OTC Pink Basic Disclosure Guidelines

1) Name of the issuer and its predecessors (if any)

In answering this item, please also provide any names used by predecessor entities in the past five years and the dates of the name changes.

Wind Works Power Corp.

2) Address of the issuer's principal executive offices

Company Headquarters
Address 1: 7129 Mark Lane, Victoria, BC, Canada V9E2A1
Address 2:
Address 3: _____
Phone: 613.226.7883
Email: info@windworkspower.com
Website(s): www.windworkspowercorp.com

IR Contact
Address 1: Not Applicable
Address 2: _____
Address 3: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____
Website(s): _____

3) Security Information

Trading Symbol: WWPW
Exact title and class of securities outstanding: Common Stock
CUSIP: C00419-2011I246644
Par or Stated Value: $0.001
Total shares authorized: 200,000,000 as of: 03/31/16
Total shares outstanding: 68,583,595 as of: 03/31/16

Transfer Agent
Name: Corporate Stock Transfer
Address 1: 3200 Cherry Creek Drive South Suite 430 Denver, CO 80209
Address 2: _____
Address 3: _____
Phone: 303.282.4800
Is the Transfer Agent registered under the Exchange Act?* Yes: ☒ No: ☐

*To be included in the OTC Pink Current Information tier, the transfer agent must be registered under the Exchange Act.

List any restrictions on the transfer of security:

None except pursuant to Rule 144

Describe any trading suspension orders issued by the SEC in the past 12 months.

No shares issued in March 31, 2016 Quarter

4) Issuance History

List below any events, in chronological order, that resulted in changes in total shares outstanding by the issuer in the past two fiscal years and any interim period. The list shall include all offerings of securities, whether private or public, and all shares or any other securities or options to acquire such securities issued for services, describing (1) the securities, (2) the persons or entities to whom such securities were issued and (3) the services provided by such persons or entities. The list shall indicate:

A. The nature of each offering (e.g., Securities Act Rule 504, intrastate, etc.);

Total issued as at June 30, 2011				47,023,594
Shares issued in September 2011 quarter				
Ingo Stuckmann	8/15/2011	0.25	Zero Emissions Acquisition	1,125,000
Maria Redondo	8/15/2011	0.25	Zero Emissions Acquisition	1,282,085
Thomas Tschiesche	8/15/2011	0.25	Zero Emissions Acquisition	1,125,000
Magali Tschiesche	8/15/2011	0.25	Zero Emissions Acquisition	1,282,085
Reiner Borgmeyer	8/15/2011	0.25	Zero Emissions Acquisition	2,407,085
Kelly Campbell	8/15/2011	0.25	Zero Emissions Acquisition	217,245
Gordon Wambach	8/15/2011	0.25	Zero Emissions Acquisition	436,500
Daniel Albano	8/15/2011	0.25	Zero Emissions Acquisition	562,500
Erich Bachmeyer	8/15/2011	0.25	Zero Emissions Acquisition	562,500
	Subtotal			9,000,000
William Campbell Birge	7/1/2011	0.34	Services	400,000
Larry Greene	8/15/2011	0.25	Services	1,000,000
Henrik Woehlk	8/15/2011	0.25	Services	120,000
Janet Crosby	8/15/2011	0.25	Services	50,000
Natasha Fry	8/15/2011	0.25	Services	30,000
Katrina Lanka	8/15/2011	0.25	Services	10,000
	Subtotal			1,610,000
EMT Capital Corp.	8/15/2011	0.25	Services	500,000
Clinton Joseph	8/15/2011	0.25	Services	250,000
	Subtotal			750,000
Total issued as at September 2011				58,383,594
No shares issued in December 31, 2011 Quarter				
No shares issued in March 31, 2012 Quarter				
No shares issued in June 30, 2012 Quarter				
Shares issued in September 2012 quarter				
Hubertus Vollmer-Lentmann	8/15/2012	0.06	Services	150,000
Henrik Woehlk	8/15/2012	0.06	Services	200,000
Ingo Stuckmann	8/15/2012	0.06	Zero Emissions Acquisition	1,800,000
Maria Redondo	8/15/2012	0.06	Zero Emissions Acquisition	266,667
Thomas Tschiesche	8/15/2012	0.06	Zero Emissions Acquisition	1,800,000
Magali Tschiesche	8/15/2012	0.06	Zero Emissions Acquisition	266,667
Reiner Borgmeyer	8/15/2012	0.06	Zero Emissions Acquisition	2,066,667
Daniel Albano	8/15/2012	0.06	Zero Emissions Acquisition	900,000
Erich Bachmeyer	8/15/2012	0.06	Zero Emissions Acquisition	900,000
	Subtotal			8,350,001

