INSIGHT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015

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These financial statements and notes thereto present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period presented, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, consistently applied.

INSIGHT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2015

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		184
Accounts receivable, trade		1,220
Accounts receivable, related parties		
Other current assets		
Total Current Assets		1,404
Property and Equipment		
Equipment		
Leasehold improvements		7,449
Office furniture		1,250
Operating bond (Oklahoma)		25,000
Less accumulated depreciation		
Property and Equipment - Net		33,699
Oil and Gas Properties		
Total Oil and Gas Properties		785,973
Less accumulated depreciation		(17,470)
Oil and Gas Properties - Net		768,233
Other Assets		
Deferred financing costs		
Certificates of deposit		
Total Other Assets		
Total Assets	-0-	803,336

Liabilities and Shareholders Equity

Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable		-
Total Current Liabilities	-	-
Long Term Liabilities		132,174
Total Liabilities	-0-	132,174
Stockholders Equity		
Class A Preferred Stock, 20,000,000 authorized, par value $0.01, one share issued and outstanding	10	10
Common stock, 3,000,000,000 authorized, par value $0.0014, 113,002,226 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2014, and 2,101,004,452 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015	15,074	17,874
Additional paid in capital	15,914,060	16,594,490
Accumulated deficit	(15,929,144)	(15,941,212)
Total Stockholders Equity	-0-	671,162
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	-0-	803,336

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

INSIGHT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

INCOME STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENEDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 & 2015

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014	**For the Year Ended December 31, 2015**
Revenues		
Sales revenue	-0-	5,675
Total Revenues		5,675
Operating Expenses		
Payroll (pumper)		14,021
Electric expense		3,722
Commissions		
Office supplies		
Travel		
Total Operating Expenses		17,743
Profit from Operations		(12,068)
Other Income		
Interest income		
Interest expense		
Other expense - net		
Profit (loss)before income tax expense		(12,068)
Income tax expense		
Net profit (loss)	-0-	(12,068)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

INSIGHT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 1, 2015

Cash flows from operating activities	
Net income (loss)	(12,068)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used by operating activities	
Increase (decrease) in assets	
Accounts receivable	1,220
Increase in liabilities	
Change in operating assets and liabilities	
Cash flows from investing activities	
Increase in equipment	
Increase in oil and gas properties	
Net cash used in investing activities	
Cash provided (used) by financing activities	
Issuance of Common Stock	683,230
Increase in long term debt	132,174
Net cash provided (used by) financing activities	815,404
Cash at beginning of period	-0-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	184
Cash at end of period	184

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

INSIGHT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Deficit
	Shares	**Amount**	**Shares**	**Amount**		
Balance December 31, 2014	1	10	101,004,452	15,074	15,914,060	15,929,144
Common Stock issued for Striper Wells, LLC			2,000,000,000	2,800		
Net profit (loss)						(12,068)
Balance at December 31, 2015	1	10	2,101,004,452	17,874	16,594,490	15,941,212

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

INSIGHT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

On July 22, 2015, Insight Management Corporation (the "Company) acquired all of the equity of Striper Wells, LLC in exchange for Two Billion (2,000,000,000) shares of Common Stock.

Striper Wells, LLC is an independent energy company engaged in the exploration for, and production of, crude oil and natural gas. The Company's focus is on the development of a repeatable, low-geological risk, high-potential project in the active oil and gas regions of Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana. The Company's business strategy is to identify and exploit resources in and adjacent to existing or indicated producing areas within mature oil fields. In particular, the acquisition of existing well-bores and small production with significant upside potential.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted ("GAAP") in the United States of America and include the accounts of Striper Energy. In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, management has made certain estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements and disclosures. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates made in preparing these consolidated financial statements include, among other things, estimates of the proved oil and natural gas reserve volumes used in calculating depletion expense; the estimated future cash flows and fair value of properties used in determining the need for any impairment write-down; operating costs accrued; volumes and prices for revenues accrued; estimates of the fair value of stock-based compensation awards; and the timing and amount of future abandonment costs used in calculating asset retirement obligations. Future changes in the assumptions used could have a significant impact on reported results in future periods.

