Alpha Lujo, Inc.
BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Total assets	-	-
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	187,404	102,824
Converitble notes payable	460,000	460,000
Derivative liabiltiy	1,382,729	1,382,617
Total current liabilities	2,030,133	1,945,441
Total liabilities	2,030,133	1,945,441
Stockholders' deficit		
Preferred shares, $0.001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; 5,000,000 Issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively	5,000	5,000
Common shares, $0.001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 180,487,334 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively	180,487	180,487
Additional paid-in capital	157,640,990	157,640,990
Accumulated deficit	(159,856,610)	(159,771,918)
Total stockholders' deficit	(2,030,133)	(1,945,441)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements

Alpha Lujo, Inc.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the years ended December 31, 2016	For the years ended December 31, 2015
Revenues	$ -	$ -
Gross margin	-	-
Operating expenses		
General and administrative	400	164,755
Total operating expenses	400	164,755
Loss from operations	400	164,755
Other expenses		
Loss on derivative liabilty	(112)	(351,015)
Interest expense	(84,180)	(258,113)
Total expenses	(84,292)	(609,128)
Net loss	$ (84,692)	$ (773,883)
Net loss per common share: basic and diluted	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	180,487,334	180,487,334

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements

Alpha Lujo, Inc.
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
(UNAUDITED)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Total Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Deficit
Balance, December 31, 2014	**5,000,000**	**5,000**	**180,487,334**	**180,487**	**157,640,990**	**(158,998,035)**	**(1,171,558)**
Net loss						(773,883)	(773,883)
Balance, December 31, 2015	**5,000,000**	**5,000**	**180,487,334**	**180,487**	**157,640,990**	**(159,771,918)**	**(1,945,441)**
Net loss						(84,692)	(84,692)
Balance, December 31, 2016	**5,000,000**	**5,000**	**180,487,334**	**180,487**	**157,640,990**	**(159,856,610)**	**(2,030,133)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements

Alpha Lujo, Inc.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the years ended December 31, 2016	For the years ended December 31, 2015
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net loss	$ (84,692)	$ (773,883)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of debt discount	-	175,000
Loss on change in derivative liability	112	351,015
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilites	84,580	83,564
Net cash from operating activities	-	(164,304)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Net cash from financing activities	-	-
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds for convertble note payable	-	175,000
Repayment of related parties advances	-	(40,415)
Net cash from financing activities	-	134,585
Net increase (decrease) in cash	-	(29,719)
Cash, beginning of period	-	29,719
Cash, end of period	$ -	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements

ALPHA LUJO, INC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on September 7, 2006 under the name of e Global Marketing, Inc. Our business plan initially focused on marketing and selling of diversified consumer products and services by building a "family" of online retail stores utilizing fulfillment companies and drop shipping manufacturers. The Company believed this business model allows it to be more flexible in the competitive online marketplace. In May of 2010, the Company suspended operations of its online retail stores located at www.vitaminsnmore.net, www.rsvpfragrances.com, and www.rsvpgillbaskets.com in preparation for the proposed transaction as outlined in the non-binding Letter of Intent (LOI) entered by the Company with Murdoch Security Group dated November I 8, 2009. As of July 31, 20 I 0, the LOI entered between the Company and Murdoch Security Group expired, and all negotiations between both parties ceased at that time.

On December 8, 2010, we effected a change of control of our Company. Please refer to our Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 14, 2011. In connection with the change or control, Mr. William Tien was appointed as President, Chief Financial Officer, and director of the Company.

On February 3, 2011, the Company tiled a Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of New York which gave effect to the following ("Charter Amendments"). The change of the Company's name to Alpha Lujo, Inc. and the increase of the Company's authorized shares of common stock to 200,000,000 shares from 50,000,000 shares, each with a par value of$0.00 I.

On January 20, 2011, shareholders holding approximately 96.6% of the total issued and outstanding shares of common stock approved the Charter Amendments pursuant to written consents in lieu of a formal meeting.

