Human Unitec International, Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of and for the three months ended January 31, 2016

Human Unitec International, Inc.

Balance Sheet

As of January 31, 2016

UNAUDITED

	Jan-16
Assets	
Cash	$180,665
Goodwill	$310,000
Total Assets	**$490,665**
Liabilities & Equity	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$6,557
Accrued Liabilities	$0
Accrued Interest Payable	$0
Promissory note 1	$56,000
Promissory note 1	$200,000
Promissory note 1	$110,000
Total Current Liabilities	$372,557
Long Term Liabilities	
Promissory note 3	$313,000
Total Long Term Liabilities	$313,000
Total Liabilities	$685,557
Stockholder's deficit	
Common Stock, par value $.001;	$332,124
500,000,000 Shares authorized,	
332,124,000 Shares issued and outstanding	
Acumulated Deficit	($527,016)
Total Stockholders' deficit	($194,892)
Total Liabilities & Equity	**$490,665**

Human Unitec International, Inc.

Income Statement

For the Period Ending Jan 31, 2016

UNAUDITED

		Jan-16
Revenue		
	Revenues	$0
	Net Sales	$0
Expenses		
	Legal Expense	$2,000
	Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses	$9,795
	Total Operating Expenses	$11,795
	Income From Operations	($11,795)
	Interest Income (Expense)	$0
	Income Before Income Taxes	($11,795)
	Income Tax Expense	$0
	Net Income	**($11,795)**

Human Unitec International, Inc.

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the Period Ending January 31, 2016

UNAUDITED

	Common Shares	Amount	Accumulated Defecit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
Beginning Balance	332,124,000	$332,124	($515,221)	($183,097)
Net Loss			($11,795)	($11,795)
Ending Balance	332,124,000	$332,124	($527,016)	($194,892)

Human Unitec International, Inc.
Statement of
Cash Flows
For the three months ended
January 31, 2016
UNAUDITED

CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Income (Loss)	$ (11,795)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(11,795)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH RESOURCES	(11,795)
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	192,460
ENDING CASH BALANCE	$ 180,665
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:	
Interest paid	$ -
Taxes paid	$ -

Nature of Operations & History

Human Unitec International, Inc. (the Company) is publically traded on OTC Markets under ticker symbol HMNU and was formed in the state of Nevada on August 19, 2002 under the name Smart Home Concepts, Inc. The Company's name was changed to Alo International, Inc. on May 19, 2004, and again on November 14, 2008 to Human Unitec International, Inc.

Basis of Presentation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. The Company also assesses existence of control where it does not have more than 50% of the voting power but is able to govern the financial and operating policies by virtue of de-facto control. De-facto control may arise in circumstances where the size of the Company's voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other shareholders give the Company the power to govern the financial and operating policies. Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between companies within the consolidated group are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from inter-company transactions are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable

under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Goodwill - Significant estimates and assumptions are required to determine the present value of estimated future cash flows. Estimates are also necessary in assessing whether there is an impairment of their value requiring a write-down of their carrying amount. In order to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount, the Company evaluates at each reporting date certain indicators that would result, if applicable, in the calculation of an impairment test. The recoverable amount of an asset or group of assets may require the Company to use estimates and mainly to assess the future cash flows expected to arise from the asset or group of assets and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Any negative change in relation to the operating performance or the expected future cash flows of individual assets or group of assets will change the expected recoverable amount of these assets or group of assets and therefore may require a write-down of their carrying amount.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. In the consolidated balance sheet, any bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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. Significant estimates include the estimated useful lives of property and equipment. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable are obligations to pay for equipment, goods, or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Long Term Liabilities

Long Term Liabilities are considered liabilities, which are over one year old. Below are the promissory notes included in the Long Term Liabilities balance:

Note	Note Holder	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
Promissory Note 4	Gemeni Holdings, Inc.	313,000	7%	7-19-12

Current Liabilities

Current Liabilities are considered liabilities, which are less than one year old. Below are the promissory notes included in the Current Liabilities balance:

Note	Note Holder	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
Promissory Note 1	Gemeni Holdings, Inc.	56,000	7%	11-27-13
Promissory Note 2	Gemeni Holdings, Inc.	200,000	7%	12-27-13
Promissory Note 3	Gemeni Holdings, Inc.	110,000	7%	12-7-13

Shareholders' Equity

The Company has an authorized stock issuance of 500,000,000 shares at $.001 par value.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1 Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or period.

Level 2 Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3 Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses and accrued expenses approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments. The Company's notes payable approximate the fair value of such instruments based upon management's best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at July 31, 2013.

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or a non-recurring basis.

Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. As of January 31, 2015, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations. The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due.

Management has no formal plan in place to address this concern but believes the Company will be able to obtain additional funds by equity financing and/or related party advances; however there is no assurance of additional funding being available.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The Company evaluates the pronouncements of various authoritative accounting

organizations, primarily the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the SEC, and the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF), to determine the impact of new pronouncements on GAAP and the impact on the Company. The following are recent accounting pronouncements that have been adopted during 2012, or will be adopted in future periods.

Fair Value Measurements: In May 2011, the FASB amended the ASC to develop common requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements in accordance with GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this amendment on January 1, 2012 did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Comprehensive Income: In June 2011, the FASB amended the ASC to increase the prominence of the items reported in other comprehensive income. Specifically, the amendment to the ASC eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statements of shareholders' equity. The amendment must be applied retrospectively and is effective for fiscal years and the interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

In February 2013, the FASB amended the ASC to require entities to provide information about amounts reclassified out of other comprehensive income by component. The Company is required to present, either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes, the amounts reclassified from other comprehensive income to the respective line items in the statements of operations. This amendment is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2012

The Company has adopted all accounting pronouncements issued since December 31, 2007 through January 31, 2016, none of which had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.