b) Going Concern

The Company has been operating for two years. Because of its infancy, the Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent on its ability to obtain additional financing until it can generate sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its debt, working capital obligations and continued growth.

c) Accounts Receivable

The Company's accounts receivable consists of oil and natural gas sales. By the company's operating procedure the only receivables anticipated are for oil and/or gas sales, and awaiting the revenue check from the energy marketing firm.

d) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from five to thirty-nine years. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments that extend the useful lives are capitalized. Expenditures for normal maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

e) Oil and Gas Properties

The Company uses the full-cost method of accounting for its oil and gas producing activities. Costs to acquire mineral interests in oil and gas properties, to drill and equip exploratory wells used to find proved reserves, and to drill and equip development wells including directly related overhead costs and related asset retirement costs are capitalized.

Under this method, all costs, including internal costs directly related to acquisition, exploration and development activities are capitalized as oil and gas property costs. Properties not subject to amortization consist of exploration and development costs, which are evaluated on a property-by-property basis. Amortization of these unproved property costs begins when the properties become proved or their values become impaired. The Company assesses the realizability of unproved properties, if any, on at least an annual basis or when there has been an indication that impairment in value may have occurred. Impairment of unproved properties is assessed based on management's intention with regard to future exploration and development of individually significant properties and the ability to obtain funds to finance such exploration and development.

The unamortized cost of oil and natural gas properties, net of related deferred income taxes, is limited to the sum of the estimated future after-tax net revenues from proved properties, after giving effect to cash flow hedge positions, discounted at 10%, and the lower of cost or fair value of unproved properties, adjusted for related income tax effects. This limitation is known as the “ceiling test,” and is based on SEC rules for the full cost oil and gas accounting method. There was no ceiling test write down recorded for the years ended DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014.

Sales of proved and unproved properties are accounted for as adjustments of capitalized costs with no gain or loss recognized, unless such adjustments would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves of oil and gas, in which case the gain or loss is recognized in the operating results of the period.

f) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The carrying value of property and equipment is periodically evaluated under the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic No. 360, *Property, Plant, and Equipment.* FASB ASC Topic No. 360 requires long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles to be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When it is determined that the estimated future net cash flows of an asset will not be sufficient to recover its carrying amount, an impairment loss must be recorded to reduce the carrying amount to its estimated fair value. The Company had no material impairments in 2014 and 2013.

g) Asset Retirement Obligations

FASB ASC Topic No. 410, *Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations,* requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred. For oil and natural gas properties, this is the period in which an oil or natural gas property is acquired or a new well is drilled. An amount equal to and offsetting the liability is capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the Company's oil and natural gas properties at its discounted fair value. The liability is then accreted up by recording expense each period until it is settled or the well is sold, at which time the liability is reversed. Estimates are based on historical experience in plugging and abandoning wells and estimated remaining lives of those wells based on reserve estimates. The Company does not provide for a market risk premium associated with asset retirement obligations because a reliable estimate cannot be determined. See Note 8 – Asset Retirement Obligations for additional information.

h) Revenue Recognition

The Company utilizes the accrual method of accounting for crude oil and natural gas revenues, whereby revenues are recognized based on the Company's net revenue interest in the wells. Crude oil inventories are immaterial and are not recorded. Gas imbalances are accounted for using the entitlement method. Under this method revenues are recognized only to the extent of the Company's proportionate share of the gas sold. However, the Company has no history of significant gas imbalances.

i) Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are determined using the "liability method" in accordance with FASB ASC Topic No. 740, *Income Taxes*. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to 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. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the operating results of the period that includes the enactment date. In addition, a valuation allowance is established to reduce any deferred tax asset for which it is determined that it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

j) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

FASB ASC Topic 825, *Financial Instruments*, requires certain disclosures regarding the fair value of financial instruments. Fair value of financial instruments is made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

k) New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2014-09"), which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is to recognize revenue when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 defines a five step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than are required under existing GAAP.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods therein, using either of the following transition methods: (i) a full retrospective approach reflecting the application of the standard in each prior reporting period with the option to elect certain practical expedients; or (ii) a retrospective approach with the cumulative effect of initially adopting ASU 2014-09 recognized at the date of adoption (which includes additional footnote disclosures). Management is currently evaluating the impact of the pending adoption of ASU 2014-09 on the Company's consolidated financial statements and has not yet determined the method the Company will adopt by which it will implement the standard.

