GEO JS TECH GROUP CORP.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2024 and 2023

(UNAUDITED)

GEO JS Tech Group Corp.
Index to Financial Statements
(UNAUDITED)

GEO JS TECH GROUP CORP.
BALANCE SHEETS
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023
(UNAUDITED STATEMENT)
(Stated in US Dollars)

ASSETS	**Notes**		**2024**	**2023**
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2(d)	$	29,473	44,235
Prepaid Deposit	2(p)		109,540	109,540
Total current assets		$	139,013	153,775
Machinery, equipment and other depreciable assets, net	4	$	925,258	926,566
Mining assets	2(g)		210,000	210,000
Other Investment	14		35,000	35,000
Total long-term assets		$	1,171,566	1,171,566
TOTAL ASSETS		$	1,309,271	1,325,341
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable		$	0	0
Loans from shareholders	5		1,285,162	1,285,162
Payroll tax payable			0	0
Total current liabilities		$	1,285,162	1,285,162
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$	1,285,162	1,285,162
Long Term Liabilities	14		0	0
Total Liabilities			1,285,162	1,285,162
COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES	10		0	0
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock at $0.001 par value,500,000,000 shares authorized, 207,530,000 and 207,530,000 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2023 and 2022	11	$	207,530	207,530
Additional paid-in capital	11		6,136,970	6,136,970
Accumulated deficit			6,320,391	6,304,321
Total Equity		$	24,109	40,179
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		$	1,309,271	1,325,341

See accompanying notes to financial statements

GEO JS TECH GROUPCORP.
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023
(UNAUDITED STATEMENT)
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
Net revenues	2(j)	$ 51,200	$ 156,743
Cost of net revenues		(49,850)	(126,121))
Gross(loss) / profit		$ 1,350	$ 30,622
Operating expenses		$ (14,257)	$ (12,477)
Loss from operations		$ (12,907)	$ 18,145
Interest income		0	0
Interest expense	5	0	0
Loss before income taxes		$ (12,907)	$ 18,145
Income taxes	7	0	0
Net profit loss		$ (12,907)	$ 18,145
Net loss per share - Basic and diluted		$ (0.0001)	$ 0.0087
Weighted average no. of common stock - Basic and diluted	13	207,530,000	207,530,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements

GEO JS TECH GROUP CORP.
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023
(UNAUDITED STATEMENT)
(Stated in US Dollars)

	No.		Additional		
	Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance, 31-Mar-21	205,530,000	205,530	6,038,970	6,245,929	-1,428
Net Loss				-64,777	
Balance, 31-Mar-22	207,530,000	207,530	6,136,970	6,313,170	31,330
Net Income				3,510	
Balance, 31-Mar-24	205,530,000	207,530	6,136,970	6,322,466	37,016
Net Income				14,982	
Balance, 30-Jun-24	207,530,000	207,530	6,136,970	6,307,484	24,109
Net Loss				-12,907	

See accompanying notes to financial statements

GEO JS TECH GROUP CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023
(UNAUDITED STATEMENT)
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Note	2024		2023
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net Profit/(loss)		$	(12,907)	18,145
Depreciation	4		327	327
Non cash professional expenses			0	0
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Prepayment			0	0
Inventory			0	0
Accounts payable			0	0
Other payables – payroll tax			0	0
Net cash used in operating activities		$	(12,580)	18,472
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of mining machinery and equipment		$	0	0
Acquisition of mining assets			0	0
Net cash used in investing activities		$	0	0
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Issuance of convertible note	10	$	0	0
Investment in Corporation	10		0	0
Loans from shareholders			0	0
Net cash provided by investing activities		$	0	0
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		$	(12,580)	18,472
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of year			42,053	25,763
Cash and cash equivalents – end of year		$	29,473	44,235
Supplementary cash flow information:				
Interest received		$	0	0
Interest paid		$	0	0

GEO JS TECH GROUP CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023
(UNAUDITED STATEMENT)
(Stated in US Dollars)

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Geo JS Tech Group Corp. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Texas on April 13, 2010. The Company is engaged in sand, stone and iron mineral mine exploration in Mexico. The Company's fiscal year-end is March 31.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Method of Accounting

The Company maintains its general ledger and journals with the accrual method accounting for financial reporting purposes. The financial statements and notes are representations of management. Accounting policies adopted by the Company conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the presentation of financial statements, which are compiled on the accrual basis of accounting.

Geo JS Tech Hong Kong and GEO Iron Resource DE CV is 100% control by Geo JS Tech , USA. The subsidiaries are under common control by certain directors of the Company, however, the shareholders component and structure, risk involved, operation regions, accounting policy, mission and objectives are totally different.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Management makes these estimates using the best information available at the time the estimates are made; however actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

(c) Economic and political risks

The Company's operations are mainly conducting mine exploration in the Mexico and selling to People's Republic of China ("PRC"). Accordingly, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations in the Mexico and PRC may be influenced by the political, economic and legal environment in the Mexico and PRC, and by the general state of the Mexico and PRC economy.

