OTC Pink Basic Disclosure Guidelines

1) Name of the issuer and its predecessors (if any)

In answering this item, please also provide any names used by predecessor entities in the past five years and the dates of the name changes.

Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc.

2) Address of the issuer's principal executive offices

Company Headquarters
Address 1: **71 Commercial Street**
Address 2: **Boston, MA 02109**
Phone: **(617) 588-0068**
Email: info@duventures.com
Website(s): **www.duventures.com**

3) Security Information

Trading Symbol: **DUTV**
Exact title and class of securities outstanding: **Common Stock with a par value $0.001 per share**
CUSIP: **25400G 10 7**
Par or Stated Value: **0.001**
Total shares authorized: **7,000,000,000** as of: **November 30, 2017**
Total shares outstanding: **3,409,654,798** as of: **November 30, 2017**

Additional class of securities (if necessary): **Preferred**
Trading Symbol: **N/A**
Exact title and class of securities outstanding: **20,418,649**
CUSIP: **N/A**
Par or Stated Value: **0.001**
Total shares authorized: **250,000,000** as of: **November 30, 2017**
Total shares outstanding: **20.418,649** as of: **November 20, 2017**

Transfer Agent
Name: **Pacific Stock Transfer Co.**
Address 1: **6725 Via Austi Pkwy, Suite 300**
Address 2: **Las Vegas, NV 89119**
Phone: **(800) 785-7782**
Is the Transfer Agent registered under the Exchange Act?* Yes: ☒ No: ☐

*To be included in the OTC Pink Current Information tier, the transfer agent must be registered under the Exchange Act.

List any restrictions on the transfer of security:

None

Describe any trading suspension orders issued by the SEC in the past 12 months.

None

List any stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, merger, acquisition, spin-off, or reorganization either currently anticipated or that occurred within the past 12 months:

<u>None</u>

4) Issuance History

List below any events, in chronological order, that resulted in changes in total shares outstanding by the issuer in the past two fiscal years and any interim period. The list shall include all offerings of equity securities, including debt convertible into equity securities, whether private or public, and all shares or any other securities or options to acquire such securities issued for services, describing (1) the securities, (2) the persons or entities to whom such securities were issued and (3) the services provided by such persons or entities. The list shall indicate:

A. The nature of each offering (e.g., Securities Act Rule 504, intrastate, etc.);

<u>None</u>

B. Any jurisdictions where the offering was registered or qualified;

<u>None</u>

C. The number of shares offered;

<u>None</u>

D. The number of shares sold;

<u>None</u>

E. The price at which the shares were offered, and the amount actually paid to the issuer;

<u>N/A</u>

F. The trading status of the shares; and

<u>N/A</u>

G. Whether the certificates or other documents that evidence the shares contain a legend (1) stating that the shares have not been registered under the Securities Act and (2) setting forth or referring to the restrictions on transferability and sale of the shares under the Securities Act.

<u>N/A</u>

5) Financial Statements

Provide the financial statements described below for the most recent fiscal year end or quarter end to maintain qualification for the OTC Pink Current Information tier. For the initial disclosure statement (qualifying for Current Information for the first time) please provide reports for the two previous fiscal years and any interim periods.

A. Balance sheet;
B. Statement of income;
C. Statement of cash flows;
D. Financial notes; and
E. Audit letter, if audited

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 31, 2017

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	May 31, 2017	May 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$ 54	$ 114
Interest receivable	9,288	9,288
Notes receivable	97,050	97,050
Total current assets	106,392	106,452
Total assets	$ 106,392	$ 106,452
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 110,008	$ 102,810
Accrued interest	1,259,119	1,121,815
Related party payables	800	800
Notes payable	1,402,168	1,402,168
Total current liabilities	2,772,095	2,627,593
Stockholders' deficit		
Common stock subscribed	167,075	167,075
Preferred stock, $0.001 par; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 20,418,649 issued and outstanding	20,419	20,419
Common stock, $0.001 par; 5,000,000,000 shares authorized; 3,409,654,798 issued and outstanding	3,409,655	3,409,655
Additional paid-in capital	2,527,691	2,527,691
Accumulated deficit	(8,790,543)	(8,645,981)
Total stockholders' deficit	(2,665,703)	(2,521,141)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	$ 106,392	$ 106,452

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year ended May 31, 2017	Year ended May 31, 2016
Revenue	$ -	$ -
Operating expenses		
General and administrative	7,258	16,898
Total operating expenses	7,258	16,898
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense	(137,304)	(137,341)
Total other income (expense)	(137,304)	(137,341)
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(390,608)
Net income (loss)	$ (144,562)	$ (544,847)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	3,409,654,798	3,409,654,798

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
FROM MAY 31, 2015 to MAY 31, 2017

