronouncements through the filing date of these financial statements and does not believe that any of these pronouncements will have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Statements of Cash Flows (USD $)	12 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012	Sep. 30, 2011	29 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net (loss)	$ (14,275)	$ (18,500)	$ (32,975)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase in accounts payable	5,250		5,250
Decrease in prepaid expenses		10,000	
Net cash used by operating activities	(9,025)	(8,500)	(27,725)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Sale of common stock	10,000	4,000	34,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	10,000	4,000	34,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash	975	(4,500)	6,275
Cash - beginning of period	5,300	9,800	
Cash - end of period	$ 6,275	$ 5,300	$ 6,275

Related Party Transactions	12 Months Ended Sep. 30, 2012
Notes to Financial Statements	
Related Party Transactions	NOTE 5. Related Party Transactions On April 26, 2010, the Company's founder purchased 20,000,000 shares of the Company's $0.001 par value common stock in exchange for cash of $20,000. The Company does not lease or rent any property. Office services are provided without charge by a director. Such costs are immaterial to the financial statements and, accordingly, have not been reflected therein. The officers and directors of the Company are involved in other business activities and may, in the future, become involved in other business opportunities. If a specific business opportunity becomes available, such persons may face a conflict in selecting between the Company and their other business interests. The Company has not formulated a policy for the resolution of such conflicts.