NOVA TECH ENTERPRISES, INC.

BALANCE SHEET

At December 31, 2017 (Unaudited)

		Dec 31, 17
Assets		
Current Assets		0.00
Total Assets	$	0.00
Liabilities & Equity		
Owners Investments		24,276.00
Net Income		(24,276.00)
Total Equity	$	0.00
Total Liabilities & Equity	$	0.00

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOVA TECH ENTERPRISES, INC.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For The Twelve Month Period Ended December 31, 2017 (Unaudited)

Revenue:		0.00
Total Revenue	$	0.00
Operating Expenses:		
Auto		7,781.00
Bookkeeping		1,200.00
Finance Charges		--
Legal		--
Marketing Expenses		3,654.00
Office Expenses		8,641.00
Telephone Expenses		1,200.00
Transfer Agent Fees		1,800.00
Total Operating Expenses	$	24,276.00
Income (loss) from operation		(24,276.00)
Net Income (Loss)	$	(24,276.00)

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOVA TECH ENTERPRISES, INC.

STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS‘ EQUITY

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017 (Unaudited)

	Debit	Credit	Balance
Balance, January 1, 2017	6,474,900,000		6,474,900,000
Previously Issued Shares for Services		6,099,000,000	375,900,000
Shares Authorized (As of December 31, 2017)		0	375,900,000
Total Company Shares	6,474,900,000	6,099,000,000	375,900,000
TOTAL	**6,474,900,000**	**6,099,000,000**	**375,900,000**

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOVA TECH ENTERPRISES, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 31, 2017 (Unaudited)

		2017
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Income (Loss)		(24,276.00)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable		0.00
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	$	(24,276.00)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from owners investment		24,276.00
Repayment on owners investment		0.00
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	$	24,276.00
Net cash increase for period	$	0.00
Cash at End of Period	$	0.00

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOVA TECH ENTERPRISES, INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION

Organization

Nova Tech Enterprises Inc. (the "Company") was organized as Boulder Creek Explorations, Inc. on June 7, 2004. Boulder Creek Explorations, Inc. continued to make filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission until approximately November 3, 2006. As CanAm Uranium Corp., the company continued to make filings until November 18, 2009. On February 3, 2009, the company was no longer required to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (by operation of an SEC 15-12G filing).

In April of 2014, the Company began several transitional phases. The first of these was to transition from prior ownership controlling the corporation; the second was to transition to new management; and the third was to change the focus of the business to beverages.

The Company has established a fiscal year end of December 31.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The financial statement presented in this report is of Nova Tech Enterprises, Inc. As of December 31, 2014 the controlling shareholders approved a Quasi-Reorganization pursuant to ARB 43 and the accompanying financial statements presented reflect the retroactive effects of the Quasi-Reorganization.

The Company maintains its accounting records on a cash basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

The financial statement presents the Balance Sheet, Statements of Operations, Shareholders' Deficit and Cash Flows of the Company. These financial statements are presented in United States dollars. The accompanying audited financial statement has been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. All adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the interim periods have been made and are of a recurring nature unless otherwise disclosed herein.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Going Concern

The Company's financial statements are prepared using the cash method of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has an accumulated deficit of $24,276.00 as of December 31, 2017. The Company will be dependent upon the raising of additional capital through placement of our common stock in order to implement its business plan. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in order to continue as a going concern. The Company is funding its initial operations by issuing common shares. We cannot be certain that capital will be provided when it is required.

Cash and Equivalents

Financial instruments and related items, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, are cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash in time deposits, certificates of deposits and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less. The Company had no cash accounts as of December 31, 2017.

Lease Commitments

Nova Tech Enterprises, Inc. has no lease commitments.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820 on August 28, 2017. Under this FASB, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). The standard outlines a valuation framework and creates a fair value hierarchy in order to increase the consistency and comparability of fair value measurements and the related disclosures. Under GAAP, certain assets and liabilities must be measured at fair value, and FASB ASC 820-10-50 details the disclosures that are required for items measured at fair value.

The Company has various financial instruments that must be measured under the new fair value standard including cash, convertible notes payable, accrued expenses, promissory notes payable, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured using inputs from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy. The three levels are as follows:

> Level 1 - Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date. The fair value of the Company's cash is based on quoted prices and therefore classified as Level 1.
>
> Level 2 - Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g., interest rates, yield curves, etc.), and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).
>
> Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that reflect our assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Cash reported on the balance sheet are estimated by management to approximate fair market value due to their short-term nature.