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Stock Subscribed	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance, May 31, 2015	20,418,649	$ 20,419	3,409,654,798	$ 3,409,655	$ 2,527,691	$ 167,075	$ (8,101,134)	$ (1,976,294)
Net loss, year ended May 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	(544,847)	(544,847)
Balance, May 31, 2016	20,418,649	20,419	3,409,654,798	3,409,655	2,527,691	167,075	(8,645,981)	(2,521,141)
Net loss, year ended May 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	(144,562)	(144,562)
Balance, May 31, 2017	20,418,649	$ 20,419	3,409,654,798	$ 3,409,655	$ 2,527,691	$ 167,075	$ (8,790,543)	$ (2,665,703)

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended May 31, 2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (144,562)	$ (544,847)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Impairment loss included in loss from discontinued operations	-	167,075
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	-	158,778
Prepaid expenses	-	3,850
Interest receivable	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,198	77,194
Accrued interest payable	137,304	137,340
Net cash used in operating activities	(60)	(610)
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Net change in cash	(60)	(610)
Cash at beginning of period	114	724
Cash at end of period	$ 54	$ 114
Supplemental cash flows disclosures:		
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	$ -	$ -
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing and investing activities:		
Exchange of accounts receivable and accounts payable	$ -	$ 358,616

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 - Nature and Continuance of Operations

Organization

Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on June 13, 1991. The Company's business plan indicates that it has designed an efficient real time video transport system for the internet as well as for television and mobile phones. The key features of the system include 1) IMPEG-$DMIF based terminal architecture; 2) combination of an end to end feedback control mechanism and a rate-adaptive encoding algorithm for the best use of the Internet3) a robust and efficient packetization scheme for the IMPEG-4 bit standard and 4) efficient error control algorithms adopted at the end systems for visual quality enhancement. On January 14, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to merge with TORQ Communications, LLC to further execute this plan.

On August 31, 2010 the Company liquidated its subsidiary American Telepath International, Inc. Additionally, on January 1, 2016, the Company existed the wholesale telecom business. The financial statements have been restated to reflect for all periods presented the loss on discontinued operations.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of it to generate profitable operations in the future and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with any certainty at this time. These factors raise substantial doubt that the company will be able to continue as a going concern. Management plans to continue to provide for its capital needs by the issuance of common stock and related party advances. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that (1) recorded transactions are valid; (2) all valid transactions are recorded and (3) transactions are recorded in the period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company for the respective periods being presented.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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. A change in managements' estimates or assumptions could have a material impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations during the period in which such changes occurred.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Use of Estimates (continued)

Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company's financial statements reflect all adjustments that management believes are necessary for the fair presentation of their financial condition and results of operations for the periods presented.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment when circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable based on the undiscounted future cash flows of the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset is determined not to be recoverable, a write-down to fair value is recorded. Fair values are determined based on quoted market values, discounted cash flows, or external appraisals, as applicable. The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment at the individual asset or the asset group level for which the lowest level of independent cash flows can be identified. The Company recognized an impairment loss of $167,075 due to its exist from the wholesale telecom business during the year ended May 31, 2016 which was included in loss from discontinued operations.

Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted Earnings per share is based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding adjusted for the effects of common stock that may be issued as a result of the following types of potentially dilutive instruments:

- Warrants,
- Employee stock options, and
- Other equity awards, which include long-term incentive awards.

The FASB ASC Topic 260, *Earnings per Share*, requires the Company to include additional shares in the computation of earnings per share, assuming dilution.

Diluted earnings per share are based on the assumption that all dilutive options were converted or exercised. Dilution is computed by applying the treasury stock method. Under this method, options are assumed to be exercised at the time of issuance, and as if funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period.

The Company has not issued warrants or entered into any agreements requiring the Company to do so at a future date. Therefore, dilutive and basic losses per common share are equal.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and loss carryforwards 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 Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is believed more likely than not to be realized.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company applies fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities, which are required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and the market-based risk measurements or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, such as risks inherent in valuation techniques, transfer restrictions and credit risk. Fair value is estimated by applying the following hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management’s estimate of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company’s valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of money market funds and certain marketable equity securities were derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of all other financial instruments, all of which have counterparties with high credit ratings, were valued based on quoted market prices or model driven valuations using significant inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

In accordance with the fair value accounting requirements, companies may choose to measure eligible financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The Company has not elected the fair value option for any eligible financial instruments.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock Based Compensation

For purposes of determining the variables used in the calculation of stock compensation expense under the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 505, "*Equity*" and FASB ASC Topic 718, "*Compensation — Stock Compensation,*" we perform an analysis of current market data and historical company data to calculate an estimate of implied volatility, the expected term of the option and the expected forfeiture rate. With the exception of the expected forfeiture rate, which is not an input, we use these estimates as variables in the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Depending upon the number of stock options granted, any fluctuations in these calculations could have a material effect on the results presented in our statement of operations and other comprehensive income. In addition, any differences between estimated forfeitures and actual forfeitures could also have a material impact on our financial statements. The Company has not issued stock options since its inception.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force), the AICPA, and the SEC did not, or are not believed by management to, have a material impact on the Company's present or future consolidated financial statements.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged against operations. Renewals and betterments that materially extend the life of the assets are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period.

