CMK GAMING INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(FORMERLY TENGUY WORLD INTERNATIONAL, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS AND YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND DECEMBER 31, 2014

CMK GAMING INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(FORMERLY TENGUY WORLD INERNATIONAL, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2015 TO DECEMBER 31, 2015

	COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL	RETAINED (DEFICIT)
	SHARES	PAR		
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2015	323,601,224	$ 32,360	$ (35,287)	$ (82,917)
SHARES ISSUED FOR SERVICES RENDERED	100,000,000	10,000	-	-
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	-	-	-	(31,278)
BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 2015	423,601,224	$ 42,360	$ (35,287)	$ (114,195)

See Footnotes to Financial Statements

CMK GAMING INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(FORMERLY TENGUY WORLD INTERNATIONAL, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	DECEMBER 31 2015	DECEMBER 31, 2014
ASSETS		
GAMING MACHINES	$ 3,406	3,406
	$ 3,406	$ 3,406
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advances from Shareholder	$ 110,528	$ 89,250
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Stock, $.0001 Par Value, 423,601,224 and 323,601,224 Shares Outstanding, Respectively	42,360	32,360
Additional Paid in Capital	(35,287)	(35,287)
Retained Deficit	(114,195)	(82,917)
Stockholder's Deficit	(107,122)	(85,844)
	$ 3,406	$ 3,406

See Footnotes to Financial Statements

CMK GAMING INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(FORMERLY TENGUY WORLD INTERNATIONAL, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE PERIOD

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
GROSS REVENUES	$ -
EXPENSES	
Accounting	3,000
Legal	1,300
Legal Filings	2,600
Registered Agent	175
Research and Development	20,150
Salaries	500
Transfer Agent	3,478
Other	75
	31,278
NET INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	(31,278)
NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES	(31,278)
Taxes	-
NET INCOME	$ (31,278)
EARNINGS PER SHARE	$ -

See Footnotes to Financial Statements

CMK GAMING INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(FORMERLY TENGUY WORLD INTERNATIONAL, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Loss	$ (31,278)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income	
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:	
Loans from Stockholder	21,278
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	(10,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Net Cash (Used) by Investing Activities	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Common Stock Issuance for Services	10,000
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Financing Activities	10,000
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	-
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	-
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	$ -

See Footnotes to Financial Statements

CMK GAMING INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(FORMERLY TENGUY WORLD INTERNATIONAL, INC.)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business Operations

CMK Gaming International, Inc. (the Company) was originally incorporated in Colorado in 1987 under the name Brown Disc Products, Inc. The Company changed its name to the Quartz Group, Inc. in 1997 and in 2005 to Tenguy World International, Inc."

The Company was involved in several enterprises when in 2013 it purchased a Nevada corporation known as CMK Gaming International, Inc. (CMK Nevada). CMK Nevada is now the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. CMK was an operator of three retail gaming centers, commonly called "Pachinko Parlors" in Japan. In late 2014, the Company's board of directors determined to terminate the relationship with its Japanese operations, and the stock issued for the acquisition was returned and the purchase was rescinded. The board cancelled 40,000,000 shares of the stock that was returned, and the remaining stock remains in treasury.

The financial reports now only reports the activity of the parent and the remaining subsidiary with some remaining assets of the Pachinko operations and the liability to a major stockholder who has been funding the legal and accounting function of the Company. The board will make a decision as to the operations of the Company in the near future.

Basis of Presentation

The Company prepares its financial statements inconformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the US. In the opinion of management, all adjustments consisting of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the financial position at December 31, 2015, the results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended have been made.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements inconformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the US 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.

Fair Value Measurement

All financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities were recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements. This value was evaluated on a recurring basis (at least annually). Generally accepted accounting principles in the US define fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on a measurement date. The accounting principles also established a fair value hierarchy which require an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measure fair value. Three levels of inputs were used to measure fair value.

Level 1: Quotes market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that were corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that were not corroborated by market data.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method. As such, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose, 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.

The Company has not recognized any deferred tax assets in association with capital losses incurred from marketable equity securities transactions, due to tax limitations and uncertainties concerning its ability to generate taxable income in future periods. The tax benefit for the periods presented is offset by a valuation allowance (100%) established against deferred tax assets arising from the securities capital losses and other temporary differences, the realization of which could not be considered more likely than not. In future periods, tax benefits and related deferred tax assets will be recognized when management considers realization of such amounts to be more likely than not. The Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $75,000 to $100,000 resulting in a tax benefit of approximately $12,000, but is offset by the uncertainty of such losses being used in the near future.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share calculations are determined by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings (loss) per share are determined by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares. As of December 31, 2015, there were no options outstanding that were considered anti-dilutive.

Stock Issuances

In the first quarter of 2015, the Board issued 100,000,000 shares to two individuals to do development work on a program that will have internet gaming applications.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards. Codification (ASC) 105-10, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – Overall (ASC 105-10), which was formerly known as SFAS 168, ASC 105-10 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the "Codification") as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange (SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative US GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs). The FASB will not consider ASUs as authoritative in their own right. ASUs will serve only to update the codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the basis of conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. References made to FASB guidance throughout this document have been updated for the Codification.

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued authoritative guidance regarding Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in US GAAP and IRFSs, which results in common requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information.