Total issued as at September 2012				66,733,595
No shares issued during December 31, 2012 Quarter				
Shares issued in March 2013 Quarter				
Henrik Woehlk	1/1/2013	0.035	Services	400,000
Total issued as at March 31, 2013			Total	67,133,595
No shares issued in June 30, 2013 Quarter				
Total issued as at June 30, 2013				67,133,595
Total issued as at September 30, 2013				67,133,595
Henrik Woehlk	11/1/2013	0.09	Consulting Services	150,000
Laurence Greene	10/7/2013	0.03	Consulting services	1,000,000
Glenn MacMullin	12/01/2013	0.09	Director services	200,000
Total issued as at December 31, 2013				68,483,595
Glenn MacMullin	cancelled	0.09		-200,000
Harms Management Inc	2/18/2014	0.09		300,000
No shares issued in June 30, 2014 Quarter				
Total issued as at June 30, 2014				68,583,595
No shares issued in September 30, 2014 Quarter				
Total issued as at September 30, 2014				68,583,595
No shares issued in December 31, 2014 Quarter				
Total issued as at December 31, 2014				68,583,595
No shares issued in March 31, 2015 Quarter				
Total issued as at March 31, 2015				68,583,595
No shares issued in June 30, 2015 Quarter				
Total issued as at June 30, 2015				68,583,595
No shares issued in September 30, 2015 Quarter				
Total issued as at September 30, 2015				68,583,595
No shares issued in December 31, 2015 Quarter				
Total issued as at December 31, 2015				68,583,595
No shares issued in March 31, 2016 Quarter				
Total issued as at March 31, 2016				68,583,595

All of the foregoing were issued pursuant to an exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act, Rule 506 or Reg S of the Securities Act.

B. Any jurisdictions where the offering was registered or qualified;

None

C. The number of shares offered;

21,560,001

D. The number of shares sold;

Between June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2016 we sold a total of 21,560,001 shares of common stock. The Company relied on the exemptive provisions of Section 4(2), Reg D and Reg S.

E. The price at which the shares were offered, and the amount actually paid to the issuer;

Shares were offered for services rendered, property acquisitions and for cash. Share prices ranged from $0.035 to $0.34 per share.

F. The trading status of the shares; and

All shares were issued with a restrictive legend and are restricted securities

G. Whether the certificates or other documents that evidence the shares contain a legend (1) stating that the shares have not been registered under the Securities Act and (2) setting forth or referring to the restrictions on transferability and sale of the shares under the Securities Act.

All shares were issued with a restrictive legend

With respect to private offerings of securities, the list shall also indicate the identity of the persons who purchased securities in such private offering; *provided*, *however*, that in the event that any such person is an entity, the list shall also indicate (a) the identity of each natural person beneficially owning, directly or indirectly, more than ten percent (10%) of any class of equity securities of such entity and (b) to the extent not otherwise disclosed, the identity of each natural person who controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, the purchase of such securities for such entity.

5) Financial Statements

Provide the financial statements described below for the most recent fiscal year end or quarter end to maintain qualification for the OTC Pink Current Information tier. For the initial disclosure statement (qualifying for Current Information for the first time) please provide reports for the two previous fiscal years and any interim periods.

A. Balance sheet;
B. Statement of income;
C. Statement of cash flows;
D. Financial notes; and
E. Audit letter, if audited

The financial statements requested pursuant to this item shall be prepared in accordance with US GAAP by persons with sufficient financial skills.

You may either (i) attach/append the financial statements to this disclosure statement or (ii) post such financial statements through the OTC Disclosure & News Service as a separate report using the appropriate report name for the applicable period end. ("Annual Report," "Quarterly Report" or "Interim Report").

