Bellatora, Inc. (formerly, Oncology Medical, Inc)

March 31, 2017

First Quarter Financial Statement

Accompanying its Quarterly Disclosure Statement

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Bellatora, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheet
(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$ 6,809	$ 13,424
Inventory	9,571	10,854
Total current assets	16,380	24,278
FIXED ASSETS		
Property and equipment	3,545	3,545
Accumulated depreciation	(1,975)	(1,680)
Total Fixed Assets	1,570	1,865
OTHER ASSETS		
Intangible assets, net of amortization	1,852	2,286
Total other assets	1,852	2,286
Total Assets	$ 19,802	$ 28,429
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 182,371	$ 183,727
Short term loans	42,109	38,403
Total current liabilities	224,480	222,130
Total Liabilities	224,480	222,130
Commitments and Contingencies	-	-
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Common stock, $0.00001 par value, authorized 2,000,000,000 shares; 40,590,867 and 40,200,867 issued and outstanding	406	402
Preferred stock, $0.01 par value, authorized 10,000,000 shares, 0 issued and outstanding	0	0
Additional paid-in capital	359,280	(34,616)
Accumulated deficit	(564,364)	(159,487)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(204,678)	(193,701)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 19,802	$ 28,429

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Bellatora, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)
Three Months ended Mar 31,

	2017	2016
REVENUES, net	$ 28,273	$ 3,417
COST OF REVENUES	13,726	1,778
GROSS MARGIN	14,547	1,639
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
General and administrative expenses	418,695	29,543
Depreciation and amortization	729	729
Total expenses	419,424	30,272
Net income (loss)	$ (404,877)	$ (28,633)
Income (loss) per weighted average common share	$ (0.010)	$ (0.003)
Number of weighted average common shares outstanding	40,365,534	9,099,990

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Bellatora, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(Unaudited)

	Number of Common Shares	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
BALANCE, January 1, 2014	9,095,991	$91	$ 0	$ (164,207)	$0	$ (164,116)
Net loss	0	0	0	0	(48,567)	(48,567)
BALANCE, December 31, 2014	9,095,991	91	0	(164,207)	(48,567)	(212,683)
Court ordered issuance	4,000	0	0	55,409	0	55,409
Net loss	0	0	0	0	(45,786)	(45,786)
BALANCE, December 31, 2015	9,099,991	91	0	(108,798)	(94,353)	(203,060)
Court ordered issuance	16,100,876	161	0	48,317	0	48,478
Amended merger agreement	15,000,000	150		25,865	0	26,015
Net loss	0	0	0	0	(65,134)	(65,134)
BALANCE, December 31, 2016	40,200,867	402	0	(34,616)	(159,487)	(193,701)
Shares issued for services	390,000	4	0	393,896	0	393,900
Net loss	0	0	0	0	(404,877)	(404,877)
BALANCE, December 31, 2016	40,590,867	$406	$0	$ 359,280	$(564,364)	$ (204,678)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Bellatora, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)
Three Months ended Mar 31,

	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	($404,877)	($28,633)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	729	729
Common stock issued for services	393,900	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in inventory	1,283	(8,414)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(10,133)	0
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(19,098)	(36,318)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of fixed assets	0	0
Purchase of intangible assets	0	0
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	0	0
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Advances/repayments by related party	(35,115)	6,093
Proceeds from third party loans	10,474	
Cash contributed to subsidiary by related party	37,124	37,124
Net cash provided by financing activities	12,483	43,217
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(6,615)	6,899
CASH, beginning of period	13,424	340
CASH, end of period	$ 6,809	$ 7,239
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Non-Cash Financing Activities:		
Court ordered issuance of common shares for account payable	$ 0	$ 0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Bellatora, Inc.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND REVERSE ACQUISITION TRANSACTION

(a) The Company Bellatora, Inc. is a Colorado corporation which conducts business from its headquarters in Las Vegas, Nevada. The Company sells two sizes of electronic cigars, commonly referred to as ecigars.

On April 13, 2014, Oncology Med, Inc., a Delaware corporation, converted to a Colorado corporation under the name Herbal Financial Solutions, Inc. On November 12, 2014, the company filed an amendment to its Articles of Incorporation; whereby, it changed its name to Oracle Nutraceuticals Company. On December 29, 2014, the company changed its name to Oncology Med, Inc.

On January 5, 2015, the company entered into a merger transaction with ONCO Merger Sub, Inc., a then newly formed Colorado corporation; whereby the successor company (ONCO Merger Sub, Inc.) changed its name to Oncology Med, Inc.

On January 5, 2015, the company effected a share exchange with a newly-established corporation, named Oracle Nutraceuticals Company, whereby, Oracle Nutraceuticals issued 100 shares of its common stock in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding shares of Oncology Med, Inc., a Colorado corporation. This transaction became effective pursuant to a reorganization under the applicable provisions of Section 368(a), et seq., of the IRS Code of 1986, as amended. As the result of the reorganization, the public, trading company, formerly known as Oncology Med, Inc., a Delaware corporation and, subsequently, a Colorado corporation, became a wholly owned subsidiary of Oracle Nutraceuticals Company, and Oracle Nutraceuticals Company is deemed the successor entity which is now the reporting and publicly trading entity. As a result of this reorganization, the liabilities of Oncology Med, Inc., $221,916 of the $261,916 payables are at the wholly owned subsidiary level.

On September 30, 2014, Bellatora, LLC was established in Nevada. On February 22, 2016, Bellatora was acquired by Petroleum Analytics International, Inc. The transaction has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition, as owners and management of Bellatora, LLC have voting and operating control of the Company following completion of the Reverse Acquisition

The accompanying financial statements include the activities of Bellatora, Inc. and Bellatora, LLC.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of Compliance

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") as issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB").

