Genesis Electronics Group (GEGI, Inc.)

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three Months Ended

June 30, 2017

(Unaudited)

Contents

1.1 (GEGI) , INC. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (Unaudited)

Genesis Electronics Group	
Consolidaded Balance Sheet	
(Unaudited)	
	30-Jun-17
Assets	$0.00
Current Assets	$0.00
Cash	$0.00
Account Receivable	$0.00
Note Receivable	$0.00
Inventory	$0.00
Pre-paid Expense	$0.00
Deferred offering Cost	$0.00
Total current assets	$0.00
Other Assets	$0.00
Deposit	$0.00
Total Assets	$0.00
Liabilities and Shareholder's equity	30-Jun-17
Current Liabilities	
Account payable and other accrued liabilities	$ 20,000.00
Accrued payable on license agreement	
Convertible debentures	
Convertible debt	
Note Payable	$ 820,000.00
Loan payable	
Due to related party	
Other Current Liability	$ 139,207.10
Total Non-curren Liabilities	$ 979,207.10
Total Liabilities	$ 979,207.10
Shareholders' equity	
Common stocks, $0.001 par value 1,200,000,000	
authorized 1,174,724,826 and 392,199,870 issued and outstanding, at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015	$ 58,736.00
Additional paid-in-capital	$ 61,741.00
Accumulated deficit	$ (1,099,684.10)
Total shareholder's equity	$ (979,207.10)
Total Liabilities and shareholder's equity	$ -

1.2 (GENESIS ELECTRONICS, INC.) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)

Genesis Electronics Group	
Consolidated Statement of Operation	
Net Revenue	30-Jun-17
Cost of Sales	
Gross Profit	
Operating expenses	
Professional fees	
Expenses in Colombia	
Other selling general and Administrative	
Interest in Lawsuit	$3,240.00
Interest expense	$26,997.52
Totoal operating expense	$30,237.52
Net Profit	-$30,237.52

1.3 (GENESIS ELECTRONIC, INC.) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

Genesis Electronics	
Consolodated Statement of Cash Flow	
(unaudited)	
Cash Flows From Operating Activies	
Net Loss	
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	
Depreciation	
Changes in assets and liabilities (net of dispositions	
Account receivable	
Notes receivable	
Prepaid and other current assets	
Other non-current assets	
Account payable and other accrued liabilites	
Convertible notes payable	
Notes payable	
Accrued interest	$30,237.52
Current portion of capital lease obligations	
Net cash used in operating activities	
Cash flows from investing activities	
Net cash used in investing activities	
Cash flows from financing activities	
Issuance of preferred stocks	
Effect of reverse split on preferred stock	
Effect of common stock 5,500:1 revrese stock split	
Issuance of common stock for acquisition	
Issuance of common stock for debt conversion	
Issuance of common stock for services rendered	
Issuance of convetible notes officer	
Sale of Stock	
Additional paid-in-capital	
Net cash provided by financing activities	
Net increase (decrease) in cash	
Cash at beginning of period	
Cash at the end of period	

2.0 NOTE 1-OVERVIEW

2.1 Liquidity

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. This contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The company change management as of September 1, 2016, after the death of the old CFO Tom Makmann. The new CEO Juan David Perez Schile and the CFO Kate Bahnsen has negotiated and reduce the old liabilities of the company from $ 1,577,433 to $840,000. The Company incurred net losses of ($61,741) and ($13,498.76) and for the periods ended December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2017, respectively. As of June 30, 2017, the Company had a $0 cash balance. The Company had a deficit working capital of $(1,089,171) in June 30, 2017. The company leasing agreement with a mining project located in Colombia call Guayuco in 2016. The company is in the process to do the PTO to evaluate the value of the lease of Guayuco. The company has also signed an agreement with Inca worldwide to lease its land to grow Inca Seeds (Sacha Inchi). Inca Worldwide buys Inca seeds and sell it to retail and wholesale stores in USA and worldwide.

Any of the following factors could result in insufficient capital to fund the Company's operations for a period significantly shorter than twelve months:

• if the Company's capital requirements or cash flow vary materially from its current projections;

• if the Company is unable to timely raise capital for the requirements of its joint venture agreements and to cover its operating expenses; or

• if other unforeseen circumstances occur.