If you choose to publish the financial reports separately as described in part (ii) above, you must state in the accompanying disclosure statement that such financial statements are incorporated by reference. You may reference the document(s) containing the required financial statements by indicating the document name, period end date, and the date that it was posted to otciq.com in the field below.

The required financial statements have been posted to the OTC DIsclosure & News Services on May 16, 2016 and are incorporated by reference

Information contained in a Financial Report is considered current until the due date for the subsequent Financial Report. To remain in the OTC Pink Current Information tier, a company must post its Annual Report within 90 days from its fiscal year-end date and Quarterly Reports within 45 days of its fiscal quarter-end date.

6) Describe the Issuer's Business, Products and Services

Describe the issuer's business so a potential investor can clearly understand the company. In answering this item, please include the following:

A. a description of the issuer's business operations;

The Company's Operations

The Company intends to develop wind parks It will assemble land packages ("Wind Parks"), secure requisite environmental permitting, provide wind testing by erecting towers to measure wind speed. Subject to favorable wind testing results, it will then apply for a power contract for the number of megawatts (MW) that the project will allow. Once it secures power contracts, management believes that it will be able to lease or sell the wind parks to operating utility companies or companies desiring to purchase wind turbines and erect the necessary power lines.

The development of a wind park involves many steps and can take years before coming to fruition. In order to implement this program we will have to secure and maintain land sites for turbine locations. We will need to negotiate terms for land lease or easement agreements, plan and conduct necessary environmental studies such as environmental screenings, noise assessments, visual assessments and avian and floral assessments. All of these studies are required for environmental approval. Environmental approval is necessary to obtain building permits for the wind parks. Further development encompasses liaison with various Aboriginal and First Nations groups as well as consultations with provincial and federal agencies in order to obtain any permits that may be required for any project.

In addition to environmental approvals and consultations the Company has to plan and commission technical reports and engineering drawings and layouts in regards to the construction of the actual wind park and any auxiliary structures such as transmission lines that are necessary to operate the wind park.

Wind energy engineers must prepare a three stage site implementation program. The first stage of the program involves locating the ideal placement for the wind turbines and determining which type of wind turbine can provide the optimal results for the wind parks. The second stage of the program involves building access roads to the property and constructing transmission lines which can be connected to the power grid. The final stage of the site implementation program is determining the final yield assessment which occurs after a power purchase agreement is signed with a local utility.

After the Company has secured the required licensing and paid any required fees it intends to secure power contracts with local utilities. At this time, it does not intend to become a wind energy producer. Rather, it will develop the wind park for sale to wind energy producers. The Company's business model is to assemble a land package, secure regulatory approval, provide engineering studies, build the required infrastructure and finally enter into power purchase agreements with local utilities. When it sells wind parks, it will be offering buyers a complete turnkey package. Purchasers will be required to purchase the wind turbines. Following the installation of the wind turbines, purchasers will then be able to sell wind power electricity pursuant to the terms and conditions of the power purchase agreements.

The Company has significantley grown revenues from $3,720,433 to $37,445,977 between June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015, the growth in revenues comes from the sale and completion of several wind farms including the Elchfarm

windpark in Germany as well as the sale of the Thunder Spirit Wind project in the USA. During the year ended The Company had revenues of $37,445,977 from the transaction with Allete Clean Energy for the Thunder Spirit Wind project as well as project sales in Germany. The Company uses the completed contract method for accounting, the revenues are accounted for upon completion of construction of the windpark.

WIND POWER

Industry Overview

In today's society, wind power and alternative energy are becoming a fast growing force along with the "Go Green" attitude. Renewable energy is produced using resources that are naturally replenished, such as wind, sunlight, geothermal heat, tides and biofuels. Technologies that produce energy from these renewable sources (other than biofuels) are often referred to as "clean" or "green" as they produce few, if any, pollutants that negatively impact the environment. Comparatively, fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil are exhaustible and release greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide or other pollutants into the atmosphere during energy production. As a result of increased environmental awareness, the deployment of renewable energy technologies has grown rapidly during the past several years. According to the Energy Information Administration, 37% of new U.S. power generation capacity in 2007 consisted of renewable technologies, compared with only 2% in 2003. This increase is expected to continue in both the United States and Canada. It is anticipated that renewable energy capacity in North America is expected to grow by a compounded annual growth rate between 9% and 11% through 2025. At this rate, the United States and Canada could supply 25% of its electrical energy requirements with renewable energy by 2025.