Depreciation is computed for financial statement purposes on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the related assets. The estimated useful lives of depreciable assets are:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10 years
Computer Equipment	2 - 5 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

For federal income tax purposes, depreciation is computed under the modified accelerated cost recovery system. For audit purposes, depreciation is computed under the straight-line method. We have not purchased property or equipment since inception.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc. for the years ended May 31, 2017 and 2016 consolidated with the financial statements of Torq Communications, Inc, (formerly Digital Utilities, Inc.) for the years ended May 31, 2017 and 2016. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Note 3 – Going Concern

The Company's financial statements are prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the Company does not have significant cash or other current assets, nor does it have an established source of revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs and to allow it to continue as a going concern.

Under the going concern assumption, an entity is ordinarily viewed as continuing in business for the foreseeable future with neither the intention nor the necessity of liquidation, ceasing trading, or seeking protection from creditors pursuant to laws or regulations. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to successfully accomplish the plan described in the Business paragraph and eventually attain profitable operations. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

During the next year, the Company’s foreseeable cash requirements will relate to continual development of the operations of its business, maintaining its good standing and making the requisite filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the payment of expenses associated with research and development. The Company may experience a cash shortfall and be required to raise additional capital.

Management may raise additional capital through future public or private offerings of the Company’s stock or through loans from private investors, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain such financing. The Company’s failure to do so could have a material and adverse affect upon it and its shareholders.

Since inception, the Company has funded operations by the issuance of common shares in exchange for services. For the coming year, the Company plans to continue to fund the Company through debt and securities sales and issuances until the company generates enough revenues through the operations as stated above.

Note 4 - Stockholders' Equity

The total number of common shares authorized that may be issued by the Company is 5,000,000,000 shares with a par value of $0.001 per share. The total number of preferred shares authorized that may be issued by the Company is 30,000,000 shares with no par value.

There were no preferred or common shares issued during the years ended May 31, 2017 or 2016.

There were 3,409,654,798 shares of common stock and 20,418,649 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding at May 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Note 5 – Income Taxes

We did not provide any current or deferred U.S. federal income tax provision or benefit for any of the periods presented because we have experienced operating losses since inception. When it is more likely than not that a tax asset cannot be realized through future income the Company must allow for this future tax benefit. We provided a full valuation allowance on the net deferred tax asset, consisting of net operating loss carryforwards, because management has determined that it is more likely than not that we will not earn income sufficient to realize the deferred tax assets during the carryforward period.

Note 5 – Income Taxes (continued)

The Company has not taken a tax position that, if challenged, would have a material effect on the financial statements for the years ended May 31, 2017 and 2016 or during the prior three years applicable under FASB ASC 740. We did not recognize any adjustment to the liability for uncertain tax position and therefore did not record any adjustment to the beginning balance of accumulated deficit on the consolidated balance sheet. All tax returns for the Company remain open.

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before provision for income taxes. The sources and tax effects of the differences for the periods presented are as follows:

Income tax provision at the federal statutory rate	35%
Effect on operating losses	(35%)
	-

The net deferred tax assets consist of the following:

	May 31, 2017	May 31, 2016
Net operating loss carry forward	$ 8,790,543	$ 8,645,981
Valuation allowance	(8,790,543)	(8,645,981)
Net deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -

A reconciliation of income taxes computed at the statutory rate is as follows:

	May 31, 2017	May 31, 2016
Tax at statutory rate	$ 50,597	$ 190,696
Increase in valuation allowance	(50,597)	(190,696)
Net deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -

The net federal operating loss carry forward will begin to expire in 2021. This carry forward may be limited upon the consummation of a business combination under IRC Section 381.

Note 6 – Common Stock Subscribed

On January 14, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with TORQ Communications, LLC ("TORQ") to acquire all of its assets and certain liabilities in exchange for 167,074,500 shares of common stock. The net value of the assets acquired totaled $222,951 and consisted of cash, accounts receivable, notes receivable, notes payable and accounts payable. The common stock had yet to be issued and was shown as subscribed at May 31, 2017 and 2016 as a result of $167,075.

Note 7 – Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after May 31, 2017 through the date of this filing. The Company determined that it does not have any other subsequent event requiring recording or disclosure in the financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2017.