The Company's major mining operations in the Mexico and selling in PRC are subject to special considerations and significant risks not typically associated with companies in North America. These include risks associated with, among others, the political, economic and legal environment and foreign currency exchange. The Company's results may be adversely affected by changes in the political and social conditions in the Mexico and PRC, and by changes in government administration, governmental policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion, remittances abroad, and rates and methods of taxation, among other things.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains bank accounts in the United States of America and is under $250,000 deposit insurance coverage per account from Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(e) Account receivable

Accounts receivable is carried at the net invoiced value charged to customer. The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts to cover estimated credit losses. Management reviews and adjusts this allowance periodically based on historical experience and its evaluation of the collectability of outstanding accounts receivable. The Company evaluates the credit risk of its customers utilizing historical data and estimates of future performance.

(f) Machinery, equipment and other depreciable assets

Machinery and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the, machinery and equipment, are as follows:

Machinery	10 years
Equipment	10 years

The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or otherwise retired are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in the statement of income/operation. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to income as incurred, whereas significant renewals and betterments are capitalized.

(g) Mining assets, Exploration and Stripping Costs

Mining assets include mineral properties and rights, their acquisition costs are initially capitalized as tangible assets when purchased. The Company assesses the carrying costs for impairment when indicators of impairment exist, such as the carrying cost is below the fair value. When determining on the fair value of the asset, the company will include value beyond proven and probable reserves and anticipated future price fluctuations, which include marketplace assumptions with consideration of the company's operating plans with respect to developing and producing minerals. If proven and probable reserves are established for a mining asset and they have been determined that certain mineral properties can be economically developed and produced, costs will be amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the proven and probable reserve or duration of mining rights, whichever is practicable.

Exploration costs are expensed as incurred until the establishment of economically viable reserves.

Stripping costs are classified as production costs and are included in the cost of inventory produced.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in a business combination. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ASC 350 "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other", goodwill is no longer subject to amortization. Rather, goodwill is subject to at least an annual assessment for impairment, applying a fair-value based test. Fair value is generally determined using a discounted cash flow analysis.

(i) Accounting for the impairment of long-lived assets

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets is evaluated for impairment at a minimum on an annual basis whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable in accordance with ASC 360-10 "Impairments of Long-Lived Assets". An asset is considered impaired if its carrying amount exceeds the future net cash flow the asset is expected to generate. If an asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair market value. The recoverability of long-lived assets is assessed by determining whether the unamortized balances can be recovered through undiscounted future net cash flows of the related assets. The amount of impairment, if any, is measured based on projected discounted future net cash flows using a discount rate reflecting the Company's average cost of capital.

(j) Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC 605 "Revenue Recognition". The Company recognizes revenue when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer pursuant to PRC law, including factors such as when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, sales and value-added tax laws have been complied with, and collectability is probable. Furthermore, for sales with right of return, the company will anticipate the re-negotiation and price reduction process. The Company will provide a sales reduction provision to reflect the revenue reduction in accordance with ASC 605-15-25-1.

Revenue represents the invoiced value of goods sold recognized upon the delivery of goods to customers and may include shipping/freight charges and/or insurance. Since we do not provide insurance for clients, we do not charge insurance as part of our gross revenue. Revenue on freight charges may be recognized as income in case of the freight charges are borne by our Company. In sales which we do not bear freight charges, no freight charge will be incurred in the gross revenue.

Revenue is recognized when all of the following criteria are met:

- Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists;

- Delivery has occurred or services have been rendered;

- The seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable; and

- Collection is reasonably assured.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Stock compensation

The Company may periodically issue shares of common stock for services rendered or for financing costs. Such shares are valued based on the market price of the shares on the transaction date.

The Company may periodically issue stock options to employees and stock options or warrants to non-employees in non-capital raising transactions for services and for financing costs.

ASC 718 "Compensation - Stock Compensation" prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all stock-based compensation plans, including employee stock options, restricted stock, employee stock purchase plans and stock appreciation rights may be classified as either equity or liabilities. The Company should determine if a present obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction in cash or other assets exists. A present obligation to settle in cash or other assets exists if: (*a*) the option to settle by issuing equity instruments lacks commercial substance or (*b*) the present obligation is implied because of an entity's past practices or stated policies. If a present obligation exists, the transaction should be recognized as a liability; otherwise, the transaction should be recognized as equity.

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

In accordance with ASC 718, the cost of stock options and warrants issued to non-employees is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award. The fair value of the stock-based award is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The resulting amount is charged to expense on the straight-line basis over the period in which the Company expects to receive benefit, which is generally the vesting period.