Wind energy is the fastest-growing renewable energy generation technology worldwide due to its cost efficiency, technological maturity and the wide availability of wind resources. It has been suggested that wind power has the greatest potential among all renewable energy technologies for further growth in North America. Although the United States and Canada have hydroelectric and geothermal resources, many potential hydroelectric sites have already been developed and geothermal production is confined by geographical limitations to only certain areas. In contrast, the available untapped wind resources across North America remains vast. Additionally, other renewable energy technologies, such as solar power, are currently less economically attractive than wind energy, and others, such as biofuels, emit particulates which have a greater negative impact on the environment than wind energy.

Wind Energy Fundamentals

The term "wind energy" refers to the process used to generate electricity through wind turbines. The turbines convert wind's kinetic energy into electrical power by capturing it with a three blade rotor mounted on a nacelle that houses a gearbox and generator. When the wind blows, the combination of the lift and drag of the air pressure on the blades spins the blades and rotor, which turns a shaft through the gearbox and generator to create electricity.

Wind turbines are typically grouped together in what are often referred to as "wind parks." Electricity from each wind turbine travels down a cable inside its tower to a collection point in the wind park and is then transmitted to a substation for voltage step-up and delivery into the electric utility transmission network, or "grid." Today's wind turbines can efficiently generate electricity when the wind speed is between 11 and 55 miles per hour.

A key factor in the success of any wind park is the profile and predictability of the wind resources at the site. Extensive studies of historical weather and wind patterns have been performed across North America and many resources, in the forms of charts, graphs and maps, are available to wind energy developers. The most attractive wind park sites offer a combination of land accessibility, power transmission, proximity to construction resources and strong and dependable winds.

When wind energy developers identify promising sites, they perform detailed studies to provide greater certainty with respect to the long-term wind characteristics at the site and to identify the most effective turbine strategy. The long-term annual output of a wind park is assessed through the use of on-site wind data, publicly available reference data and sophisticated software. Wind speeds are estimated in great detail for specific months, days or even hours, and are then correlated to turbine manufacturers' specifications to identify the most efficient turbine for the site. Additional calculations and adjustments for turbine availability (which is principally affected by planned and unplanned

maintenance events), wake effects (wind depletion caused by turbines sited upwind), blade soiling and icing and other factors are made to arrive at an estimate of net expected annual kilowatt hour electricity production at the site.

Wind development determines the MW capacity of a project. Generally, MW for projects are decided as follows: The location (land) where the wind park is located allows for a certain number of turbines to be fitted on to the projects land due to setbacks from houses roads and other buildings or infrastructure items. Also turbines create a noise parameter which circles out a portion of the land and which parameter has to be fitted in with the setbacks towards any structure. (For example, in Ontario, Canada where several of our projects are located, at least 550 meters from any house is required. Most ordinances prohibit more than 45 decibels in an inhabited structure at any time). Wind turbines have a nameplate capacity of generally 1.5-2.5 MW. By using the land and the turbine model a layout model is used to determine whether these turbines fit within the layout and how many turbine sites must be secured under an easement agreement.

Growth in Wind Energy

The growth in wind energy will likely continue due to a number of key factors, including:

- Increases in electricity demand coupled with the rising cost of fossil fuels used for conventional Energy generation resulting in increases in electricity prices;

- Heightened environmental concerns, creating legislative and popular support to reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases;

- Regulatory mandates as well as government tax incentives.

- Improvements in wind energy technology;

- Increasing obstacles for the construction of conventional fuel plants; and

- Abundant wind resources in attractive energy markets.

Wind energy, which has no fuel costs, has become much more competitive by comparison to traditional electricity generation sources, and has grown dramatically relative to other non-hydroelectric renewable sources (including biofuels, geothermal and solar) in recent years. Wind energy also offers an attractive method of managing commodity price risk while maintaining strict environmental standards, as it provides a stable, affordable hedge against the risk of increases in the price of coal, natural gas and other fuels over time. Increasing the use of wind energy also has the implied benefit of lowering overall demand for natural gas, particularly during winter peak demand.

Concerns over the recent volatility in fuel prices, coupled with the significant dependence on fossil fuels, has been and will continue to be a factor in the political and social movement towards greater use of clean energy.

