MINING GLOBAL, INC.

Audited Report & Financial Statements
For the year ended August 31, 2023 & 2022

MINING GLOBAL, INC.
Index to the Financial Statements

Contents	**Page**

10333 Harwin Dr Suit #677, Houston TX 77036, USA.
2nd Floor, Nurses House, PC 43, Churchgate Street, (formerly Afribank street) Victorial Island, Lagos State.
0803 333 8600, 0809 833 8600
E-mail: olayinka_oyebola@hotmail.com
yinka@olayinkaoyebolaandco.com
www.olayinkaoyebolaandco.com

OLAYINKA OYEBOLA & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Report of an Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
To the shareholders and the board of directors of Mining Global, Inc

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of **Mining Global, Inc** (the "Company") as of August 31, 2023, and 2022, the related statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended August 31, 2023, and the related notes collectively referred to as the "financial statements. In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of August 31, 2023, and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended August 31, 2023, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the company will continue as a going concern as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statement, the Company has continuously incurred a net loss of $35,409 for the year ended August 31, 2023, and an accumulated deficit of $96,382 at August 31, 2023. The continuation of the Company as a going concern through August 31, 2023, is dependent upon improving the profitability and the continuing financial support from its stockholders. Management believes the existing shareholders or external financing will provide additional cash to meet the Company's obligations as they become due.

These factors raise substantial doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of the uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits
included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

OLAYINKA OYEBOLA & CO.
(Chartered Accountants)

We have served as the Company's auditor since September 2023.

November 6th, 2023.
Lagos, Nigeria

MINING GLOBAL, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS

	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	$ 20,365	$ -
Total Assets	20,365	-
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY(DEFICIT)		
Current Liabilities:	$	$
Convertible note payables	60,000	60,000
Accrued interest	6,247	$ 973
Loan payables	50,000	-
Total Liabilities	116,247	60,973
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock, $0.001 par value, 7,350,000,000 shares authorized; 7,225,161,617 and 7,225,161,617 shares issued and outstanding as of August 31, 2023, and 2022 respectively	7,225,162	7,225,162
Preferred stock A $0.001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized and issued.	10,000	10,000
Preferred stock B $0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized and issued.	100,000	100,000
Additional paid in capital	(7,334,662)	(7,334,662)
Accumulated deficit	(96,382)	(60,973)
Total stockholders' equity	(95,882)	(60,973)
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	$ 20,365	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

MINING GLOBAL, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2023
Revenue	$ -	$ -
Cost of revenue	-	-
Gross profit	-	-
Operating Expenses:		
General and administrative	35,409	60,973
Total operating expenses	35,409	60,973
Income (Loss) from Operations	(35,409)	(60,973)
Other Income/(expense)		
Interest expense	(35,409)	(60,973)
Income (loss) before income tax provision	(35,409)	(60,973)
Income tax provision	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	$ (35,409)	$ (60,973)
Net Loss Per Common Share:		
Net Loss per common share - Basic and Diluted	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Outstanding - Basic and Diluted	7,225,161,617	7,225,161,617

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

MINING GLOBAL, INC.

STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock		Preferred stock A		Preferred stock B		Additional		Total
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	shareholders' deficit
Balance as of September 1, 2021	7,225,161,617	$ 7,225,162	10,000,000	$ 10,000	100,000,000	$ 100,000	$ (7,335,162)	$ -	$ -
Net loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(60,973)	(60,973)
Balance as of August 31, 2022	**7,225,161,617**	**$ 7,225,162**	**10,000,000**	**$ 10,000**	**100,000,000**	**$ 100,000**	**$ (7,335,162)**	**$ (60,973)**	**$ (60,973)**
Balance as of September 1, 2022	7,225,161,617	$ 7,225,162	10,000,000	$ 10,000	100,000,000	$ 100,000	$ –	$ (60,973)	$ (60,973)
Additional paid in capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	500	–	500
Net loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(35,409)	(35,409)
Balance as of August 31, 2023	**7,225,161,617**	**$ 7,225,162**	**10,000,000**	**$ 10,000**	**100,000,000**	**$ 100,000**	**$ (7,334,662)**	**$ (96,382)**	**$ (95,882)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.

MINING GLOBAL, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended August 31, 2023	Year Ended August 31, 2022
Operating Activities:		
Net loss	$ (35,409)	$ (60,973)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Due to related party and interest payable	55,274	60,973
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	19,865	-
Investing Activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	-	-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	-	-
Financing Activities:		
Additional paid in capital	500	(7,335,162)
Preferred stock A	-	10,000
Preferred stock B	-	100,000
Common Stock	-	7,225,162
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	500	-
Net Change in Cash	20,365	-
Cash - Beginning of Period	-	-
Cash - End of Period	$ 20,365	$ -
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ -	$ -
Income tax paid	$ -	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MINING GLOBAL, INC.
NOTES TO AUGUST 31, 2023, AND 2022
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – Organization and Operations

MINING GLOBAL Inc. was incorporated as Yaterra Ventures Corp (the "Company") under the laws of the State of Nevada in November 20,2006. Office address is located at 500 S Australian Ave, 600 West Palm Beach Fl 33401 USA. The MINING GLOBAL INC is linked to mining and as well involved in commodity investing in general as a business VAR aggregator.
The company engages in investing in exploration and mining. Investing in commodity stocks, researching, investing in already listed mining companies that are currently undervalued. MNGG target underfunded entities with a lack of knowledge in the mining sector and or with a lack of versed management. MINING GLOBAL Inc was incorporated in November 2006 in Nevada, USA. MINING GLOBAL Inc trades on the Pink Sheets under "MNGG".

