eWorld Companies, Inc.
(a development stage company)
Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

ASSETS		September 30, 2022		December 31, 2021
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	1,596	$	1,656
Inventory		2,800		2,800
Total Current Assets		4,396		4,456
Intangible Assets		2,069,011		2,069,011
Total Assets	$	2,073,407	$	2,073,467
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT				
Current Liabilities:				
Accrued expenses	$	2,607,135	$	2,607,135
Shares to be issued		1,230,156		1,230,156
Loans payable		1,452,184		1,443,784
Derivative Liability		-		5,710,108
Convertible note payable		98,800		98,800
Total Current Liabilities		5,388,275		11,089,983
Long term loan payable		127,400		127,400
Stockholders' Deficit:				
Preferred stock, $0.001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 36,528,797 shares issued and outstanding		36,529		36,529
Common stock; $0.001 par value; 12,000,000,000 shares authorized; 11,021,317,962 shares issued and outstanding		11,021,318		11,021,318
Additional paid in capital		231,779,557		231,779,557
Accumulated deficit		(246,279,672)		(251,981,320)
Total Stockholders' Deficit		(3,442,268)		(9,143,916)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	$	2,073,407	$	2,073,467

(See accompanying notes to unaudited financial statements)

eWorld Companies, Inc.
(a development stage company)
Statements Of Operations
For The Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
(Unaudited)

	2022	2021
Net Revenue	$ -	$ -
Cost of Revenue	-	-
Gross Profit	-	-
Operating Expenses		
General and administrative expenses	-	97,993
Consulting expenses	-	86,000
Total operating expenses	-	183,993
Loss From Operations	-	(183,993)
Other Income		
Interest expense	-	1,960
Change in derivative liability	-	8,313,977
Total other expenses	-	8,314,977
Net income (loss)	$ -	$ (8,498,970)
Basic & diluted net loss per share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding- basic & diluted	11,021,317,962	11,021,317,962

(See accompanying notes to unaudited financial statements)

eWorld Companies, Inc.
(a development stage company)
Statements Of Cash Flows
For The Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
(Unaudited)

		2022		2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss	$	-	$	(8,498,970)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash				
used in operating activities:				
Loss on issuance of derivative		-		8,313,017
Increase in accrued expenses		-		87,898
Expenses paid by lender		-		-
Net cash used in operating activities		-		(98.055)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
		-		-
Net cash flow from financing activities		-		-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-		745
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		1,596		1,705
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$	1,596	$	2,450
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES:				
Cash paid during the period for:				
Interest	$	-	$	-
Taxes	$	-	$	-

(See accompanying notes to unaudited financial statements)

eWorld Companies, Inc.

Statement Of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For The Period Ended September 30, 2022
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
Balance as of December 31, 2020	11,021,317,962	11,021,318	36,528,797	36,529	231,779,557	(246,048,465)	(11,251,952)
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	(5,932,855)	(5,932,855)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	11,021,317,962	11,021,318	36,528,797	36,529	231,779,557	(251,981,320)	(17,184,807)
Net Income for the three months ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	5,701,648	5,701,648
Net Income for the three months ended June 30, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income for the three months ended September 30, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2022	11,021,317,962 $	11,021,318	36,528,797 $	36,529 $	231,779,557 $	(246,279,672) $	(11,483,159)

(See accompanying notes to unaudited financial statements)

e-World Companies, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements for the periods ended September 30, 2022.

Note 1. Organization, History and Business

e-World Companies, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on November 4, 1998 under the name of PacificTradingPost.com. Effective November 2001, the Company name was changed to IDC Technologies, Inc. Effective August 2003, the Company changed its name to Jill Kelly Production Holdings, Inc. Finally, in March 2007, the Company changed its name to that of its then subsidiary, eWorld Companies, Inc. (which had been incorporated in the State of Nevada ON May 9, 2006. The Company is a development stage company, as defined by Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 915, *Development Stage Entities*.

On February 9, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement for the Sale and Purchase of Ownership Interests with Angelini Trading Company and its owners (the "Agreement"). The Agreement was amended on September 7, 2020. Pursuant to the Agreement, the owners of Angeleni Trading Company (Christina Angelini, Miroslaw K. Gorny, and First Choice Marketing Group LLC, a Florida limited liability company, are to receive 4,000,000,000 restricted shares of Company common stock (all of which are being transferred to them by Henning Danilo Morales in his capacity as Trust of the Carbuccia Family Trust) and 69,000,000 restricted shares, or 69% of the authorized shares of Company Series C Preferred Stock (with 8,705,464 shares being transferred by Henning Danilo Morales in his individual capacity or as Trustee of the Carbuccia Family Trust and 60,294,536 shares being newly-issued by the Company). All of the shares, both Common and Series C Preferred, being transferred to the owners of Angelini by Mr. Morales are currently being held in escrow and such shares, together with the newly issued Series C Preferred from the Company, are expected to be issued in their respective names in the near future.