Heightened Environmental Concerns, Creating Legislative and Popular Support to Reduce Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases

The growing concern over global warming caused by greenhouse gas emissions has also contributed to the growth in the wind energy industry. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report, experts have noted that eleven of the last twelve years (1995–2006) rank among the warmest years since 1850. Additionally, the global average sea level has risen at an average rate of 1.8 millimeters per year since 1961 and at 3.1 millimeters per year since 1993, due to the melting of glaciers, ice caps and polar ice sheets, coupled with thermal expansion of the oceans. The importance of reducing greenhouse gases has been recognized by the international community, as demonstrated by the signing and ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, which requires reductions in greenhouse gases by the 177 (as of March 2008) signatory nations (not including the United States).

Substituting wind energy for traditional fossil fuel-fired generation would help reduce CO2 emissions due to the environmentally-friendly attributes of wind energy. According to the Energy Information Administration, the United States had the highest CO2 emissions of all countries in the world in 2005, contributing approximately 20% of the world's CO2 emissions. Since 1990, CO2 emissions from the United States' electric power industry have increased by a cumulative amount of 27%, from 1.9 billion metric tons to 2.5 billion metric tons.

Environmental legislation and regulations provide additional incentives for the development of wind energy by increasing the marginal cost of energy generated through fossil-fuel technologies. Such legislation and regulations have been designed to, for example, reduce ozone concentrations, particulate emissions, haze and mercury emissions and can require conventional energy generators to make significant expenditures, implement pollution control measures or purchase emissions credits to meet compliance requirements. These measures have increased fossil fuel-fired generators' capital and operating costs and put upward pressure on the market price of energy. Because wind energy producers are price takers in energy markets, these legislative measures effectively serve to make the return on wind energy more attractive relative to other sources of generation.

It is anticipated that there is significant support to enact legislation that will attempt to reduce the amount of carbon produced by electrical generators. Although the ultimate form of legislation is still being debated, the two most likely alternatives are (i) a direct emissions tax or (ii) a cap-and-trade regime. We believe either of these alternatives would likely result in higher overall power prices, as the marginal cost of electricity.

Improvements in Wind Energy Technology

Wind turbine technology has improved considerably in recent years with significant increases in capacity and efficiency. Multiple types and sizes of turbines are now available to suit a wide range of wind resource characteristics and landscapes. Modern wind turbines are capable of generating electricity for 20 to 30 years.

There have been two major trends in the development of wind turbines in recent years:

- According to the Danish Wind Industry Association and the U.S. Department of Energy, individual turbine capacity has increased dramatically over the last 25 years, with 30 kW machines that operated in 1980 giving way to the 1.5 MW machines that are standard today;

- Wind park performance has improved significantly, according to the U.S. Department of Energy's Turbines installed in 2004 through 2006 averaged a 33%-35% net capacity factor (the ratio of the actual output over a period of time and the output if the wind park had operated at full capacity over that time period) as compared to the 22% net capacity factor realized by turbines installed prior to 1998.

Additionally, as wind energy technology has continued to improve, according to AWEA, the capital cost of wind energy generation has fallen by approximately 80% over the past 20 years.

Increasing Obstacles for the Construction of Conventional Fuel Plants

In addition to the impediments presented by the extensive and growing environmental legislation, new power plants that use conventional fuels, such as coal and nuclear technologies, face a difficult, lengthy and expensive permitting process. Furthermore, increasing opposition from public environmental groups towards coal-fired power plants, coupled with rising construction costs, contributed to the cancellation of many planned coal plants in 2007. Traditional energy developers and utilities are likely to face permitting and restricted supply issues in the future. As a result, alternative energy sources such as wind will need to be developed to meet increasing electricity demand and will be able to capitalize on the resulting higher energy prices.

Abundant Wind Resources in Attractive Energy Markets

The potential for future growth in the North American wind energy market is supported by the large land area available for turbine installations and the availability of significant wind resources. According to AWEA,

Wind energy project revenues are highly dependent on suitable wind and associated weather conditions.