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Use of Estimates and Assumptions and Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date(s) of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period(s).Critical accounting estimates are estimates for which (a) the nature of the estimate is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change and (b) the impact of the estimate on financial condition or operating performance is material. The Company's critical accounting estimates and assumptions affecting the financial statements were:

(i) *Assumption as a going concern*: Management assumes that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

These significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to these estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.
Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such evaluations, if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly.
Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1 Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

Level 2 Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3 Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued expenses, approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Expenditures for major additions and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, which range from five (5) years for computer equipment to seven (7) years for office furniture. Upon sale or retirement of office equipment, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in statements of operations. As of August 31, 2023 and 2022 the company has no investment in Property and equipment

Related Parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions. Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the related parties include: a. affiliates of the Company; b. entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825–10–15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c. trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d. principal owners of the Company; e. management of the Company; f. other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g. other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of financial statements is not required in those statements.

The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved; b. a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and d. amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company’s financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company’s business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Company applies paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned.

The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

The Company derives its revenues from sales contracts with its customers with revenues being generated upon rendering of services. Persuasive evidence of an arrangement is demonstrated via invoice; service is considered provided when the service is delivered to the customers; and the sales price to the customer is fixed upon acceptance of the purchase order and there is no separate sales rebate, discount, or volume incentive.

A right of return exists for customers’ retainers that were received prior to commencement of services. If a customer cancels a service contract subsequent to the commencement date, the customer is entitled to a refund, except for services already provided.

Income Tax Provision

The Company accounts for income taxes under Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns.
Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the statements of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.
The Company adopted the provisions of paragraph 740-10-25-13 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under paragraph 740-10-25-13, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that 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 a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.
The estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities are reported in the accompanying balance sheets, as well as tax credit carry-backs and carry-forwards. The Company periodically reviews the recoverability of deferred tax assets recorded on its balance sheets and provides valuation allowances as management deems necessary.
Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged upon an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In addition, the Company operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. If actual taxable income by tax jurisdiction varies from estimates, additional allowances or reversals of reserves may be necessary.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company did not take any uncertain tax positions and had no unrecognized tax liabilities or benefits in accordance with the provisions of Section 740-10-25 at August 31, 2023 and 2022.

Earnings per Share

Earnings Per Share is the amount of earnings attributable to each share of common stock. For convenience, the term is used to refer to either earnings or loss per share. Earnings per share ("EPS") is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 260-10-45-10 through 260-10-45-16 Basic EPS shall be computed by dividing income available to common stockholders (the numerator) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. Income available to common stockholders shall be computed by deducting both the dividends declared in the period on preferred stock (whether or not paid) and the dividends accumulated for the period on cumulative preferred stock (whether or not earned) from income from continuing operations (if that amount appears in the income statement) and also from net income. The computation of diluted EPS is similar to the computation of basic EPS except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares had been issued during the period to reflect the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through contingent shares issuance arrangement, stock options or warrants.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 260-10-45-45-21 through 260-10-45-45-23 Diluted EPS shall be based on the most advantageous conversion rate or exercise price from the standpoint of the security holder. The dilutive effect of outstanding call options and warrants (and their equivalents) issued by the reporting entity shall be reflected in diluted EPS by application of the treasury stock method unless the provisions of paragraphs 260-10-45-35 through 45-36 and 260-10-55-8 through 55-11 require that another method be applied.

Equivalents of options and warrants include non-vested stock granted to employees, stock purchase contracts, and partially paid stock subscriptions (see paragraph 260–10–55–23). Anti-dilutive contracts, such as purchased put options and purchased call options, shall be excluded from diluted EPS. Under the treasury stock method: a. Exercise of options and warrants shall be assumed at the beginning of the period (or at time of issuance, if later) and common shares shall be assumed to be issued. b. The proceeds from exercise shall be assumed to be used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period. (See paragraphs 260-10-45-29 and 260-10-55-4 through 55-5.) c. The incremental shares (the difference between the number of shares assumed issued and the number of shares assumed purchased) shall be included in the denominator of the diluted EPS computation.

There were no potentially debt or equity instruments issued and outstanding at any time during the years ended August 31, 2023 and 2022.

Cash Flows Reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued and has determined no subsequent event to disclose.

No subsequent events occurred in the period August 31 through November 1, 2023.