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2017

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	August 31, 2017	May 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$ 98	$ 54
Interest receivable	9,288	9,288
Notes receivable	97,050	97,050
Total current assets	106,436	106,392
Total assets	$ 106,436	$ 106,392
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 110,850	$ 110,008
Accrued interest	1,293,473	1,259,119
Related party payables	800	800
Notes payable	1,402,168	1,402,168
Total current liabilities	2,807,291	2,772,095
Stockholders' deficit		
Common stock subscribed	167,075	167,075
Preferred stock, $0.001 par; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 20,418,649 issued and outstanding	20,419	20,419
Common stock, $0.001 par; 5,000,000,000 shares authorized; 3,409,654,798 issued and outstanding	3,409,655	3,409,655
Additional paid-in capital	2,527,691	2,527,691
Accumulated deficit	(8,825,695)	(8,790,543)
Total stockholders' deficit	(2,700,855)	(2,665,703)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	$ 106,436	$ 106,392

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three months ended August 31, 2017	2016
Revenue	$ -	$ -
Operating expenses		
General and administrative	798	822
Total operating expenses	798	822
Other expense		
Interest expense	(34,354)	(34,354)
Total other expense	(34,354)	(34,354)
Net loss	$ (35,152)	$ (35,176)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	3,409,654,798	3,409,654,798

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Three months ended August 31, 2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (35,152)	$ (35,176)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	842	807
Accrued interest payable	34,354	34,354
Net cash provided by (used in_ operating activities	44	(15)
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Net change in cash	44	(15)
Cash at beginning of period	54	114
Cash at end of period	$ 98	$ 99
Supplemental cash flows disclosures:		
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	$ -	$ -

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 - Nature and Continuance of Operations

Organization

Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on June 13, 1991. The Company's business plan indicates that it has designed an efficient real time video transport system for the internet as well as for television and mobile phones. The key features of the system include 1) IMPEG-$DMIF based terminal architecture; 2) combination of an end to end feedback control mechanism and a rate-adaptive encoding algorithm for the best use of the Internet3) a robust and efficient packetization scheme for the IMPEG-4 bit standard and 4) efficient error control algorithms adopted at the end systems for visual quality enhancement. On January 14, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to merge with TORQ Communications, LLC to further execute this plan.

On August 31, 2010 the Company liquidated its subsidiary American Telepath International, Inc. Additionally, on January 1, 2016, the Company existed the wholesale telecom business. The financial statements have been restated to reflect for all periods presented the loss on discontinued operations.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of it to generate profitable operations in the future and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with any certainty at this time. These factors raise substantial doubt that the company will be able to continue as a going concern. Management plans to continue to provide for its capital needs by the issuance of common stock and related party advances. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that (1) recorded transactions are valid; (2) all valid transactions are recorded and (3) transactions are recorded in the period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company for the respective periods being presented.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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. A change in managements' estimates or assumptions could have a material impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations during the period in which such changes occurred.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Use of Estimates (continued)

Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company's financial statements reflect all adjustments that management believes are necessary for the fair presentation of their financial condition and results of operations for the periods presented.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment when circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable based on the undiscounted future cash flows of the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset is determined not to be recoverable, a write-down to fair value is recorded. Fair values are determined based on quoted market values, discounted cash flows, or external appraisals, as applicable. The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment at the individual asset or the asset group level for which the lowest level of independent cash flows can be identified.

Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted Earnings per share is based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding adjusted for the effects of common stock that may be issued as a result of the following types of potentially dilutive instruments:

- Warrants,
- Employee stock options, and
- Other equity awards, which include long-term incentive awards.

The FASB ASC Topic 260, *Earnings per Share*, requires the Company to include additional shares in the computation of earnings per share, assuming dilution.

Diluted earnings per share are based on the assumption that all dilutive options were converted or exercised. Dilution is computed by applying the treasury stock method. Under this method, options are assumed to be exercised at the time of issuance, and as if funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period.

The Company has not issued warrants or entered into any agreements requiring the Company to do so at a future date. Therefore, dilutive and basic losses per common share are equal.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and loss carryforwards 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 Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is believed more likely than not to be realized.

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Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company applies fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities, which are required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and the market-based risk measurements or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, such as risks inherent in valuation techniques, transfer restrictions and credit risk. Fair value is estimated by applying the following hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management’s estimate of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company’s valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of money market funds and certain marketable equity securities were derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of all other financial instruments, all of which have counterparties with high credit ratings, were valued based on quoted market prices or model driven valuations using significant inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

In accordance with the fair value accounting requirements, companies may choose to measure eligible financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The Company has not elected the fair value option for any eligible financial instruments

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock Based Compensation

For purposes of determining the variables used in the calculation of stock compensation expense under the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 505, "*Equity*" and FASB ASC Topic 718, "*Compensation — Stock Compensation,*" we perform an analysis of current market data and historical company data to calculate an estimate of implied volatility, the expected term of the option and the expected forfeiture rate. With the exception of the expected forfeiture rate, which is not an input, we use these estimates as variables in the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Depending upon the number of stock options granted, any fluctuations in these calculations could have a material effect on the results presented in our statement of operations and other comprehensive income. In addition, any differences between estimated forfeitures and actual forfeitures could also have a material impact on our financial statements. The Company has not issued stock options since its inception.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force), the AICPA, and the SEC did not, or are not believed by management to, have a material impact on the Company's present or future consolidated financial statements.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged against operations. Renewals and betterments that materially extend the life of the assets are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period.