The energy and revenues generated at a wind energy project are highly dependent on climatic conditions, particularly wind conditions, which are variable and difficult to predict. Turbines will only operate within certain wind speed ranges that vary by turbine model and manufacturer, and there is no assurance that the wind resource at any given project site will fall within such specifications. Even after undertaking studies to determine the feasibility of a project, actual climatic conditions at a project site, particularly wind conditions, may not conform to the findings of these wind studies,

and, therefore, wind energy projects may not meet anticipated production levels, which could adversely affect forecasts. In addition, global climate change could change existing wind patterns; such effects are impossible to predict.

Tornados, lightning strikes, floods, severe storms, wildfires or other exceptional weather conditions or natural disasters could damage wind energy projects and related facilities and decrease production levels. These events could have a material adverse effect on the operations of any wind park.

Environmental Regulation

Wind park development activities are subject to various government environmental laws and regulations, primarily including environmental impact review requirements and regulations governing the discharge of fill materials into protected wetlands. The impact of these laws and regulations on the development, construction and operation of wind parks is site specific and varies depending upon the location and design of the wind park and the relevant regulations. Potential regulation may require an evaluation us to evaluate the potential environmental impacts caused by wind parks, including assessments of visual and noise impacts, effects on wildlife (primarily birds and bats) and impacts to historical and cultural resources, and to implement measures to mitigate those impacts to the extent practicable. Additional regulation may be imposed with respect to the operations of the wind parks by setting limits on the use of local roads, setback requirements and noise standards. Failure to comply with these requirements or with other regulatory standards may result in the denial of required permits that are required for construction or operation or become subject to regulatory enforcement actions. Legal challenges or enforcement actions, even if ultimately defeated, can result in substantial delays in the completion of a wind park and may have a material adverse effect on business, results of operations and financial condition.

Wind parks need to be designed to have minimal operational impact on the environment. Operation of a wind park does not produce significant wastes, generate air emissions or result in wastewater discharges. While most of our environmental regulatory obligations arise during or prior to the construction stage for some wind parks, significant environmental obligations may still exist even after construction is complete. For example, wind parks may be required to monitor impacts on avian species and to adopt mitigating measures if substantial impacts are determined. In most cases, the precise nature of this potential mitigation is not specified in the wind parks' permits. Wind parks may also be required to mitigate for damage to or loss of wetland areas which, in some instances, may not be completed for several years after the wind park is constructed.

Management believes that there is tremendous opportunity in entering the renewable energy field. However, any undertaking of this kind will require an infusion of capital and/or a strategic partner.

Feed-inTariffs

The Feed-in Tariff (FIT) contract program is part of the new Green Energy Act in Ontario, Canada. The FIT program offers a power contract with a guaranteed rate of C$135.00/MWh over a 20-year term to qualified wind energy projects. The Ontario Power Authority (OPA) initial launch period deadline for FIT applications was November 30, 2009. This first launch period was designed for projects that were being developed under the Renewable Energy Standard Offer Program (RESOP) and are therefore further advanced. Criteria of earlier commercial operation dates are one such factor in obtaining priority access to transmission availability. To be awarded a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) under the FIT rules, the application has to be submitted in accordance with strict regulations which can be accessed in details via the OPA website at www.powerauthority.on.ca/.

Wind Farms

The Company either owns or has at least a 25% equity interest in the following wind parks:

1. Grey Highlands Wind Park is a 10 MW project 25kms south of Georgian Bay, Ontario, Canada

2. Snowy Ridge Wind Park is a 10 MW project in the vicinity of the village of Bethany, Ontario.

3. Grand Prairie Wind Park: is a 75 MW project located in the state of Illinois.

4. Baker Wind Park is a a 200MW project located in the state of Montana.

5. Polar Bear Wind Park is a 20MW project located in Ontario, Canada.

6. Pleasant Bay Wind Park is a 20MW project located in Ontario.

7. Settlers Landing Wind Park is a 10MW project located near Pontypool, Ontario, Canada.

8. Zorra Festival Wind Park is a 10MW project located northwest of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

9. Clean Breeze Wind Park is a 10MW project located in Ontario, Canada in the Northumberland Hills.

10. Whispering Woods Wind Park is a 10MW project located near Millbrook, Ontario, Canada.

11. Cloudy Ridge Wind Park is a 10 MW project located in the municipality of Grey-Highlands in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