On April 9, 2018, Henning Danilo Morales resigned as the Company's sole director, President, Chief Executive office, Secretary and Treasurer and Pablo Gallardo was elected to those positions. On September 12, 2018, Mirolsaw K. Gorny was elected President of the Company.

In management's opinion, all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the results for the presented periods have been made. All adjustments made were of a normal recurring nature.

GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the next fiscal year. Currently, the Company has no operating history since 2015 until the acquisition of Angelini Trading Company in late 2020 and has incurred net operating losses, and as of September 30, 2022 has an accumulated deficit of $246,279,672. Realization value may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. The continuation of e-World Companies, Inc. as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from its shareholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations, and the attainment of profitable operations. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments consisting of a normal and recurring nature considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles 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 net revenue and expenses in the reporting period. We regularly evaluate our estimates and assumptions related to the useful life and recoverability of long-lived assets, stock-based compensation, and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances. We base our estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience, and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the accrual of costs and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results experienced by us may differ materially and adversely from our estimates. To the extent there are material differences between our estimates and the actual results, our future results of operations will be affected.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less when acquired, to be cash equivalents.

Policies Revenue Recognition

Revenue is derived from contracts with our consumers. Revenue is recognized in accordance with ASC 605. As such, the Company identifies performance obligations and recognizes revenue over the period through which the Company satisfies these obligations. Any contracts that by nature cannot be broken down by specific performance criteria will recognize revenue on a straight-line basis over the contractual term of period of the contract.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is reported at the customers' outstanding balances, less any allowance for doubtful accounts. Interest is not accrued on overdue accounts receivable.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

An allowance for doubtful accounts on accounts receivable is charged to operations in amounts sufficient to maintain the allowance for uncollectible accounts at a level management believes is adequate to cover any probable losses. Management determines the adequacy of the allowance based on historical write-off percentages and information collected from individual customers. Account receivables are charged off against the allowance when collectability is determined to be permanently impaired.

Stock Based Compensation

When applicable, the Company will account for stock-based payments to employees in accordance with ASC 718, "Stock Compensation" ("ASC 718"). Stock-based payments to employees include grants of stock, grants of stock options and issuance of warrants that are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations based on their fair values at the date of grant. When applicable. The Company will account for stock-based payments to non-employees in accordance with ASC 505-50, "Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees." Stock-based payments to non-employees include grants of stock, grants of stock options and issuances of warrants that are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations based on the value of the vested portion of the award over the requisite service period as measured at its then-current fair value as of each financial reporting date.

The Company calculates the fair value of option grants and warrant issuances utilizing the Binomial pricing model. The amount of stock-based compensation recognized during a period is based on the value of the portion of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest. ASC 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time stock options are granted and warrants are issued to employees and non-employees, and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The term "forfeitures" is distinct from "cancellations" or "expirations" and represents only the unvested portion of the surrendered stock option or warrant. The Company estimates forfeiture rates for all unvested awards when calculating the expense for the period. In estimating the forfeiture rate, the Company monitors both stock option and warrant exercises as well as employee termination patterns. The resulting stock-based compensation expense for both employee and non-employee awards is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the period in which the Company expects to receive the benefit, which is generally the vesting period.

Loss per Share

The Company reports earnings (loss) per share in accordance with ASC Topic 260-10, "Earnings per Share." Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares available. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Depreciation

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Major improvements are capitalized while minor replacements, maintenance and repairs are charged to current operations. Depreciation is computed by applying the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, which are generally three to five years.

Use of Estimates

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 of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Business Segments

ASC 280, *"Segment Reporting"* requires use of the *"management approach"* model for segment reporting. The management approach model is based on the way a company's management organizes segments within the company for making operating decisions and assessing performance. The Company determined it has one operating segment through September 30, 2022.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for its income taxes under the provisions of ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes." The method of accounting for income taxes under ASC 740 is an asset and liability method. The asset and liability method requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between tax bases and financial reporting bases of other assets and liabilities. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference 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. The Company computes tax asset benefits for net operating losses carried forward. The potential benefit of net operating losses has not been recognized in these financial statements because the Company cannot be assured it is more likely than not it will utilize the net operating losses carried forward in future years.

The Company adopted the provisions of ASC 740-10-50, formerly FIN 48, and "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes". The Company had no material unrecognized income tax assets or liabilities as of September 30, 2022.

The Company's policy regarding income tax interest and penalties is to expense those items as general and administrative expense but to identify them for tax purposes. During the period ending September 30, there were no income tax, or related interest and penalty items in the income statement, or liabilities on the balance sheet. The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and Nevada state jurisdiction. We are not currently involved in any income tax examinations.