Stock options issued to non-employee directors at fair market value will be accounted for under the intrinsic value method.

The Company did not have any stock options outstanding during the year ended March 31, 2017 and 2016. Accordingly, no pro forma financial disclosure is provided herein.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Issuance of shares for service

The Company accounts for the issuance of equity instruments to acquire goods and services based on the fair value of the goods and services or the fair value of the equity instrument at the time of issuance, whichever is more reliably measurable.

(m) Advertising

The Company expensed all advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expenses included in selling expenses were $nil and $nil for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 respectively.

(n) Income taxes

The Company uses the accrual method of accounting to determine and report its taxable income and tax credit in the year in which they are available. The Company has implemented ASC 740 "Income Taxes".

Income tax liabilities computed according to the United States tax laws are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consists of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes related primarily to differences between the basis of fixed assets and intangible assets for financial and tax reporting. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Deferred taxes also are recognized for operating losses that are available to offset future income taxes. A valuation allowance is created to evaluate deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will either expire before the Company is able to realize that tax benefit, or that future realization is uncertain.

(o) Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is defined to include all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Among other disclosures, all items that are required to be recognized under current accounting standards as components of comprehensive income are required to be reported in a financial statement that is presented with the same prominence as other consolidated financial statements. The Company's has no components of other comprehensive income.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Inventories

The Company has only one category of inventory. The inventory consists of finished goods and states at lower of cost or market value. The inventory is derived from crunching down of large rock into 2 to 4 inched lump size ore with appropriate overhead incurred which included labor and processing cost. The management will regularly evaluate the inventory to determine if additional write-downs are required.

(q) Recent accounting pronouncements

In July 2013, The FASB has published Accounting Standards Update 2013-09, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Deferral of the Effective Date of Certain Disclosures for Nonpublic Employee Benefit Plans in Update No. 2011-04. This ASU defers indefinitely certain disclosures about investments held by nonpublic employee benefit plans in their plan sponsors' own nonpublic equity securities. The ASU was approved by the FASB on September 12, 2013. ASU No. 2013-09, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Deferral of the Effective Date of Certain Disclosures for Nonpublic Employee Benefit Plans in Update No. 2011-04, applies to disclosures of certain quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurement for investments held by certain employee benefit plans.

In July 2013, the FASB has issued ASU No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force).U.S. GAAP does not include explicit guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. The amendments in this ASU state that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except as follows. To the extent a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. This ASU applies to all entities that have unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists at the reporting date. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. For nonpublic entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied prospectively to all unrecognized tax benefits that exist at the effective date. Retrospective application is permitted.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory*. This ASU is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. ASU No 2016-16 provides guidance on eight specific cash follow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice. Management does not anticipate that this accounting pronouncement will have any material future effect on our consolidated financial statements.

The FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-06, Technical Corrections and Improvements Related to Glossary Terms. The amendments in this ASU relate to glossary terms and cover a wide range of Topics in the FASB's Accounting Standards Codification™ (Codification). These amendments are presented in four sections:

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* ("ASU 2014-09"). The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps: identify the contract(s) with a customer; identify the performance obligations in the contract; determine the transaction price; allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. ASU 2014-09 supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification Topic No. 605, "Revenue Recognition," most industry-specific guidance throughout the industry topics of the accounting standards codification, and some cost guidance related to construction-type and production-type contracts. ASU 2014-09 is effective for public entities for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is not permitted. Companies may use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach to adopt ASU 2014-09. In August 2015, the FASB subsequently issued ASU No. 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of Effective Date*, which defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year for all entities. In March 2016, the FASB subsequently issued ASU 2016-08, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net),* which reduce the potential for diversity in practice arising from inconsistent application. In April 2016, the FASB subsequently issued ASU 2016-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Indentifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*, which reduce the potential for diversity in practice at initial application and reduces the cost and complexity of applying Topic 606 on transition and on an ongoing basis. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting this guidance on its financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40)*. The new guidance addresses management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and in certain circumstances to provide related footnote disclosures. The standard is effective for the annual period beginning after December 15, 2016 and for annual and interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. Management is currently evaluating the impact this pronouncement will have on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, *Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 740): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.* This ASU is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. ASU No 2016-01 enhances the reporting model for financial instruments to provide users of financial statements with more decision-useful information. Management does not anticipate that this accounting pronouncement will have any material future effect on our consolidated financial statements.
In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842).* This ASU is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. ASU No 2016-02 increases transparency and comparability among organizations to improve financial reporting. Management is currently evaluating the impact this pronouncement will have on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-07, *Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting.* This ASU is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. ASU No 2016-07 eliminates the requirement to retroactively adopt the equity method when a change in ownership occurs. Management does not anticipate that this accounting pronouncement will have any material future effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting.* This ASU is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. ASU No 2016-09 involves several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. Management does not anticipate that this accounting pronouncement will have any material future effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.* This ASU is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. ASU No 2016-13 provides financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. Management does not anticipate that this accounting pronouncement will have any material future effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments* (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force). This ASU is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. ASU No 2016-15 improves the accounting for the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. Management does not anticipate that this accounting pronouncement will have any material future effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting.* This ASU is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. ASU No 2017-09 provides clarity and reduce both (1) diversity in practice and (2) cost and complexity when applying the guidance in Topic 718, Compensation—Stock Compensation, to a change to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award. Management does not anticipate that this accounting pronouncement will have any material future effect on our consolidated financial statements. Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the SEC did not, or are not believed by management to, have a material impact on the Company's present or future financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