12. Ganaraska Wind Park is a a 20MW project located north of Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.

13. Stonetown Wind Park is a 10MW project located near St. Mary, Ontario.

14. Lakeside Breezes Wind Park is a 10MW project located in Southwestern Ontario, Canada.

15. Pioneer Wind Park is a a 10MW project located in Southwestern Ontario, Canada.

16. Beaconsfield Wind Park is a 10MW project located east of London, Ontario, Canada.

17. Northern Lights Wind Park is a 10MW project located south of Georgian Bay in Ontario, Canada.

18. Collie Hill is a 5.4 MW project located near Hastings, Ontario, Canada

19. Burg II Wind Park is a 6MW project located near Magdeburg, Germany.

20. Rock is a 15 MW wind park project located in Germany

21. Raberg is a 6 MW wind park project located in Germany

22. Elchweiler II is a 3MW wind park located in Germany

Government Regulation

The wind farms are and will be subject to government regulation in the jurisdiction where the wind farms are located. The wind farms are in the developmental stages and the Company does not believe compliance with government regulations will have an adverse effect on its operations

B. Date and State (or Jurisdiction) of Incorporation:

Incorporated in the State of Nevada November 20, 2002

C. the issuer's primary and secondary SIC Codes;

Primary: 4931 Secondary 6552

D. the issuer's fiscal year end date;

June 30

E. principal products or services, and their markets;

The Company develop winds parks. It assemble land packages, , secures requisite environmental permitting, provides wind testing by erecting towers to measure wind speed. The Company applies for power contract for the number of megawatts (MW) that the project will allow. Once it secures power contracts, management believes that it will be able to lease or sell the wind parks to operating utility companies or companies desiring to purchase wind turbines and erect the necessary power lines.

7) Describe the Issuer's Facilities

The goal of this section is to provide a potential investor with a clear understanding of all assets, properties or facilities owned, used or leased by the issuer.

In responding to this item, please clearly describe the assets, properties or facilities of the issuer, give the location of the principal plants and other property of the issuer and describe the condition of the properties. If the issuer does not have complete ownership or control of the property (for example, if others also own the property or if there is a mortgage on the property), describe the limitations on the ownership.

If the issuer leases any assets, properties or facilities, clearly describe them as above and the terms of their leases.

Our corporate headquarters are located at 7129 Mark Lane, Victoria, BC, Canada V9E2A1. We use approximately 500 square feet . The office facilities meet our current needs and our current monthly rent is equivalent to the monthly rent we would be required to pay for similar office space. The Company also has offices in Germany and New York, USA.

8) Officers, Directors, and Control Persons

The goal of this section is to provide an investor with a clear understanding of the identity of all the persons or entities that are involved in managing, controlling or advising the operations, business development and disclosure of the issuer, as well as the identity of any significant shareholders.

A. Names of Officers, Directors, and Control Persons. In responding to this item, please provide the names of each of the issuer's executive officers, directors, general partners and control persons (control persons are beneficial owners of more than five percent (5%) of any class of the issuer's equity securities), as of the date of this information statement.

Name	Age	Position
Dr. Ingo Stuckmann	52	CEO/Director
Greg Wilson	54	Director
Henrik Woehlk	33	Chief Financial Officer/ Director

Dr. Ingo Stuckmann serves as our chief executive officer, president and serves on our Board of Directors. Dr. Stuckmann received a Ph.D. in Natural Sciences from the University of Heidelberg and conducted research at Harvard thereafter. In 2002, Dr. Stuckman joined Energy FarmingFarming International, a wind park financing and construction company based in Germany. During his tenure wind park projectrs were developed in both Spain and the United States. In 2007, Energy Farming International merged with Seeba Energy Farming Group at which time Dr. Stuckman served as a principal of the merged entity. SeeBa Energy Farming Group has approximaely 80 employees and is involved in the planning and development of wind turbines throughout the world. In 2008, Dr. Ingo co-founded Zero Emission People LLC for wind energy development in North America. Zero Emission People was acquired by Wind Works.