Depreciation is computed for financial statement purposes on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the related assets. The estimated useful lives of depreciable assets are:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10 years
Computer Equipment	2 - 5 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

For federal income tax purposes, depreciation is computed under the modified accelerated cost recovery system. For audit purposes, depreciation is computed under the straight-line method. We have not purchased property or equipment since inception.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc. for the periods ended August 31, 2017 and 2016 consolidated with the financial statements of Torq Communications, Inc, (formerly Digital Utilities, Inc.) for the periods ended August 31, 2017 and 2016. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Note 3 – Going Concern

The Company's financial statements are prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the Company does not have significant cash or other current assets, nor does it have an established source of revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs and to allow it to continue as a going concern.

Under the going concern assumption, an entity is ordinarily viewed as continuing in business for the foreseeable future with neither the intention nor the necessity of liquidation, ceasing trading, or seeking protection from creditors pursuant to laws or regulations. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to successfully accomplish the plan described in the Business paragraph and eventually attain profitable operations. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

During the next year, the Company’s foreseeable cash requirements will relate to continual development of the operations of its business, maintaining its good standing and making the requisite filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the payment of expenses associated with research and development. The Company may experience a cash shortfall and be required to raise additional capital.

Management may raise additional capital through future public or private offerings of the Company’s stock or through loans from private investors, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain such financing. The Company’s failure to do so could have a material and adverse affect upon it and its shareholders.

Since inception, the Company has funded operations by the issuance of common shares in exchange for services. For the coming year, the Company plans to continue to fund the Company through debt and securities sales and issuances until the company generates enough revenues through the operations as stated above.

Note 4 - Stockholders' Equity

The total number of common shares authorized that may be issued by the Company is 5,000,000,000 shares with a par value of $0.001 per share. The total number of preferred shares authorized that may be issued by the Company is 30,000,000 shares with no par value.

There were no preferred or common shares issued during the three months ended August 31, 2017 or 2016.

There were 3,409,654,798 shares of common stock and 20,418,649 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding at August 31, 2017 and May 31, 2017, respectively.

Note 5 – Income Taxes

We did not provide any current or deferred U.S. federal income tax provision or benefit for any of the periods presented because we have experienced operating losses since inception. When it is more likely than not that a tax asset cannot be realized through future income the Company must allow for this future tax benefit. We provided a full valuation allowance on the net deferred tax asset, consisting of net operating loss carryforwards, because management has determined that it is more likely than not that we will not earn income sufficient to realize the deferred tax assets during the carryforward period.

Note 5 – Income Taxes (continued)

The Company has not taken a tax position that, if challenged, would have a material effect on the financial statements for the periods ended August 31, 2017 and 2016 or during the prior three years applicable under FASB ASC 740. We did not recognize any adjustment to the liability for uncertain tax position and therefore did not record any adjustment to the beginning balance of accumulated deficit on the consolidated balance sheet. All tax returns for the Company remain open.

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before provision for income taxes. The sources and tax effects of the differences for the periods presented are as follows:

Income tax provision at the federal statutory rate	35%
Effect on operating losses	(35%)
	-

The net deferred tax assets consist of the following:

	August 31,2017	May 31, 2017
Net operating loss carry forward	$ 8,825,695	$ 8,790,543
Valuation allowance	(8,825,695)	(8,790,543)
Net deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -

A reconciliation of income taxes computed at the statutory rate is as follows:

	Three months ended August 31, 2017	2016
Tax at statutory rate	$ 12,303	$ 12,312
Increase in valuation allowance	(12,303)	(12,312)
Net deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -

The net federal operating loss carry forward will begin to expire in 2021. This carry forward may be limited upon the consummation of a business combination under IRC Section 381.

Note 6 – Common Stock Subscribed

On January 14, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with TORQ Communications, LLC ("TORQ") to acquire all of its assets and certain liabilities in exchange for 167,074,500 shares of common stock. The net value of the assets acquired totaled $222,951 and consisted of cash, accounts receivable, notes receivable, notes payable and accounts payable. The common stock had yet to be issued and was shown as subscribed at August 31, 2017 and May 31, 2017 as a result of $167,075.

Note 7 – Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after August 31, 2017 through the date of this filing. The Company determined that it does not have any other subsequent event requiring recording or disclosure in the financial statements for the period ended August 31, 2017.