<u>Loss Per Common Share</u>

The Company reports net loss per share in accordance with provisions of the FASB. The provisions require dual presentation of basic and diluted loss per share. Basic net loss per share excludes the impact of common stock equivalents. Diluted net loss per share utilizes the average market price per share when applying the treasury stock method in determining common stock equivalents.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Pursuant to ASC No. 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", the Company is required to estimate the fair value of all financial instruments included on its balance sheet as of September 30, 2022. The Company's financial instruments consists of cash, The Company considers the carrying value of such amounts in the financial statements to approximate their fair value due to the short- term nature of these financial instruments.

The Company adopted ASC No. 820-10 (ASC 820-10), Fair Value Measurements. ASC 820-10 relates to financial assets and financial liabilities. ASC 820-10 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of this standard apply to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and are to be applied prospectively with limited exceptions.

ASC 820-10 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This standard is now the single source in GAAP for the definition of fair value, except for the fair value of leased property as defined in SFAS 13. ASC 820-10 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and (2) an entity's own assumptions, about market participant assumptions, that are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820-10 are described below:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g., interest rates); and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

- Level 3 Inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable. These inputs rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. (The unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the Company's own data.)

Derivative Financial Instruments

Fair value accounting requires bifurcation of embedded derivative instruments such as conversion features in convertible debt or equity instruments, and measurement of their fair value for accounting purposes. In determining the appropriate fair value, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. In assessing the convertible debt instruments, management determines if the convertible debt host instrument is conventional convertible debt and further if there is a beneficial conversion feature requiring measurement. If the instrument is not considered conventional convertible debt, the Company will continue its evaluation process of these instruments as derivative financial instruments.

Once determined, derivative liabilities are adjusted to reflect fair value at each reporting period end, with any increase or decrease in the fair value being recorded in results of operations as an adjustment to fair value of derivatives. In addition, the fair value of freestanding derivative instruments such as warrants, are also valued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company continually assesses any new accounting pronouncements to determine their applicability to the Company. Where it is determined that a new accounting pronouncement affects the Company's financial reporting, the Company undertakes a study to determine the consequence of the change to its financial statements and assures that there are proper controls in place to ascertain that the Company's financials properly reflect the change. The Company currently does not have any recent accounting pronouncements that they are studying and feel to be applicable.

On an interim basis, the Company has a net operating loss carryover to offset future income for income tax reporting purposes, which will expire in various years through 2031, if not previously utilized. However, the Company's ability to use the carryover net operating loss may be substantially limited or eliminated pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 382.

Note 4. Depreciation

Additions and expenditures for improving or rebuilding existing assets that extend the useful life are capitalized. The Company did not own any depreciable assets during the period from inception through September 30, 2022.

Note 5. Related Party Transactions

The Company has no promissory notes due to related parties.

Note 6. Stockholders' Equity Common Stock

The holders of the Company's common stock are entitled to one vote per share of common stock held. As of September 30, 2022, the Company had 11,021,317,962 shares issued and outstanding, of which 8,814,528,258 are restricted and 2,206,789,704 are non-restricted.

During the period from July 1, 0222 to September 30, 2022, the Company issued no new shares of common stock nor preferred stock.

Note 7 – Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The following tables set forth the information used to compute basic and diluted net income per share attributable to the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 2022:

3/31/2021

Net Income (Loss)	$(0.00)
Weighted Average common shares outstanding	11,021,317,962
Fully Diluted Weighted Average common shares	11,021,317,962
Loss per share – Basic	$ (0.00)
Loss per share – Fully Diluted	$(0.00)

Note 8. Loans Payable

Of the total loans payable in the amount of $1,452,184, all loans are no longer collectable by the holders due to the statute of limitations, with the exception of three convertible promissory notes, one of which is dated November 15, 2017 in the original principal amount of $50,000. This Note was issued to J.T. Sands Consulting Corp. This Note converts into shares of Company common stock at a 50% discount to the lowest trading price during the 25 consecutive trading days prior to conversion. On February 8, 2021, the Note was sold, assigned, and transferred by J.T. Sands Consulting Corp. to Intermarket Associates, LLC. A new loan in the amount of $58,800 was made to the Company on February 8, 2021 by Intermarket Associates, LLC. The Note representing this loan converts into shares of Company common stock at a 50% discount to the lowest trading price during the 25 consecutive trading days prior to conversion. An additional new loan in the amount of $40,000 as made to the Company on July 27, 2021 by The Consulting Agency LLC. The Note representing this loan converts into shares of Company common stock at a common stock price of

$0.00005 per share. The Company intends to write off all non-collectable loans in the near future following consultations with legal counsel for the Company.

Note 9. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events pursuant to the requirements of ASC Topic 855 and has determined that no material subsequent events have occurred.