Greg is an entrepreneur and corporate finance strategist with more than 20 years experience advising and structuring capital market transactions for start-up enterprises and assisting in developing and implementing successful

business plans. In 1992, Greg began a career in finance working with top Canadian investment firm Scotia McLeod. Over the ensuing five years, he went on to work with the Bank of Montreal's investment arm, Nesbitt Burns, before finishing his mainstream financial career with Merrill Lynch in 1997. In late 1997, Greg started EMT Capital Corp. and over the past 15 years has worked on a number of successful capital market transactions, including M&As, IPOs and private equity financings. In 2005, Greg was part of the group that founded Paramount Gold & Silver Corp., a precious metals exploration company that currently trades on the NYSE MKT and TSX. In early 2009, he founded Wind Works Power Corp. He advised a client in late 2009 on the purchase of Consumer Choice Awards, a 23-year-old private company with operations across Canada. Greg negotiated and structured the acquisition with the seller and raised the equity component of the purchase price. Greg continues to sit on the Board of Directors. Greg has completed the Canadian Investment Management (CIM) program, and has been awarded the Fellow of the Canadian Securities Institute (FCSI) designation.

Henrik started his professional career in the tax department of the Dollar Financial Group (DLLR). In 2008, he joined Market Group Ventures Inc. as Corporate Accountant and in 2010 was promoted to lead a multinational team as Assistant General Manager. Henrik joined Wind Works in 2011 as VP, Finance.

Henrik is a Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA), Certified Management Accountant (CMA) who graduated from the University of Victoria in British Columbia, Canada with a Bachelor of Economics degree, a Business minor and a Finance specialization. Henrik also holds a Professional Accounting Certificate from Camosun College. His economic research and financial commentary have been featured on Michael Campbell's Money Talks, the UK Telegraph, and prominent financial websites.

B. Legal/Disciplinary History. Please identify whether any of the foregoing persons have, in the last five years, been the subject of:

1. A conviction in a criminal proceeding or named as a defendant in a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

   None

2. The entry of an order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, by a court of competent jurisdiction that permanently or temporarily enjoined, barred, suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities, or banking activities;

   None.

3. A finding or judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or a state securities regulator of a violation of federal or state securities or commodities law, which finding or judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated; or

   None.

4.The entry of an order by a self-regulatory organization that permanently or temporarily barred suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business or securities activities.

   None.

C. Beneficial Shareholders. Provide a list of the name, address and shareholdings or the percentage of shares owned by all persons beneficially owning more than ten percent (10%) of any class of the issuer's equity securities. If any of the beneficial shareholders are corporate shareholders, provide the name and address of the person(s) owning or controlling such corporate shareholders and the resident agents of the corporate shareholders.

Name: No. of Shares No. of Options(1) Percentage of outstanding

			Shares(2)
Ingo Stuckmann	5,383,333	NIL	7.84%
Henrik Woehlk	870,000	NIL	1.27%
Greg Wilson	1,949,525	NIL	2.84%
Reiner Borgmeyer BORNWEG 28, 49152 BAD ESSEN GERMANY	8,362,555	NIL	12.19%

9) Third Party Providers

Please provide the name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that advise your company on matters relating to operations, business development and disclosure:

Legal Counsel
Name: Jeffrey G. Klein
Firm: Jeffrey G. Klein, P.A.
Address 1: 301 Yamato Road Suite 1240 Boca Raton, FL 33431
Address 2: _____
Phone: 561.953.1126
Email: jklein@jkleinlegal.com

Accountant or Auditor
Name: All accounting work is perfomed in-house by the Company's CFO, Henrik Woehlk
Firm: Wind Works Power Corp.
Address 1: 7129 Mark Lane, Victoria, BC, Canada V9E2A1
Address 2: _____
Phone: 1-206-925-3889
Email: henrik@windworkspower.com

Investor Relations Consultant
Name: None
Firm: _____
Address 1: _____
Address 2: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

Other Advisor: Any other advisor(s) that assisted, advised, prepared or provided information with respect to this disclosure statement.
Name: None
Firm: _____
Address 1: _____
Address 2: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

10) Issuer Certification

The issuer shall include certifications by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of the issuer (or any other persons with different titles, but having the same responsibilities).

The certifications shall follow the format below:

I, Ingo Stuckmann certify that:

1. I have reviewed this [quarterly report for the period ending March 31, 2016] of Wind Works Power Corp.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement 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 disclosure statement; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

16/05/16 [Date]

/s/Ingo Stuckmann [Signature]
(Digital Signatures should appear as "/s/ [OFFICER NAME]")

CEO [Title]