On March 30, 2011, we entered into a Stock Exchange Agreement ("Stock Exchange Agreement") with Alpha Lujo Electric Vehicle tP y. Ltd., a State of Victoria (Australian) corporation ("Alpha Lujo-Australia")

On July 20, 2011, the Company completed a Share Exchange Agreement with Zentric, lnc. ("Zentric") pursuant to which the Company received 6,666,667 shares of Zentric common stock (approximately 8.9% of the issued and outstanding Zentric common stock after the exchange) in exchange for the Company's issuance of 800,000 shares or Company common stock to Zentric. In 2012 the Company sold its ownership of 6,666,667 shares of Zentric to Ontex Holdings limited for $50,000 in cash, which was subsequently used to satisfy outstanding expenses and cost of operations. At the close of the period ending September 30, 2011, the Company had $59,716.00 in payables outstanding. This was subsequently offset during 2011 and 2012 using the $6,706.00 cash on hand, which was available at the end of that period as well as the funds received from the sale of the shares of Zentric, Inc.

By 2012 the company was operating solely as a consulting firm offering business-consulting advice to companies seeking reverse merger opportunities.

In 2014 and 2015 the company accepted $460,000 in total convertible loans. The funds were subsequently used for operating expenses covering pas salaries and other expenses.

In 2017 the company filed a I 5-12g to terminate the company's reporting responsibilities.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and any wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for the financial statements to be not misleading have been reflected herein. The Company has adopted a December 31 year end.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company had $0 and $0 of cash as of December 31, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at historical cost. Minor additions and renewals are expensed in the year incurred. Major additions and renewals are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations for the respective period. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the related assets using the straight-line method for financial statement purposes. The Company uses other depreciation methods (generally accelerated) for tax purposes where appropriate.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued expenses and shareholder loans. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value due either to length of maturity or interest rates that approximate prevailing market rates unless otherwise disclosed in these financial statements.

Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in our condensed consolidated balance sheets are categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy established by GAAP, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into the following levels:

Fair Value of Financial Instruments, continued

Level 1— Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2— Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable and can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3— Inputs reflecting management's best estimates and assumptions of what market participants would use in pricing assets or liabilities at the measurement date. The inputs are unobservable in the market and significant to the valuation of the instruments.
financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below for the years ended December 31, 2016:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities				
Derivative Financial Instruments	$ —	$ —	$ 1,382,729	$ 1,382,729

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below for the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities				
Derivative Financial Instruments	$ —	$ —	$1,382,617	$ 1,382,617

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when products are fully delivered or services have been provided and collection is reasonably assured.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the currently enacted tax rates and laws. A valuation allowance is provided for the amount of deferred tax assets that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realized. Because the Company has no net income, the tax benefit of the accumulated net loss has been fully offset by an equal valuation allowance.

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 the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Basic Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net loss applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income available to common shareholders by the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding is the basic weighted number of shares adjusted for any potentially dilutive debt or equity.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and other gains and losses affecting stockholder's equity that, under GAAP, are excluded from net income (loss), including foreign currency translation adjustments, gains and losses related to certain derivative contracts, and gains or losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition assets or obligations associated with pension or other postretirement benefits that have not been recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation in accordance with the guidance of FASB ASC Topic 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation* which requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. The fair value of the equity instrument is charged directly to compensation expense and credited to additional paid-in capital over the period during which services are rendered.

The Company follows ASC Topic 505-50, formerly EITF 96-18, "*Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling Goods and Services*," for stock options and warrants issued to consultants and other non-employees. In accordance with ASC Topic 505-50, these stock options and warrants issued as compensation for services provided to the Company are accounted for based upon the fair value of the services provided or the estimated fair market value of the option or warrant, whichever can be more clearly determined. The fair value of the equity instrument is charged directly to compensation expense and additional paid-in capital over the period during which services are rendered.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

No new accounting pronouncements issued or effective during the fiscal year has had or is expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 – LIQUIDITY AND GOING CONCERN

The Company has incurred losses since inception, and has not yet received any revenues from sales of products or services. These factors create substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company generating cash from the sale of its common stock and/or obtaining debt financing and attaining future profitable operations. Management's plans include selling its equity securities and obtaining debt financing to fund its capital requirement and ongoing operations; however, there can be no assurance the Company will be successful in these efforts.