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
November 30, 2017

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	November 30, 2017	May 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$ 83	$ 54
Interest receivable	9,288	9,288
Notes receivable	97,050	97,050
Total current assets	106,421	106,392
Total assets	$ 106,421	$ 106,392
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 113,607	$ 110,008
Accrued interest	1,327,790	1,259,119
Related party payables	800	800
Notes payable	1,402,168	1,402,168
Total current liabilities	2,844,365	2,772,095
Stockholders' deficit		
Common stock subscribed	167,075	167,075
Preferred stock, $0.001 par; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 20,418,649 issued and outstanding	20,419	20,419
Common stock, $0.001 par; 5,000,000,000 shares authorized; 3,409,654,798 issued and outstanding	3,409,655	3,409,655
Additional paid-in capital	2,527,691	2,527,691
Accumulated deficit	(8,862,784)	(8,790,543)
Total stockholders' deficit	(2,737,944)	(2,665,703)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	$ 106,421	$ 106,392

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Operating expenses				
General and administrative	2,773	823	3,571	1,645
Total operating expenses	2,773	823	3,571	1,645
Other expense				
Interest expense	(34,316)	(34,316)	(68,670)	(68,670)
Total other expense	(34,316)	(34,316)	(68,670)	(68,670)
Net loss	$ (37,089)	$ (35,139)	$ (72,241)	$ (70,315)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	3,409,654,798	3,409,654,798	3,409,654,798	3,409,654,798

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

DIGITAL UTILITIES VENTURES, INC.
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Six months ended November 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (72,241)	$ (70,315)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,599	1,614
Accrued interest payable	68,671	68,671
Net cash used in operating activities	29	(30)
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Net change in cash	29	(30)
Cash at beginning of period	54	114
Cash at end of period	$ 83	$ 84
Supplemental cash flows disclosures:		
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	$ -	$ -

See accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 - Nature and Continuance of Operations

Organization

Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on June 13, 1991. The Company's business plan indicates that it has designed an efficient real time video transport system for the internet as well as for television and mobile phones. The key features of the system include 1) IMPEG-$DMIF based terminal architecture; 2) combination of an end to end feedback control mechanism and a rate-adaptive encoding algorithm for the best use of the Internet3) a robust and efficient packetization scheme for the IMPEG-4 bit standard and 4) efficient error control algorithms adopted at the end systems for visual quality enhancement. On January 14, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to merge with TORQ Communications, LLC to further execute this plan.

On August 31, 2010 the Company liquidated its subsidiary American Telepath International, Inc. Additionally, on January 1, 2016, the Company existed the wholesale telecom business. The financial statements have been restated to reflect for all periods presented the loss on discontinued operations.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of it to generate profitable operations in the future and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with any certainty at this time. These factors raise substantial doubt that the company will be able to continue as a going concern. Management plans to continue to provide for its capital needs by the issuance of common stock and related party advances. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that (1) recorded transactions are valid; (2) all valid transactions are recorded and (3) transactions are recorded in the period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company for the respective periods being presented.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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. A change in managements' estimates or assumptions could have a material impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations during the period in which such changes occurred.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Use of Estimates (continued)

Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company's financial statements reflect all adjustments that management believes are necessary for the fair presentation of their financial condition and results of operations for the periods presented.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment when circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable based on the undiscounted future cash flows of the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset is determined not to be recoverable, a write-down to fair value is recorded. Fair values are determined based on quoted market values, discounted cash flows, or external appraisals, as applicable. The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment at the individual asset or the asset group level for which the lowest level of independent cash flows can be identified.

Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted Earnings per share is based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding adjusted for the effects of common stock that may be issued as a result of the following types of potentially dilutive instruments:

- Warrants,
- Employee stock options, and
- Other equity awards, which include long-term incentive awards.

The FASB ASC Topic 260, *Earnings per Share*, requires the Company to include additional shares in the computation of earnings per share, assuming dilution.

Diluted earnings per share are based on the assumption that all dilutive options were converted or exercised. Dilution is computed by applying the treasury stock method. Under this method, options are assumed to be exercised at the time of issuance, and as if funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period.

The Company has not issued warrants or entered into any agreements requiring the Company to do so at a future date. Therefore, dilutive and basic losses per common share are equal.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and loss carryforwards 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 Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is believed more likely than not to be realized.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company applies fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities, which are required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and the market-based risk measurements or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, such as risks inherent in valuation techniques, transfer restrictions and credit risk. Fair value is estimated by applying the following hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management’s estimate of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company’s valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of money market funds and certain marketable equity securities were derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of all other financial instruments, all of which have counterparties with high credit ratings, were valued based on quoted market prices or model driven valuations using significant inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

In accordance with the fair value accounting requirements, companies may choose to measure eligible financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The Company has not elected the fair value option for any eligible financial instruments

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock Based Compensation

For purposes of determining the variables used in the calculation of stock compensation expense under the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 505, "*Equity*" and FASB ASC Topic 718, "*Compensation — Stock Compensation,*" we perform an analysis of current market data and historical company data to calculate an estimate of implied volatility, the expected term of the option and the expected forfeiture rate. With the exception of the expected forfeiture rate, which is not an input, we use these estimates as variables in the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Depending upon the number of stock options granted, any fluctuations in these calculations could have a material effect on the results presented in our statement of operations and other comprehensive income. In addition, any differences between estimated forfeitures and actual forfeitures could also have a material impact on our financial statements. The Company has not issued stock options since its inception.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force), the AICPA, and the SEC did not, or are not believed by management to, have a material impact on the Company's present or future consolidated financial statements.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged against operations. Renewals and betterments that materially extend the life of the assets are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period.