The Company has had no transfers between levels of its assets or liabilities as of December 31, 2017.

Income Taxes

The Company has no income tax obligations as of December 31, 2017, due to the Company having no profits from operations in this fiscal period.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123R, “Share-Based Payment, an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 123.” The Company recognizes in the statement of operations the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity based compensation issued to employees and non-employees.

Net Loss per Share

The Company adopted the standard issued by the FASB, which requires presentation of basic earnings or loss per share and diluted earnings or loss per share. Basic income (loss) per share ("Basic EPS") is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share ("Diluted EPS") are similarly calculated using the treasury stock method except that the denominator is increased to reflect the potential dilution that would occur if dilutive securities at the end of the applicable period were exercised. During the period from Inception to December 31, 2018, as the Company reported a net loss from operations, the diluted shares outstanding excludes the effective of dilutive securities due to the anti-dilutive effect. Because the Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities, there was no difference between the basic and diluted net loss per share.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-12, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period. The new guidance requires that share-based compensation that require a specific performance target to be achieved in order for employees to become eligible to vest in the awards and that could be achieved after an employee completes the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. As such, the performance target should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation costs should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the period(s) for which the requisite service has already been rendered. If the performance target becomes probable of being achieved before the end of the requisite service period, the remaining unrecognized compensation cost should be recognized prospectively over the remaining requisite service period. The total amount of compensation cost recognized during and after the requisite service period should reflect the number of awards that are expected to vest and should be adjusted to reflect those awards that ultimately vest. The requisite service period ends when the employee can cease rendering service and still be eligible to vest in the award if the performance target is achieved. This new guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. Entities may apply the amendments in this Update either (a) prospectively to all awards granted or modified after the effective date or (b) retrospectively to all awards with performance targets that are outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements and to all new or modified awards thereafter. The adoption of ASU 2014-12 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-10: Development Stage Entities (Topic 915): Elimination of Certain Financial Reporting Requirements, Including an Amendment to Variable Interest Entities Guidance in Topic 810, Consolidation, to improve financial reporting by reducing the cost and complexity associated with the incremental reporting requirements of development stage entities. The amendments in this update remove all incremental financial reporting requirements from U.S. GAAP for development stage entities, thereby improving financial reporting by eliminating the cost and complexity associated with providing that information. The amendments in this Update also eliminate an exception provided to development stage entities in Topic 810, Consolidation, for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity on the basis of the amount of investment equity that is at risk. The amendments to eliminate that exception simplify U.S. GAAP by reducing avoidable complexity in existing accounting literature and improve the relevance of information provided to financial statement users by requiring the application of the same consolidation guidance by all reporting entities. The elimination of the exception may change the consolidation analysis, consolidation decision, and disclosure requirements for a reporting entity that has an interest in an entity in the development stage. The amendments related to the elimination of inception-to-date information and the other remaining disclosure requirements of Topic 915 should be applied retrospectively except for the clarification to Topic 275, which shall be applied prospectively. For public companies, those amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods therein. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2014-10 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL STOCK

The Company's authorized capital is 6,474,900,000 common shares with a par value of $0.0001 per share.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company has not granted any stock options or issued any common shares in the last year.

We have accounted for stock-based compensation under the provisions of FASB Accounting Standards codification (ASC) 718-10-55. (Prior authoritative literature: FASB Statement 123 (R), Share-based payment.) This statement requires us to record any expense associated with the fair value of stock-based compensation. Determining fair value requires input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Common Stock

As of December 31, 2017, the Company has not granted any stock options or issued any common shares in the last year.

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under standards issued by the FASB. Under those standards, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax benefits or consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is provided for significant deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized through future operations.

No provision for federal income taxes has been recorded due to the Company having no profits from operations in this fiscal period. The actual income tax provisions do not differ from the expected amounts, which is none.

NOTE 6 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

None

NOTE 7 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As of the date of this filing, there are no additional subsequent events which require additional disclosure.
There are no any pending litigation, action or proceeding to which the Issuer is a party and that material affects its business or assets and any litigation, action, or proceeding known to be contemplated by governmental authorities.

NOTE 8 - ISSUER’S PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

There are no properties and equipment’s registered under the company’s name.