NOTE 3 - CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE

Convertible notes payable consists of the following as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Total convertible notes payable	460,000	460,000
Less discounts	(-)	(-)
Convertible notes net of discount	$ 460,000	$ 460,000

On January 3, 2015, the Company issued a short-term convertible promissory note in the amount of $150,000, which consisted of cash proceeds of $150,000. The note is due on February 3, 2015 and bears default interest at 18% per annum. The loan is secured by shares of the Company's common stock. The loan becomes convertible 30 days after date of the note. The loan and any accrued interest can then be converted into shares of the Company's common stock at a rate of 25% multiplied by the market price, which is the lowest 5 quoted prices for the common stock during the 20-trading day period ending on the latest complete trading day prior to the conversion date.

On February 3, 2015, the Note became convertible at the option of the holder. On this date the Company recorded a debt discount in the amount of $150,000 in connection with the initial valuation of the derivative liability of the note to be amortized utilizing the effective interest method of accretion over the term of the note. Further, the Company recognized a derivative liability of $450,873 and initial loss of $300,873 based on the Black Scholes Merton pricing model.

On February 18, 2015, the Company issued a short-term convertible promissory note in the amount of $25,000, which consisted of cash proceeds of $150,000. The note is due on March 18, 2015 and bears default interest at 18% per annum. The loan is secured by shares of the Company's common stock. The loan becomes convertible 30 days after date of the note. The loan and any accrued interest can then be converted into shares of the Company's common stock at a rate of 25% multiplied by the market price, which is the lowest 5 quoted prices for the common stock during the 20-trading day period ending on the latest complete trading day prior to the conversion date.

On March 18, 2015, the Note became convertible at the option of the holder. On this date the Company recorded a debt discount in the amount of $25,000 in connection with the initial valuation of the derivative liability of the note to be amortized utilizing the effective interest method of accretion over the term of the note. Further, the Company recognized a derivative liability of $75,099 and initial loss of $50,099 based on the Black Scholes Merton pricing model.

Interest expense on the convertible notes payable for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was $84,180 and 83,113, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, and 2015, the Company recognized $0 and $175,000 in amortization expense related to the debt discount associated with the derivative liability. Additionally, the Company recognized $112 and $351,015 related to the change in fair value on the derivative liability as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Company accounts for the fair value of the conversion features of its convertible debt in accordance with ASC Topic No. 815-15 "Derivatives and Hedging; Embedded Derivatives" ("Topic No. 815-15"). Topic No. 815-15 requires the Company to bifurcate and separately account for the conversion features as an embedded derivative contained in the Company's convertible debt. The Company is required to carry the embedded derivative on its balance sheet at fair value and account for' any unrealized change in fair value as a component of results of operations. The Company values the embedded derivatives using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

The following table presents details of the Company's derivative liabilities associated with its convertible notes as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Amount
Balance December 31, 2015	$ 1,382,617
Change in fair market value of derivative liabilities	112
Balance December 31, 2016	$ 1,382,729

The Black-Scholes model utilized the following inputs to value the derivative liability at the date of issuance of the convertible note and at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

Fair value assumptions – derivative notes:

Risk free interest rate	0.14-0.44%
Expected term (years)	0.01
Expected volatility	215.63%
Expected dividends	0%

NOTE 4 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A shareholder of the Company has paid certain expenses of the Company. These amounts are reflected as due to related party. The shareholder advanced $0 and $0 during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and repaid 0 and $40,415, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, and 2015, there were $0 due to related parties.

NOTE 5 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Company is authorized to issue an aggregate of 200,000,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of $0.001. The Company is also authorized to issue 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of $0.001. As of December 31, 2016, and 2015, there were 180,487,334 and 5,000,000 of common stock and preferred stock, respectively.

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NOTE 6 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On August 22, 2017, substantially all the Company's convertible notes payable and accrued interest were purchased and assigned to a third party. There were no changes in any of the terms of the notes and they were still considered to be in default.