The Company's inability to fund its operations may require the Company to substantially curtail its business activities. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's plans for correcting these deficiencies include ongoing efforts to raise new capital and negotiating suitable repayment terms for outstanding obligations. The unaudited consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the inability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

2.2 NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.2.1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Cacique Mining (Genesis Electronic Inc) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles regarding interim financial reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial

statements previously reported by the Company. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited financial statements contain most all adjustments, consisting only of adjustments of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position as of June 30, 2017, and its results of operations for the periods presented. These unaudited consolidated financial statements are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for future periods. The company is in the process of changing its name from Genesis Electronic Inc to Cacique Mining Inc. The company is currently register in Nevada. The company has change its business model and will be only concentrated in mining project in Colombia and to do joint ventures to grow Inca Seeds (Sacha Inchi) with Inca Worldwide.

The Preferred Stock for the Purchase of the mining project has yet to be issued, along with other Preferred Stocks.

2.2.2 Critical Accounting Policies and 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 materially from those estimates and assumptions. Certain amounts from prior periods have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation.

2.2.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all cash and investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

2.2.4 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for minor replacements, maintenance and repairs which do not increase the useful lives of the property and equipment are charged to operations as incurred. Major additions and improvements are capitalized. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of 5 years.

For the processing equipment to extract gold will have a 30-year life, and assuming a value before an investment in the processing of $500,000 for a $100 ton per day to $2,000,000 for a 500 ton per day. The company is in the process to do the PTO to evaluate the value of the lease of Guayuco.

2.2.5 Intangible Assets

In accordance with ASC subtopic 350-10, Intangibles, Goodwill and Others, the goodwill impairment analysis compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. The Company evaluates the remaining useful life of an intangible asset that is being amortized each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining period of amortization, and as such all Goodwill was written off in this accounting period.

2.2.6 Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

ASC subtopic 360-10-40, Property, Plant, and Equipment, Impairment of Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, requires that long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and purchased intangibles subject to amortization, be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of the asset is measured by comparison of its carrying amount to undiscounted future net cash flows the asset is expected to generate. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair market value. Estimates of expected future cash flows represent the Company's best estimate based on currently available information and reasonable and supportable assumptions. Any impairment recognized in accordance with ASC 360-10-40 is permanent and may not be restored. For the six months ended December 31, 2016, the Company did not recognize any impairment of long-lived assets in connection with ASC 360-10-40 based on its reviews.

2.2.7 Advertising

The Company charges advertising costs to expense as incurred. There were no advertising expenses for the twelve-month periods ending June 30, 2017.

2.2.8 Concentrations of Risk

Credit losses, if any, have been provided for in the financial statements and are based on management's expectations. The Company does not believe that it is subject to any unusual risks or significant risks in the normal course of its business.

2.2.9 Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 104, Revenue Recognition, Corrected Copy. Under SAB No. 104, revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue is recognized net of sales tax. We apply the specific provisions of SFAS No. 48, Revenue Recognition when Right of Return Exists. Under SFAS No. 48, product revenue is recorded at the transfer of title to the products to a customer, net of estimated allowances and returns and sales incentives. Transfer of title occurs and risk of ownership passes to a customer at the time of acceptance by the customer, depending on the terms of our agreement with a particular customer. For transactions not satisfying the conditions for revenue recognition under SFAS No. 48, product revenue is deferred until the conditions are met, net of an estimate for cost of sales.

2.2.10 Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC topic 740, Income Taxes, ASC topic 740 defines an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. ASC topic 740 further

requires that a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained before being recognized in the financial statements, as well as the accrual of interest and penalties as applicable on unrecognized tax positions. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each period end, based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The provision for income taxes represents the tax payable for the period, if any, and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company is working with Inca Worldwide to obtain a 30-year income tax credit from the government by investing in agriculture project and providing jobs in the community.

2.2.11 Litigation and Other Contingencies

The Company discloses material contingencies deemed to be reasonably possible and accrues loss contingencies when, in consultation with legal advisors, the Company concludes that a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. The ability to predict the ultimate outcome of such matters involves judgments, estimates and inherent uncertainties. The actual outcome of such matters could differ materially from management's estimates. Computation of Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share. The Company calculates income/loss per share in accordance with FASB ASC topic 260, Earnings Per Share. Basic income/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income/loss available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted income/loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share, except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive.

Case No. 16-05003-gwz

On February 25, 2016, an Adversary Proceeding was filed against several lienholder defendants, including the QEDN the sister company of GEGI, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada. The Adversary Proceeding stems from a July 8, 2009 bankruptcy case filed by the Company's CFO, and relates to an allegation by the bankruptcy trustee that a post-petition lien filed by the Company against an asset of the bankruptcy estate should be avoided as a preferential transfer.