The consolidated financial statements presented include the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary - Bellatora, LLC.

The comparative figures shown throughout these consolidated financial statements are the historical results of Bellatora, Inc. And Bellatora, LLC. The Company has retroactively restated amounts within certain components of Shareholders' Equity (Deficit) on the balance sheet as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 to account for the Reverse Acquisition, reorganization and reverse stock split as disclosed in note 8. All inter-company transactions have been eliminated.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

b) Basis of Measurement

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of 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 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 these estimates.

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following summarize the more significant accounting and reporting policies and practices of the Company:

(a) Stock compensation for services rendered The Company may issue shares of common stock in exchange for services rendered. The costs of the services are valued according to generally accepted accounting principles and have been charged to operations.

(b) Net income (loss) per share Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Property and equipment All property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Upon sale or retirement, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from their respective accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations. Repairs and maintenance charges, which do not increase the useful lives of the assets, are charged to operations as incurred.

(d) Income Taxes Provisions for income taxes are based on taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred taxes on temporary differences between the amount of taxable income and pretax financial income, and between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are included in the consolidated financial statements at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled as prescribed in FASB ASC 740. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes.

Tax positions initially need to be recognized in the financial statements when it is more-likely-than-not the positions will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities.

(e) Cash and equivalents For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Financial Instruments Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 825, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, requires disclosures of the fair value of financial instruments. The carrying value of the Company's current financial instruments, which include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and shareholder loan, approximates their fair values because of the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(g) Measurement The Company initially measures its financial instrument at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions.

The Company subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in earnings for the period in which they occur.

Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(h) Impairment Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in earnings for the period. The previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the allowance account, provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in earnings for the period.

(j) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets A long-lived asset is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying value amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows resulting from its use and eventual disposition. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the long-lived assets exceeds its fair value.

(k) Related Party Transactions All transactions with related parties are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount.

(l) Intangible Assets The useful life of intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis. If impairment indicators are present, these assets are subject to an impairment review. Any loss resulting from impairment of intangible assets is expensed in the period the impairment is identified.

(m) Recent Accounting Pronouncements In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," which requires companies to identify contractual performance obligations and determine whether revenue should be recognized at a point in time or over time based on when control of goods and services transfer to a customer. As a result, we do not expect significant changes in the presentation of our financial statements. This ASU is effective for annual reporting

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m) Recent Accounting Pronouncements, continued

periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period, and entities are permitted to apply either prospectively or retrospectively; early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect adoption of this guidance to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17, "Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes," which requires entities to present deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as noncurrent in a classified balance sheet. As a result, each jurisdiction will now only have one net noncurrent deferred tax asset or liability. This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period, and entities are permitted to apply either prospectively or retrospectively; early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect adoption of this guidance to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, "Financial Instruments-Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". The new standard principally affects accounting standards for equity investments, financial liabilities where the fair value option has been elected, and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. Upon the effective date of the new standards, all equity investments in unconsolidated entities, other than those accounted for using the equity method of accounting, will generally be measured at fair value through earnings. There will no longer be an available-for-sale classification and therefore, no changes in fair value will be reported in other comprehensive income for equity securities with readily determinable fair values. The new guidance on the classification and measurement will be effective for public business entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years and early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-01 on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases" which, for operating leases, requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, in its balance sheet. The standard also requires a lessee to recognize a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term, on a generally straight-line basis. The ASU is effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2016-02 is expected to result in the recognition of right to use assets and associated obligations on its balance sheet.

NOTE 4 - GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company's financial position and operating results raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, as reflected by the net loss of $159,487 accumulated through December 31, 2016 and the minimal working capital position, even though the liabilities as reflected are owed by a wholly owned subsidiary. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon commencing operations, developing sales and obtaining additional capital and financing. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern. The Company is currently seeking additional capital to allow it to begin its planned operations

NOTE 5 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

From time to time the Company may enter into non-arms length transactions with related parties. These transactions will be valued at historical cost with no value increase given.

BELLATORA, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 6 – STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has 2,000,000,000 shares of par value $0.00001 common stock authorized and 40,166,651 and 9,099,990 issued and outstanding. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company also has no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding. The preferred shares are convertible into common shares at a rate of 45 common to each preferred. The preferred shares also have super voting rights of 200 votes per preferred share.

On April 8, 2015, The Circuit Court for the 19th Judicial Circuit in Lake County - Waukegan, IL issued an order requiring the issuance of 6,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock as a result of an action under the 3(a)(10) exemption from registration under the 1933 Securities Act. These shares are to be issued to assignees of Securities Counselors, Inc., (SCI), as settlement of the current $40,000 payable to SCI. This $40,000 is for professional fees that were expensed in 2014 and are currently in Accounts Payable.

In November 2016, the Company entered into a revision of the acquisition agreement for Bellatora, LLC which called for the Company to issue an additional 15,000,000 shares of common stock to the former owner of Bellatora, LLC.

On December 6, 2016, The Circuit Court for the 19th Judicial Circuit in Lake County - Waukegan, IL issued an order requiring the issuance of 16,066,660 shares of the Company's common stock as a result of an action under the 3(a)(10) exemption from registration under the 1933 Securities Act. These shares are to be issued to assignees of Securities Counselors, Inc., (SCI), as settlement of the current $40,000 payable to SCI.

In February 2017 the Company issued 390,000 shares of common stock to two individuals in exchange for services. These shares were valued at $1.01 per share the quoted trading price of the stock on the date of grant, or a total of $393,900.

NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Liquidity Risk Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company relies on cash flows generated from operations, as well as injections of capital through the issuance of the Company's capital stock to settle its liabilities when they become due.

(b) Interest Rate Risk The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the short-term maturity of its monetary current assets and current liabilities.