Depreciation is computed for financial statement purposes on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the related assets. The estimated useful lives of depreciable assets are:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 10 years
Computer Equipment	2 - 5 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

For federal income tax purposes, depreciation is computed under the modified accelerated cost recovery system. For audit purposes, depreciation is computed under the straight-line method. We have not purchased property or equipment since inception.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc. for the periods ended November 30, 2017 and 2016 consolidated with the financial statements of Torq Communications, Inc, (formerly Digital Utilities, Inc.) for the periods ended November 30, 2017 and 2016. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Note 3 – Going Concern

The Company's financial statements are prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the Company does not have significant cash or other current assets, nor does it have an established source of revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs and to allow it to continue as a going concern.

Under the going concern assumption, an entity is ordinarily viewed as continuing in business for the foreseeable future with neither the intention nor the necessity of liquidation, ceasing trading, or seeking protection from creditors pursuant to laws or regulations. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to successfully accomplish the plan described in the Business paragraph and eventually attain profitable operations. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

During the next year, the Company's foreseeable cash requirements will relate to continual development of the operations of its business, maintaining its good standing and making the requisite filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the payment of expenses associated with research and development. The Company may experience a cash shortfall and be required to raise additional capital.

Management may raise additional capital through future public or private offerings of the Company's stock or through loans from private investors, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain such financing. The Company's failure to do so could have a material and adverse affect upon it and its shareholders.

Since inception, the Company has funded operations by the issuance of common shares in exchange for services. For the coming year, the Company plans to continue to fund the Company through debt and securities sales and issuances until the company generates enough revenues through the operations as stated above.

Note 4 - Stockholders' Equity

The total number of common shares authorized that may be issued by the Company is 5,000,000,000 shares with a par value of $0.001 per share. The total number of preferred shares authorized that may be issued by the Company is 30,000,000 shares with no par value.

There were no preferred or common shares issued during the six months ended November 30, 2017 or 2016.

There were 3,409,654,798 shares of common stock and 20,418,649 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding at November 30, 2017 and May 31, 2017, respectively.

Note 5 – Income Taxes

We did not provide any current or deferred U.S. federal income tax provision or benefit for any of the periods presented because we have experienced operating losses since inception. When it is more likely than not that a tax asset cannot be realized through future income the Company must allow for this future tax benefit. We provided a full valuation allowance on the net deferred tax asset, consisting of net operating loss carryforwards, because management has determined that it is more likely than not that we will not earn income sufficient to realize the deferred tax assets during the carryforward period.

Note 5 – Income Taxes (continued)

The Company has not taken a tax position that, if challenged, would have a material effect on the financial statements for the periods ended November 30, 2017 and 2016 or during the prior three years applicable under FASB ASC 740. We did not recognize any adjustment to the liability for uncertain tax position and therefore did not record any adjustment to the beginning balance of accumulated deficit on the consolidated balance sheet. All tax returns for the Company remain open.

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before provision for income taxes. The sources and tax effects of the differences for the periods presented are as follows:

Income tax provision at the federal statutory rate	35%
Effect on operating losses	(35%)
	-

The net deferred tax assets consist of the following:

	November 30,2017		May 31, 2017	
Net operating loss carry forward	$	8,862,784	$	8,790,543
Valuation allowance		(8,862,784)		(8,790,543)
Net deferred tax asset	$	-	$	-

A reconciliation of income taxes computed at the statutory rate is as follows:

	Six months ended November 30,			
	2017		2016	
Tax at statutory rate	$	25,284	$	24,610
Increase in valuation allowance		(25,284)		(24,610)
Net deferred tax asset	$	-	$	-

The net federal operating loss carry forward will begin to expire in 2021. This carry forward may be limited upon the consummation of a business combination under IRC Section 381.

Note 6 – Common Stock Subscribed

On January 14, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with TORQ Communications, LLC ("TORQ") to acquire all of its assets and certain liabilities in exchange for 167,074,500 shares of common stock. The net value of the assets acquired totaled $222,951 and consisted of cash, accounts receivable, notes receivable, notes payable and accounts payable. The common stock had yet to be issued and was shown as subscribed at November 30, 2017 and May 31, 2017 as a result of $167,075.

Note 7 – Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after November 30, 2017 through the date of this filing. The Company determined that it does not have any other subsequent event requiring recording or disclosure in the financial statements for the period ended November 30, 2017.

