

Dong Fang Hui Le Inc.,
Previously known as
ecoTECH Energy Group, INC.

Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

DONG FANG HUI LE INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 96	\$ -
Total Assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	-	4,150
Due to related party	34,761	-
Interest payable	205	46
Convertible note payable	3,175	3,175
Total Current Liabilities	<u>38,141</u>	<u>7,371</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>38,141</u>	<u>7,371</u>
Commitment & contingencies	-	
Stockholders' Deficit		
Common stock, par value \$0.001, Authorized 1,300,000,000; 993,406,277 and 993,406,277 issued and outstanding, respectively	993,406	993,406
Additional paid-in capital	32,263,861	32,263,861
Accumulated deficit during development stage	(33,295,312)	(33,264,638)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	<u>(38,045)</u>	<u>(7,371)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	<u>\$ 96</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

	For the Years Ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -
Operating Expenses		
Professional fees	15,860	3,712
Consulting fees	-	55,695
Management compensation	13,300	-
General and administrative expenses	1,356	13,217
Total Operating Expenses	30,516	72,624
Loss from operations	(30,516)	(72,624)
Other Income (Expenses)		
Interest Expense	(158)	(46)
Total Other Income (Expenses)	(158)	(46)
Net Loss before Income Taxes	(30,674)	(72,670)
Income Tax Benefit	-	-
Net Loss	<u>\$ (30,674)</u>	<u>\$ (72,670)</u>
Net Loss per Common Share – Basic and Diluted	<u>\$ (0)</u>	<u>\$ (0)</u>
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding – Basic and Diluted	<u>993,406,277</u>	<u>333,406,277</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

ECOTECH ENERGY GROUP, INC. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

	For the Years Ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Loss	\$ (30,674)	\$ (72,670)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss from operations:		
Shares issued for services and debt	-	71,500
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		
Accounts payable	(4,150)	1,124
Interest payable	159	46
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(34,665)	-
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from related party	34,761	
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	34,761	-
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	96	-
Cash at Beginning of Period	-	-
Cash at End of Period	\$ 96	\$ -
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Income Taxes Paid	\$ -	\$ -
Interest Paid	\$ -	\$ -
Non-Cash Financing and Investing Activities		
Common stock issued for services	\$ -	\$ 55,695
Common stock issued for payment of related party debt	\$ -	\$ 15,805

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Dong Fang Hui Le Inc.
formerly ecoTECH ENERGY GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2017

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Dong Fang Hui Le Inc. formerly ecoTECH Energy Group, Inc. (the “Company”) was originally incorporated in the State of Nevada on November 16, 2005 as Sea 2 Sky Corp. In December 2010, the Company changed its name to ecoTECH Energy Group, Inc. ecoTECH Energy Group, Inc. was a development-stage renewable energy company which plans to manufacture, construct and/or operate bio-mass-fueled power stations that not only provide electrical power from bio-mass and/or waste but that can also be augmented with various operational facilities that utilize waste energy from these power plants.

On April 3, 2017, the Company changed its name to Dong Fang Hui Le Inc to better reflect its new business direction. The Company intends to enter into a share exchange agreement with the shareholders of a private corporation organized under the laws of the Republic of China resulting in the private company becoming the wholly-owned subsidiary of the Issuer. Upon consummation, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, will be involved in health management services, health education, health product sales, wellness services, sojourn wellness services and complex regiment care.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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”). 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.

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented.

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 revenues and expenses during the reported period.

The Company’s significant estimates include income taxes provision and valuation allowance of deferred tax assets; the fair value of financial instruments; the carrying value and recoverability of long-lived assets, including the values assigned to an estimated useful lives of computer

equipment; and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Those significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to those estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly reviews its estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such reviews, and if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Carrying value, recoverability and impairment of long-lived assets

The Company has adopted paragraph 360-10-35-17 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which include computer equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company considers the following to be some examples of important indicators that may trigger an impairment review: (i) significant under-performance or losses of assets relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (ii) significant changes in the manner or use of assets or in the Company's overall strategy with respect to the manner or use of the acquired assets or changes in the Company's overall business strategy; (iii) significant negative industry or economic trends; (iv) increased competitive pressures; (v) a significant decline in the Company's stock price for a sustained period of time; and (vi) regulatory changes. The Company evaluates acquired assets for potential impairment indicators at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of such events.

The impairment charges, if any, is included in operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Related parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the

identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the Related parties include a) affiliates of the Company; b) Entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825-10-15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c) trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d) principal owners of the Company; e) management of the Company; f) other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g) Other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time, that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is

no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Income Tax Provisions

The Company follows Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

Net income (loss) per common share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially outstanding common shares assumes that the Company incorporated as of the beginning of the first period presented.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding for the period ended December 31, 2017

and 2016.

Cash flows reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2017 of \$33,295,312 and its liabilities exceeded its assets. These factors among others raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

While the Company is attempting to commence operations and generate revenues, the Company's cash position may not be significant enough to support the Company's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement its business plan and generate revenues provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to generate revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to further implement its business plan and generate revenues.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4 – CONVERTIBLE NOTE PAYABLE

On September 16, 2016, the Company entered into a convertible note agreement with certain service provider for the outstanding amounts of \$3,175. The maturity of this Note is September 16, 2016 and shall bear interest at 5% per annum commencing September 16, 2016 if this Note remains unpaid.

The aggregate outstanding principal and all unpaid accrued interest due under the Convertible

Notes above may be converted into number of shares by the Holder as agreed and determined by both parties at the time of conversion.

Interest expenses incurred on the notes for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$158 and \$46, respectively.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Mr. Jin Hai Tao, director of the Company, have advanced working capital to pay expenses of the Company. The advances are due on demand and non-interest bearing. The outstanding amount due to related parties was \$34,761 and \$nil as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

NOTE 6 – STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Shares authorized

The Company was authorized to issue 1,300,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share.

Common Stock Issued

As of December 31, 2017, there were 993,406,277 shares of common stock issuance and outstanding, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2017, the Company did not issue any shares of capital stock.

Reverse Stock split

NOTE 7 – INCOME TAX

On December 22, 2017, the President of the United States signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("Tax Reform Act"). The legislation significantly changes U.S. tax law by, among other things, lowering corporate income tax rates, implementing a territorial tax system and imposing a transition tax on deemed repatriated earnings of foreign subsidiaries. The Tax Reform Act permanently reduces the U.S. corporate income tax rate from a maximum of 34% to a flat 21% rate, effective January 1, 2018. As a result of the reduction in the U.S. corporate income tax rate from 34% to 21% under the Tax Reform Act, the Company revalued its ending net deferred tax assets.

The Company has accumulated approximately \$33,295,312 of net operating losses ("NOL") carried forward to offset future taxable income up to 20 years. In assessing the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the assessment, management has established a full valuation allowance against all of the deferred tax asset relating to NOLs for every period because it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.