RMD Entertainment Group, Inc.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

RMD Entertainment Group, Inc.
Balance Sheets

Assets	**June 30, 2017**	**December 31, 2016**
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ -
Total current assets	-	-
Total assets	$ -	$ -
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ -	$ -
Convertible note payable	115,000	115,000
Total current liabilities	115,000	115,000
Total liabilities	115,000	115,000
Stockholders' deficit		
Convertible Preferred stock, $0.001 par value, 1,000,000 share authorized issued and outstanding	1,000	1,000
Common stock, $0.00001 par value; 9,888,000,000 shares authorized; 9,740,028,133 shares issued and outstanding	97,400	97,400
Additional paid-in capital	1,914,741	1,914,741
Accumulated deficit	(2,128,141)	(2,128,141)
Total stockholders' deficit	(115,000)	(115,000)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	$ -	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

RMD Entertainment Group, Inc.
Statements of Operations
For the Three-Month-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
Revenues	$ -	$ -
Cost of sales	-	-
Gross margin	-	-
Operating expenses	-	-
Loss from operations	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Net loss	$ -	$ -
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ -	$ -
Weighted average shares outstanding	$ 9,740,028,133	$ 9,740,028,133

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

RMD Entertainment Group, Inc.
Statements of Stockholders' Deficit
For the Six Month Period Ended June 30, 2017

	2017	2016
Revenues	$ -	$ -
Cost of sales	-	-
Gross margin	-	-
Operating expenses	-	-
Loss from operations	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Net loss	$ -	$ -
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ -	$ -
Weighted average shares outstanding	$ 9,740,028,133	$ 9,740,028,133

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

RMD Entertainment Group, Inc.

Statements of Stockholders' Deficit

For the Six Month Period Ended June 30, 2017

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount	**Shares**	**Amount**			
Balance January 1, 2017	1,000,000	$ 1,000	9,74,0128,133	$ 97,400	$ 1,914,741	$ (2,128,141)	$ (115,000)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance June 30, 2017	1,000,000	$ 1,000	9,74,0128,133	$ 97,400	$ 1,914,741	$ (2,128,141)	$ (115,000)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

RMD Entertainment Group, Inc.
Statements of Cash Flow
For the Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Cash flows from operating activities	**2017**	**2016**
Net income (loss)	$ -	$ -
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	-	-
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from the sale of common stock	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ -	$ -
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Interest paid	$ -	$ -
Income taxed paid	$ -	$ -

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF BUSINESS

ORGANIZATION

RMD Entertainment Group, Inc. (RMD) was originally formed on August 22, 2000 as a Nevada corporation. It was re-domiciled on June 30, 2017 as a Delaware Corporation. RMD is a non-operating holding company. Historically the company located and invested in gaming and vending businesses. Focus was on the entertainment, travel and leisure Industries. Current management acquired control of the corporation through purchase of preferred shares from shareholder advocates on September 23, 2008 and is in the process of identifying operating businesses who are potential candidates for acquisition.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GOING CONCERN

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company currently has no operations and has a stockholders deficit of $115,000 with an accumulated deficit of $2,128,141. The Company intends attempt to find a merger target in the form of an operating entity. The Company cannot be certain that it will be successful in this strategy.

These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. general 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 of the consolidated financial statements, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents include demand deposits, money market funds, and all highly liquid debt instructions with original maturities of three months or less.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's balance sheet includes certain financial instruments, primarily, cash, accounts receivable, inventory, accounts payable, and debt to related parties. The carrying amounts of current assets and current liabilities approximate their fair value due to the relatively short period of time between the origination of these instruments and their expected realization.

CONCENTRATIONS AND CREDIT RISKS

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations and credit risk primarily consist of its cash, sales and accounts receivable.

Cash - The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions of high credit worthiness. At times, its cash and cash equivalents with a particular financial institution may exceed any applicable government insurance limits. The Company's management plans to assess the financial strength and credit worthiness of any parties to which it extends funds, and as such, it believes that any associated credit risk exposures are limited.

PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND LONG-LIVED ASSETS

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets, five years, utilizing the straight method. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Expenditures which significantly increase value or extend useful asset lives are capitalized. When property or equipment is sold or retired, the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is recognized. The carrying amount of all long-lived assets is evaluated periodically to determine if adjustment to the depreciation period or the undepreciated balance is warranted. All tangible and intangible assets of the Company were impaired during the year ended December 31, 2010..

Long-lived assets such as property, equipment and identifiable intangibles are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. When required, impairment losses on assets to be held and used are recognized based on the fair value of the asset. The fair value is determined based on estimates of future cash flows, market value of similar assets, if available, or independent appraisals, if required. If the carrying amount of the long-lived asset is not recoverable from its undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the carrying amount and fair value of the asset. When fair values are not available, the Company estimates fair value using the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk associated with the recovery of the assets. We did not recognize any impairment losses for any periods presented.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC 605, "*Revenue Recognition*". Revenue from the sale of cosmetics and other retail products is recognized when all of the following criteria have been met:

i) Persuasive evidence for an agreement exists;
ii) The product has been provided;

iii) The fee is fixed or determinable; and,
iv) Collection is reasonably assured.

We recognize a sale when the product has been shipped at which time risk of loss has passed to the customer and the above criteria have been met.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*, prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all share-based payment transactions in which employee services are acquired. Transactions include incurring liabilities, or issuing or offering to issue shares, options, and other equity instruments such as employee stock ownership plans and stock appreciation rights. Share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized as compensation expense in the financial statements based on their fair values. That expense is recognized in the period of grant.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation issued to non-employees and consultants in accordance with the provisions of ASC 505-50, *Equity – Based Payments to Non-Employees*. Measurement of share-based payment transactions with non-employees is based on the fair value of whichever is more reliably measurable: (a) the goods or services received; or (b) the equity instruments issued. The fair value of the share-based payment transaction is determined at the earlier of performance commitment date or performance completion date.

INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Under the asset and liability method of ASC 740, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements 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 income in the period the enactment occurs. A valuation allowance is provided for certain deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that the Company will not realize tax assets through future operations. Deferred tax assets or liabilities were off-set by a 100% valuation allowance, therefore there has been no recognized benefit as of February 28, 2017.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company follows ASC 450-20, "Loss Contingencies," to report accounting for contingencies. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Net income (loss) per share is calculated in accordance with ASC 260, "*Earnings Per Share*." The weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during each period is used to compute basic earning or loss per share. Diluted earnings or loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares and diluted potential common shares outstanding. Dilutive potential common shares are additional common shares assumed to be exercised.

Basic net income (loss) per common share is based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015. Due to net operating loss, there is no presentation of dilutive earnings per share, as it would be anti-dilutive.

FORGIVENESS OF INDEBTEDNESS

The Company follows the guidance of AS 470.10 related to debt forgiveness and extinguishment. Debts of the Company are considered extinguished when the statute of limitations in the applicable jurisdiction expire or when terminated by judicial authority such as the granting of a declaratory judgment. Debts to related parties or shareholders are treated as capital transactions when forgiven or extinguished and credited to additional paid in capital. Dents to non-related parties are treated as other income when forgiven or extinguished.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

We have reviewed all the recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements and we do not believe any of these pronouncements will have a material impact on the Company.

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. This guidance changes how companies account for certain aspects of share-based payments to employees. Among other things, under the new guidance, companies will no longer record excess tax benefits and certain tax deficiencies in additional paid-in-capital ("APIC"), but will instead record such items as income tax expense or benefit in the income statement, and APIC pools will be eliminated. Companies will apply this guidance prospectively. Another component of the new guidance allows companies to make an accounting policy election for the impact of forfeitures on the recognition of expense for share-based payment awards, whereby forfeitures can be estimated, as required today, or recognized when they occur. If elected, the change to recognize forfeitures when they occur needs to be adopted using a modified retrospective approach. All of the guidance will be effective for the Company in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance, if any, on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which issued new guidance related to leases that outlines a comprehensive lease accounting model and supersedes the current lease guidance. The new guidance requires lessees to recognize lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets for all leases with lease terms of greater than 12 months. It also changes the definition of a lease and expands the disclosure requirements of lease arrangements. The new guidance must be adopted using the modified retrospective approach and will be effective for the Company in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2019.

Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance, if any, on its financial statements and related disclosures. In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory.

The guidance requires an entity to measure inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value, which is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation, rather than the lower of cost or market in the previous guidance. This amendment applies to inventory that is measured using first-in, first-out (FIFO). This amendment is effective for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those years. A reporting entity should apply the amendments prospectively with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance, if any, on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2014-09"), which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. ASU 2014-09 will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles when it becomes effective. In July 2015, the FASB deferred the effective date of the standard by an additional year; however, it provided companies the option to adopt one year earlier, commensurate with the original effective date. Accordingly, the standard will be effective for the Company in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2018, with an option to adopt the standard for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating this standard and has not yet selected a transition method or the effective date on which it plans to adopt the standard, nor has it determined the effect of the standard on its financial statements and related disclosures.

NOTE 3 - INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are provided based upon the liability method. Under this approach, deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year-end. A valuation allowance is recorded against deferred tax assets if management does not believe the Company has met the "more likely than not" standard imposed by accounting standards to allow recognition of such an asset.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities were as follows as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

Description	2017	2016
Net operating loss carry forward	$ 745,000	$ 745,000
Valuation allowance	(745,000)	(745,000)
Total	$ -	$ -

At December 31, 2016, the Company expected no net deferred tax assets to be recognized, resulting from net operating loss carry forwards. Deferred tax assets were offset by a corresponding allowance of 100%.

The Company experienced a change in control subsequent to the balance sheet date and therefor no more than an insignificant portion of this net operating allowance will ever be used against future taxable income.

NOTE 4 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Risks and Uncertainties
The Company's operations are subject to significant risks and uncertainties including financial, operational and regulatory risks, including the potential risk of business failure.

The Company does not have employment contracts with its key employees, including the controlling shareholders who are officers of the Company.

Legal and other matters
In the normal course of business, the Company may become a party to litigation matters involving claims against the Company. The Company's management is unaware of any pending or threatened assertions and there are no current matters that would have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 5 – CONVERTIBLE NOTE PAYABLE

The convertible note payable as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted of one non-interest bearing note payable due on demand and convertible at the option of the holder into common shares at the conversion price of $0.00005 per share.

NOTE 6 - EQUITY

The Company is authorized to issue 1,000,000 shares of $0.0001 par value convertible preferred stock. Each share is convertible in 15,000 shares of voting common stock.

The Company is authorized to issue 9,888,000,000 shares of $0.00001 par value common stock.

NOTE 7 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of filing the consolidated financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued. Management is not aware of any significant events that occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date that would have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements thereby requiring adjustment or disclosure, other than those notes below:.

On April 24, 2017, a change in control of the Company took place when a control block of preferred shares was acquired by an individual (the Acquirer) unrelated to the then existing control shareholders. In conjunction with this change in control, a declaratory judgement was entered into when the Acquirer filed a complaint for declaratory judgement and other relief against the control shareholders in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, the court with jurisdiction over the entity.

Included in the declaratory judgement was claim bar date which provided existing investors and creditors and time frame to file proof of claim against the entity for liabilities and claims existing as of that date. That date was twenty days subsequent to the filing of the declaratory judgment. Accordingly, all potential claims against the Company have expired.