Information contained in a Financial Report is considered current until the due date for the subsequent Financial Report. To remain in the OTC Pink Current Information tier, a company must post its Annual Report within 90 days from its fiscal year-end date and Quarterly Reports within 45 days of its fiscal quarter-end date.

6) Describe the Issuer's Business, Products and Services

Describe the issuer's business so a potential investor can clearly understand the company. In answering this item, please include the following:

A. a description of the issuer's business operations;

Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc. is looking to be a formidable presence in the Cannabis Marketplace. We have identified strategic locations and opportunities for acquisition that allow us to capitalize on both existing and emerging opportunities in the cannabis industry. Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc. has positioned itself to control these opportunities from seed to sale of not only the grown product but also the licensing of products that are ancillary to the cultivation and sale of the actual cannabis product.

Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc. Will entered into exclusive contracts with key suppliers of cannabis and CBD technology that will serve to support and enhance our acquisitions.

B. Date and State (or Jurisdiction) of Incorporation:

Digital Utilities Ventures, Inc. is a Delaware C corporation that was incorporated on June 13, 1991.

C. the issuer's primary and secondary SIC Codes;

0700, 6500

D. the issuer's fiscal year end date;

The fiscal end date of the company is May 31.

E. principal products or services, and their markets;

The Company's business target is the medical segment of the marijuana market with estimated sales in 2017 of $10.0 Billion. Its core product line is CBD and its medical derivatives and line extensions. Through our worldwide markets.

CBD (Cannabidiol) - is a cannabis non-hallucinatory compound that has significant medical benefits for the treatment of a wide range of conditions such arthritis, diabetes, alcoholism, MS, chronic pain, schizophrenia, depression, antibiotic-resistant infections, epilepsy, opioids and other neurological disorders.

The Company's strategy is to develop through acquisitions and business development a vertically integrated business model that covers the entire spectrum of the CBD business from cultivation, through production, quality control and finally to distribution through dispensaries.

7) Describe the Issuer's Facilities

The goal of this section is to provide a potential investor with a clear understanding of all assets, properties or facilities owned, used or leased by the issuer.

In responding to this item, please clearly describe the assets, properties or facilities of the issuer, give the location of the principal plants and other property of the issuer and describe the condition of the properties. If the issuer does not have complete ownership or control of the property (for example, if others also own the property or if there is a mortgage on the property), describe the limitations on the ownership.

If the issuer leases any assets, properties or facilities, clearly describe them as above and the terms of their leases.

71 Commercial Street Boston, MA 02109 Office 200 sf. - Staten Island office 269 Forest Ave Staten Island, New York 10301 1800 sf.

8) Officers, Directors, and Control Persons

The goal of this section is to provide an investor with a clear understanding of the identity of all the persons or entities that are involved in managing, controlling or advising the operations, business development and disclosure of the issuer, as well as the identity of any significant shareholders.

A. Names of Officers, Directors, and Control Persons. In responding to this item, please provide the names of each of the issuer's executive officers, directors, general partners and control persons (control persons are beneficial owners of more than five percent (5%) of any class of the issuer's equity securities), as of the date of this information statement.

Pat Scorzelli CEO/Director
Ralph Porretti COO/Secretary/Director
Malcolm Nickerson Member Dakota Max, LLC owner 2,117,517,000 62% of the Common & 15,999,000 78% of the series A Preferred

B. Legal/Disciplinary History. Please identify whether any of the foregoing persons have, in the last five years, been the subject of:

1. A conviction in a criminal proceeding or named as a defendant in a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

None

2. The entry of an order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, by a court of competent jurisdiction that permanently or temporarily enjoined, barred, suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities, or banking activities;

None

3. A finding or judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or a state securities regulator of a violation of federal or state securities or commodities law, which finding or judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated; or

None

4. The entry of an order by a self-regulatory organization that permanently or temporarily barred suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business or securities activities.

None

C. Beneficial Shareholders**.** Provide a list of the name, address and shareholdings or the percentage of shares owned by all persons beneficially owning more than ten percent (10%) of any class of the issuer's equity securities. If any of the beneficial shareholders are corporate shareholders, provide the name and address of the person(s) owning or controlling such corporate shareholders and the resident agents of the corporate shareholders.

Malcolm Nickerson Member Dakota Max, LLC address 1712 Pioneer Ave Suite 500 Cheyenne WY 82001 2,117,517,000 62% of the Common & 15,999,000 78% of the series A Preferred

9) Third Party Providers

Please provide the name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that advise your company on matters relating to operations, business development and disclosure:

10) Issuer Certification

The issuer shall include certifications by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of the issuer (or any other persons with different titles, but having the same responsibilities).

The certifications shall follow the format below:

I, [identify the certifying individual]certify that:

1. I have reviewed this [specify either annual or quarterly disclosure statement] of[identify issuer];

2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this disclosure statement; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

02/02/2018

/s/Pat Scorzelli CEO

/s/Ralph Porretti CFO/COO/Secretary