EKO INTERNATIONAL CORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2010
(unaudited)

	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash (indebtness)	-$ 16	-$ 40,513
Receivables	-	524,314
Investments at cost	38,868	45,333
Prepaid expenses	-	103,969
Inventory	-	162,122
Total Current Assets	38,852	795,225
Capital Assets		
Property and equipment	292,643	1,148,698
less: accumulated depreciation	9,462	188,599
	283,181	960,099
Goodwill	-	519,497
Total Assets	$ 322,033	$ 2,274,821
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 546,311
Deferred revenue	-	218,727
Loans payable		1,740,714
	-	2,505,752
Long term debt	-	527,272
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock	14,025,255	13,843,909
Accumulated Deficit	- 13,703,222	- 14,602,112
Total Shareholders' Equity	322,033	- 758,203
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 322,033	$ 2,274,821

EKO INTERNATIONAL CORP
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2010
(unaudited)

	2010	2009
REVENUE	$ -	$ 1,676,713
COST OF SERVICES	-	481,630
GROSS PROFIT	$ -	$ 1,195,083
OPERATING EXPENSES		
General and administrative expenses	-	105,895
Research and development	-	1,226,422
Depreciation and amortization expense	-	74,108
Total Operating Expenses	-	1,406,425
Profit (loss) from Operations	$ -	-$ 211,342
Other Income/ (expense) before the tax provision		
Interest expense	-	- 156,061
Provision for income taxes	-	-
W/O - Goodwill	519,497	-
Net Income (Loss)	-$ 519,497	-$ 367,403
Basic and Diluted Income (Loss) per share	-$ 0.018	-$ 0.002
Weighted-Average Common Shares Outstanding Basic and Diluted	28,756,809	230,997,734

EKO INTERNATIONAL CORP
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2010
(unaudited)

	2010	2009
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income (Loss)	-$ 519,497	-$ 367,403
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activites		
Depreciation and amortization expense	-	74,108
(Increase) Decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	524,314	- 389,955
Prepaid expenses	103,969	- 97,401
Inventory	162,122	- 162,122
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	- 572,040	- 232,342
Deferred Revenue	- 218,727	218,727
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITES	- 519,859	- 956,388
Net CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	- 676,918	- 548,138
Investments at cost	6,465	-
Investment in goodwill	-	- 321,729
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITES	- 676,918	- 869,867
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITES:		
Proceeds from notes/transfers	1,418,387	1,520,005
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	- 181,113	20,000
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITES	1,237,274	1,540,005
NET INCREASE IN CASH	40,497	- 286,250
CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	- 40,513	245,737
CASH, END OF PERIOD	-$ 16	-$ 40,513
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest paid	$ -	$ 156,061
Income taxes	$ -	$ -

EKO INTERNATIONAL CORP
STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY
FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

	COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL PAID-IN	ACCUMULATED	TOTAL
	SHARES	AMOUNT	CAPITAL	DEFICIT	
December 31, 2009	230,997,734	$ 13,843,909	-	-$ 14,602,112	-$ 758,203
September 2, 2010 - split off transaction				1,418,387	1,418,387
December 3, 2010 share reorg and redemption	- 218,240,925	-	-	-	-
December 3, 2010 purchase of 2200525 Ontario Corp.	16,000,000	181,346	-	-	181,346
December 31Net loss	-	-	-	- 519,497	- 519,497
	28,756,809	$ 14,025,255	-	-$ 13,703,222	$ 322,033

EKO INTERNATIONAL CORP

Notes to Financial Statements DECEMBER 31, 2010

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles

In the opinion of management, all normal adjustments considerednecessary for a fair presentation have been included.

Operating results for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 are not indicative of the results that will happen in the future as the majority of assets and operations related to those assets have been sold / transferred to a new entity.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant accounting policies of EKO INTERNATIONAL CORP. is presented to assist in understanding the Company's financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the Company's management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company recognizes revenue when services are performed, and at the time of shipment of products, provided that evidence of an arrangement exists, title and risk of loss have passed to the customer, fees are fixed or determinable, and collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers cash and cash equivalents to include all stable, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the firsrt-in, first-out (FIFO) method for raw materials, work-in-progress, and the specific identification method for finished goods.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Major renewals and improvements are charged to the asset accounts while replacements, maintenance, and repairs, which do not improve or extend the lives of the respective assets, are expensed. At the time property and equipment are etired or otherwise disposed of, the asset and related accumulated depreciation accounts are relieved of the applicable amounts. Gains or losses from retirements or sales are credited or charged to income.

The Company depreciates its property and equipment when placed in use under the declining balance method as follows:

machinery and equipment	20%
Leasehold improvements	20%
Vehicles	30%

INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for its income taxes under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 109 ("SFAS 109"). The method of accounting for income taxes under SFAS 109 is an asset and liability method. The asset and liability method requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between tax bases and financial reporting bases of other assets and liabilities.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were used.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Pursuant to SFAS No. 107, "Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments," the Company is required to estimate the fair value of all financial instruments included on its balance sheets as of DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009. The Company considers the carrying value of accounts receivable, net of reserves, accounts payable, and accrued expenses in the financial statements to approximate their face value. The Company has not made an evaluation of the fair value of the recorded related party assets and liabilities.

3 Redemption, Retraction and Issuance of Common Stock

Eko International Corp has undergone a significant restructuring, whereby it has transferred the majority of its assets including its subsidiary to a new corporation; allowing all of its existing shareholders to exchange their current shares for shares of the new corporation. The current mangement (new) have relied on the old management and the previous accountants to preform this transaction and have relied on their expertise in the execution of this transaction, which was to be preformed on a tax free basis.

4 Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the company will continue as a going concern. The company has no current cash balances, losses from operations, that raise substantial doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company's ability to operate as a going concern is dependent upon its ability (1) to obtain sufficient additional debt and equity capital from public and private sources (2) to attract strategic partners to increase revenues.
The successful outcome of future activities cannot be determined at this time and there are no assurances that if achieved the company will have sufficient funds to execute its intended plan or generate positive operating results.

5 Common Shares

The company is authorized to issue _1,000,000,000__________ common shares. With a $0.001 par value.
The company has issued '12,756,809 common shares.