



Blue Gold Works, Inc. (the “Company”) a Delaware Corporation

Financial Statements (unaudited) and
Independent Accountant’s Review Report

Years ended December 31, 2018 & 2019



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

To Management
Blue Gold Works, Inc.

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of the company which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2018 & 2019 and the related statements of operations, statement of changes in shareholder equity, and statement of cash flows for the years and months then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of company management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Accountant's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether we are aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

Accountant's Conclusion

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

As discussed in Note 8, certain conditions indicate that the Company may be unable to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Management has evaluated these conditions and plans to generate revenues and raise capital as needed to satisfy its capital needs.

Vince Mongio, CPA, CIA, CFE, MACC
Miami, FL
December 17th, 2020

Vincenzo Mongio

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2019
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14,263	4,842
Accounts Receivable		
Total Current Assets	14,263	4,842
TOTAL ASSETS	14,263	4,842
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Long term Liabilities		
Loan from Shareholder	68,000	113,000
Total Long term Liabilities	68,000	113,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	68,000	113,000
EQUITY		
Common Stock		
Additional Paid in Capital	3,000	3,000
Accumulated Deficit	(56,737)	(111,158)
Total Equity	(53,737)	(108,158)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	14,263	4,842

Consolidated Statement of Operations

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2019
Revenue		
Cost of Goods Sold		
Gross Profit		
Operating Expenses		
General and Administrative	35,526	54,421
Other Expenses		
Total Operating Expenses	35,526	54,421
Net Operating Loss	(35,526)	(54,421)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	(35,526)	(54,421)
Adjustments to reconcile Net Income to Net Cash provided by operations:		
Accounts Payable		
Accrued Liabilities		
Total Adjustments to reconcile Net Income to Net Cash provided by operations:		
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	(35,526)	(54,421)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan from Shareholder	25,000	45,000
Common Stock		
Additional Paid in Capital		
Net Cash provided by Financing Activities	25,000	45,000
Cash at the beginning of period	24,789	14,263
Net Cash increase for period	(10,526)	(9,421)
Cash at end of period	14,263	4,842

Consolidated Statement Changes in Shareholder Equity

	Common Stock				
	# of Shares Amount	\$ Amount	APIC	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholder Equity
Beginning Balance at 12/1/18	1,500		3,000	(21,211)	(18,211)
Issuance of Common Stock					
Net Loss				(35,526)	(35,526)
Ending Balance 12/31/2018	1,500	\$ -	3,000	(56,737)	(53,737)
Beginning Balance 1/1/2019	1,500	\$ -	3,000	(56,737)	(53,737)
Issuance of Common Stock					
Net Loss				(54,421)	(54,421)
Ending Balance 12/31/2019	1,500	\$ -	3,000	(111,158)	(108,158)

Blue Gold Works, Inc
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements
December 31st, 2019
\$USD

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Blue Gold Works, Inc (“the Company”) was formed in Delaware on May 30th, 2017. Blue Gold Works is a Safe Water Enterprise that delivers attractive financial returns and significant social impact at scale. BGW sells high value honey and oil from the abundant and drought tolerant African Moringa tree, and uses the water purifying compounds from the waste stream of the oil production in their drinking water filtering processes.

The company will conduct a crowdfunding campaign under regulation CF in the fourth quarter of 2020 through the second quarter of 2021 for the purposes of raising operating capital.

NOTE 2 –SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). Our fiscal year ends on December 31. The company has an interest in a variable interest entity, Blue Gold Works LTD, a Nigerian company as a result of the CEO owning 50% of the entity which is necessary to continue operations on behalf of the company. Since the Nigerian entity is substantially all for the benefit of the company, the conclusion is to consolidate the results of operations and financials position herein. The company has no predecessor entities.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances, and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC 820 “*Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*” establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs in measuring fair value. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market.

These tiers include:

Level 1: defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2: defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3: defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

Concentrations of Credit Risks

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk primarily consist of its cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions of high credit worthiness. The Company's management plans to assess the financial strength and credit worthiness of any parties to which it extends funds, and as such, it believes that any associated credit risk exposures are limited.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of products and services in accordance with ASC 606, "Revenue Recognition" following the five steps procedure:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with customers
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to performance obligations
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies its obligation by transferring control of the good or service to the customer. A performance obligation is satisfied over time if one of the following criteria are met:

- a. the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the entity performs;
- b. the entity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- c. the entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity, and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The Company will identify and analyze its performance obligations with respect to customer contracts once the first contract is signed.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs associated with marketing the Company's products and services are generally expensed as costs are incurred.

General and Administrative

General, and administrative expenses consist of payroll and related expenses for employees and independent contractors involved in general corporate functions, including accounting, finance, tax, legal, business development, and other miscellaneous expenses.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to Corporate income and state income taxes in the state it does business. A deferred tax asset as a result of net operating losses (NOL) has not been recognized due to the uncertainty of future positive taxable income to utilize the NOL. Due to the recently enacted Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, any NOLs will be limited to 80% of taxable income generated in future years.

Recent accounting pronouncements

Management has considered all recent accounting pronouncements issued. The Company's management believes that these recent pronouncements will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 3 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company follows ASC 850, “Related Party Disclosures,” for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

During the year ended December 31st, 2018 and 2019, the Company received loans from shareholders in the amount of \$25,000 and \$45,000 respectively to arrive at a total amount of \$113,000. The amounts are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

NOTE 4 – CONTINGENCIES, COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Company is not involved with or know of any pending or threatening litigation against the Company or any of its officers. Further, the Company is currently complying with all relevant laws and regulations.

NOTE 5 – DEBT

During the year ended December 31st, 2018 and 2019, the Company received loans from shareholders in the amount of \$25,000 and \$45,000 respectively to arrive at a total amount of \$113,000. The amounts are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Debt Principal Maturities 5 Years Subsequent to 2019***

Year	Amount
2020	-
2021	-
2022	-
2023	-
2024	-
Thereafter	-

*** The debt referenced in note 5 has no maturity date and is due on demand

NOTE 6 - EQUITY

The company has authorized 1,500 of common shares with a par value of \$0 per share. 1,500 shares were issued and outstanding as of 2018 and 2019.

NOTE 7- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated events subsequent to December 31, 2019 to assess the need for potential recognition or disclosure in this report. Such events were evaluated through December 4th, 2020, the date these financial statements were available to be issued. No events require recognition or disclosure.

NOTE 8 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying balance sheet has been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The entity has not commenced principal operations and realized losses every year since inception and may continue to generate losses.

The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern in the next twelve months following the date the financial statements were available to be issued is dependent upon its ability to produce revenues and/or obtain financing sufficient to meet current and future obligations and deploy such to produce profitable operating results. Management has evaluated these conditions and plans to generate revenues and raise capital as needed to satisfy its capital needs. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in these efforts. These factors, among others, raise

substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities.

NOTE 9 – RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

COVID-19

Since December 31, 2019 the spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. In many countries, businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown. Global stock markets have also experienced great volatility and a significant weakening. Governments and central banks have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilize economic conditions.

The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses remains unclear currently. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the Company for future periods. Note: this disclosure assumes there is no significant doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

We are an emerging growth company. Any decision on our part to comply only with certain reduced reporting and disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies could make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an emerging growth company, and, for as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may choose to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies but not to “emerging growth companies,” including: not being required to have our independent registered public accounting firm audit our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and annual report on Form 10-K; and exemptions from the requirements of holding nonbinding advisory votes on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We can continue to be an emerging growth company, as defined in the JOBS Act, for up to five years following our IPO.