On August 27, 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern ("ASU 2014-15"), which requires management to assess a company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures in certain circumstances. Under this new standard, disclosures are required when conditions give rise to substantial doubt about a company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year from the financial statement issuance date. The new standard is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and all annual and interim periods thereafter. The Company does not expect the adoption of these disclosures to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable consisted of the following at December 31:

	2015
Notes Payable, Secured, 9% Annual, 36 Months	$45,000
Total long term (notes payable)	$45,000

Future annual maturities of notes payable at December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Year Ended		
	2016	$15,000
	2017	$37,500
	2018	$30,000
Total		$82,500

4. NOTES PAYABLE, RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Notes payable, related party consisted of the following at December 31:

	2014	**2015**
Related Party Note	$8,874	$40,799
Total long term notes payable, related party		$49,673

This note is an extension of credit at 0% interest to cover budget and expense shortfalls through the development stages of the company.

5. STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

On July 22, 2015, the Company acquired Striper Wells, LLC in exchange for Two Billion (2,000,000,000) shares of Common Stock.

6. INCOME TAXES

The Company had a zero tax liability for the previous two operating years.

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental

To date, the Company's expenditures to comply with environmental or safety regulations have not been significant and are not expected to be significant in the future. Management monitors these laws and regulations and periodically assesses the propriety of its operational and accounting policies related to environmental issues. The Company is unable to predict whether its future operations will be materially affected by these laws and regulations. It is believed that legislation and regulations relating to environmental protection will not materially affect the consolidated results of operations of the Company.

Leases

The Company occupies space at a rate of $0.00 per month and this is expected to continue into the foreseeable future.

Contingent Liabilities

In preparing financial statements at any point in time, management is periodically faced with uncertainties, the outcomes of which are not within its control and will not be known for prolonged periods of time. The Company is involved in actions from time to time, which if determined adversely, could have a material negative impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Management, with the assistance of counsel makes estimates, if determinable, of the Company's probable liabilities and records such amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Such estimates may be the minimum amount of a range of probable loss when no single best estimate is determinable. Disclosure is made, when determinable, of any additional possible amount of loss on these claims, or if such estimate cannot be made, that fact is disclosed.

Lease acquisition and operating costs incurred

A summary of costs incurred in oil and gas property acquisition DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014, as follows:

	Seminole county	Nowata County	Rogers County
Acquisition Cost	$5,000	$25,000	$25,000

Results of Operations for Producing Activities

The following table presents the consolidated results of operations for the Company's oil and gas producing activities for the years ended DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014:

	2015	**2014**
Revenues	$5,675	$11,796
Production costs	($17,743)	
Results of operations for producing activities	($12,067.79)	

Reserve Quantity Information

The following table presents the Company's estimate of its proved oil and gas reserves all of which are located in the United States. The Company emphasizes that reserve estimates for producing oil and gas properties are inherently imprecise and that estimates of reserves related to new discoveries are more imprecise than those. Accordingly, the estimates are expected to change as future information becomes available. The estimates have been prepared with the assistance of our in-house engineer. Oil reserves, which include condensate and natural gas liquids are stated in barrels.

	Estimated Value ($30 Mkt	Oil (Bbls.)
Changes in proved developed reserves:		
Balance at January 1, 2014	$8,979,000	299,300
Production	($11,118)	-370
Balance at December 31, 2014	$8,967,882	298,930
Balance at January 1, 2015	$8,967,882	298,930
Production	($5,675)	-189
Balance at December 31, 2015	$8,962,207	298,741