The Company filed a lien (the "Lien") on a parcel of real property located on 2109 Prater Way Sparks, Nevada 89431 (the "Property") on September 14, 2015 in order to secure a loan for the Inca Snack Project. The loan was not closed and the Company attempted to release the Lien against the Property on October 9, 2015. A hearing is scheduled for March 7, 2017.

Case No: CA10-1547

On October 19, 2016 Michael L. Lattuca obtained a Final Judgment against GEGI for failure to pay wages due and owing. The amount of that Final Judgment was $128,693.60 and with interest $134,025.68 is owed through August 23, 2017.

On February 14, 2017 Michael L. Lattuca obtained a Supplemental Final Judgment against GEGI for costs associated with bringing the underlying wage claim. The amount of that Final Judgment was $5,050.75 and with interest $5,181.42 is owed through August 23, 2017.

On February 7, 2017, Michael L. Lattuca, within Case No: CA10-1547 filed a Motion for Proceeding Supplementary to Implead Inca Worldwide, Inc. f/k/a QED Connect, Inc. (hereinafter "QEDN"). This Motion for Proceeding Supplementary sought to hold QEDN liable for a Final Judgment Michael A. Lattuca had obtained against Raymond Purdon on October 19, 2016. The Motion for Proceeding Supplementary sought to hold QEDN liable for the Final Judgment against Raymond Purdon as a result of debt conversions of QEDN stock as an attempt to evade creditors. On May 5, 2017, the Court entered a Judicial Default against QEDN, as to liability only. On August 17, 2017 Michael A. Lattuca obtained a Final Judgment against QEDN for $187,042.00.

On March 24, 2017, Michael L. Lattuca filed an Amended Motion for Proceeding Supplementary, to Implead Osceola Gold, Inc. and hold it liable for the Final Judgment against GEGI. Michael L. Lattuca alleged fraudulent transfers between GEGI and Osceola Gold, Inc. On April 7, 2017, Osceola Gold, Inc. opened a Federal Lawsuit and has sought to remove the Amended Motion for Proceeding Supplementary to Federal Court. The Federal Action is Case No: 3:17-cv-400-J-25 JBT and is filed in the United States District Court, Middle District of Florida, Jacksonville Division. On April 12, 2017, Michael L. Lattuca filed, within St. Johns County, Florida Case No: CA10-1547 a Notice of Intent to Seek Attorney's Fees and Costs [against GEGI] Pursuant to Fla. Stat. 56.29(8). Within this Notice, Michael L. Lattuca asserts GEGI is liable for any attorney's fees and costs accrued while litigating the Federal Action against Osceola Gold, Inc.

3 NOTE 3 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company's financial assets that are measured on a recurring basis at fair value.

3.1 Level 1.

The Company utilizes the market approach to determine the fair value of its assets and liabilities under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The market approach pertains to transactions in active markets involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

3.2 Level 2.

The fair values determined through Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets, liabilities (risk adjusted), and market-corroborated inputs, such as market comparable, interest rates, yield curves, and other items that allow value to be determined.

3.3 Level 3.

The fair values determined through Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are derived principally from unobservable inputs to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset

(or similar assets) at the measurement date. As of September 30, 2016, no fair value measurements for assets or liabilities under Level 3 were recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements. There were no changes in the Company's valuation techniques during the twelve months ending June 30, 2017. The Company is not exposed to changes in interest rates which could result in cash flow risks.

4. NOTE 4- FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

The above reflects US operations. Colombian Furniture and Equipment will be stated in future filings.

5. NOTE 5 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

No tangible assets

6 NOTE 6 – ACCOUNT PAYABLE

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, consisted of the following: Trade accounts payable and other accrued liabilities December 31, 2014 $ 321,687. On December 31, 2016, all this Trade accounts payable and other accrued liabilities have been written off because they are over 6 years old.

The State of Nevada statute of limitation for debts based on verbal contracts, agreement made orally for purchase of goods and services, have a statute of limitation of 4 years while written contracts have a 6-year limitation period.

Promissory Notes, written and signed promises to make payment for a specified amount of money at a certain agreed upon time have a 3 year statute of limitations.

Open Ended Accounts or accounts that have a revolving balance, like a credit card, have a 4-year statute of limitation.

7 NOTE 7 – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER ACCRUED LIABILITIES

On December 31, 2015, all this Trade accounts payable and other accrued liabilities have been written off because they are over 6 years old.

The State of Nevada statute of limitation for debts based on verbal contracts, agreement made orally for purchase of goods and services, have a statute of limitation of 4 years while written contracts have a 6-year limitation period.

Promissory Notes, written and signed promises to make payment for a specified amount of money at a certain agreed upon time have a 3 year statute of limitations.

Open Ended Accounts or accounts that have a revolving balance, like a credit card, have a 4-year statute of limitation.

8 NOTE 8 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES

The company has negotiated with the note holders the balance of this notes to benefit the shareholders. Notes that are over 6 years old will note be honor per statue limitation of the state of Nevada.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company had outstanding due to only one Note holder for $820,000 who has agreed to work with the company and support the company for the next 5 years.

9 NOTE 9 – INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

The company doesn't have any investment interest now on any other company as of June 30, 2017,

10 NOTE 10 – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

During the year ending June 30, 2017 the Company did not issued any shares.

11 NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

11.1 Capital Lease Obligations

The Company entered various lease agreements during 2006 and 2007 to acquire certain equipment. Payments due under these capital lease obligations at September 30, 2016 and September 2015 were $26,015 and $26,015 respectively, which are in default. The Company has classified these Capital Lease Obligations as current liabilities at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The company write off this payment obligation in December 31, 2015.

12. Service Agreements

Periodically, the Company enters into various agreements for services including, but not limited to, public relations, financial consulting and sales consulting. The agreements generally are ongoing until such time as they are terminated. Compensation for services is paid either on a fixed rate, project cost or based on a percentage, as specified, and may be payable in shares of the Company's common stock or a warrant to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. During the years ending December 31, 2015 , the Company incurred expenses of $0 and $0 respectively, in connection with such arrangements. These expenses are included in marketing and general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated unaudited statements of operations. There are no outstanding service agreements at March 31, 2017.

12.1 Employment Contract

The Company has entered into several employment contracts for its CEO and Executive Assistant in the USA and for its COO and Social Project Manager.

12.2 Employee Retirement Plan

The Company will offer retirement plans for its employees starting 2017.

12.3 Financial Agreements

The Company has no outstanding financial agreements at June 30, 2017.

12.2 Other Contractual Obligations

During 2014 and 2015 the company into subscription agreements. As of March 31, 2015 there are $37,000 worth of subscription agreements where the stock yet to be issued. These have been classified as other current liabilities. In February 2015 the Company finalized the sub-lease and mining agreement for a 20 acre claim on the property known as “Mav5-E”. Located in the Osceola Mining District in Nevada, White Pine County, approximately 29 miles southeast of Ely, the project consists of 985 acres is divided up in thirteen claims. The Company also has a first right of refusal on an additional 20 acre claim known as “Mav 5- A”. The agreement includes all rights for mining, water permits from the NDEP and the air pollution permits as required. The Geologic Report estimates the value of the reserves of the claim to be from $103 million to $311 million. This agreement was cancel in December 31, 2014.

On March 24, 2017, Michael L. Lattuca filed an Amended Motion for Proceeding Supplementary, to Implead Osceola Gold, Inc. and hold it liable for the Final Judgment against GEGI. Michael L. Lattuca alleged fraudulent transfers between GEGI and Osceola Gold, Inc. On April 7, 2017, Osceola Gold, Inc. opened a Federal Lawsuit and has sought to remove the Amended Motion for Proceeding Supplementary to Federal Court. The Federal Action is Case No: 3:17-cv-400-J-25 JBT and is filed in the United States District Court, Middle District of Florida, Jacksonville Division. On April 12, 2017, Michael L. Lattuca filed, within St. Johns County, Florida Case No: CA10-1547 a Notice of Intent to Seek Attorney’s Fees and Costs [against GEGI] Pursuant to Fla. Stat. 56.29(8). Within this Notice, Michael L. Lattuca asserts GEGI is liable for any attorney’s fees and costs accrued while litigating the Federal Action against Osceola Gold, Inc.

13.0 Subsequent Events

The company signed a lease agreement with a mining project located in Colombia call Guayuco in 2016. The company is in the process to do the PTO to evaluate the value of the lease of Guayuco. The company has also signed an agreement with Inca worldwide to lease its land to grow Inca Seeds (Sacha Inchi). Inca Worldwide buys Inca seeds and sell it to retail and wholesale stores in USA and worldwide.