1. Deletion of Master Glossary Terms (Section A) arising because of terms that were carried forward from source literature (e.g., FASB Statements, EITF Issues, and so forth) to the Codification but were not utilized in the Codification.

(Stated in US Dollars)

3. PREPAYMENTS

In June 30, 2023, there is no prepayment.

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Beginning balance	$ 0	$ 0
Add: Prepayment	0	0
Ending balance	$ 0	$ 0

4. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Machinery and equipment comprise the followings:

	2024	2023
At cost		
Machinery	$ 613,184	$ 613,184
Equipment	2,482,000	2,482,000
Total assets at cost	$ 3,095,184	$ 3,095,184
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,169,926)	(2,168,618)
Net assets	$ 925,258	$ 926,566

Depreciation expenses were $1,308 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 respectively.

(Stated in US Dollars)

5. LOANS FROM SHAREHOLDERS

Loans from shareholders are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Details of the company's loan transactions for the twelve months ended June 30, 2024 are as follows

Name	Date	Total Aggregate Amount As of June 30, 2022	Additional Loan or (Payment) During the Year	Total Outstanding as of June 30, 2023	Total Interest Paid During the year	Interest Rate	Related Party or Unrelated
Jimmy Yee (1)	3/31/2014	524,362		$ 446,662	$ 0	0 %	Related
					$ 0	0 %	Related
Po Wing Hong (2)	3/312014	200,000		$ 200,000	$ 0	0 %	Unrelated
Lixin Wu (3)	1/2/2015	345,000		338,500		0 %	Unrelated
YuShan Xu (4)	1/2/2015	300,000		300,000			
As of June 30, 2023		1,3869,362		$ 1,285,162	$ 0		

Notes:

(1) Jimmy Yee, a related party, made loans of $389,500, which amount remains outstanding as of March 31, 2014. The loan is unsecured with no interest and repayable on demand.

(2) Po Wing Hong, a related party, made a loan of $200,000, which amount remains outstanding as of March 31, 2014. The loan is unsecured with no interest and repayable on demand

(3) and (4) Lixin Wu and Yu Shan Xu have an option of convertible note at .05 after six months from the date of the signing of note. If convert or exercise on June 2, 2015, there will be additional 12,000,000 outstanding shares.

(Stated in US Dollars)

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 the Company has the following related party transactions:

There was no related transaction reported.

7. INCOME TAXES

The Company is subject to federal corporation income taxes at a maximum rate of 21% in the United States, the tax jurisdiction in which they are operating. Texas State is not required to file the corporation income tax returns and no corporation income tax is levied.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets, including tax loss and credit carry forwards, and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income of the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred income tax expense represents the change during the period in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and non-current based on their characteristics. Realization of the deferred tax asset is dependent on generating sufficient taxable income in future years. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company is subject to the United States Federal corporation income tax at a rate of 21%. The reconciliation of the United State Federal income tax rate to the effective income tax rate based on loss before income taxes stated in the financial statements concerning the net operation loss carried forwards and the deferred taxation are as following:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Net operating loss carried forwards	$ (6,309,660)	$ (6,313,170)
Federal tax rate	21%	21%
Less: Valuation allowance	$(6,309,660)	$ (6,313,170)
Federal tax rate	21%	21%
Deferred tax assets, net	$ -	$ -

The Company did not have any interest or penalty recognized in the income statements for the period ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 or balance sheet as of June 30, 2023 and 2022. The Company did not have uncertain tax positions or events leading to uncertain tax position within the next 12 months. The Company’s 2023, 2022, and 2021 U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return are subject to Internal Revenue Service examination.

(Stated in US Dollars)

8. CONCENTRATION

Suppliers

The Company's major suppliers for the year ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 are listed as following:

	Purchases		Accounts Payable	
Major Customers	**Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2024**	**Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2023**	**June 30, 2024**	**June 30, 2023**
Company A	80%	60%	0%	0%
Company B	10%	30%	0%	0%
Company C	10%	10%	0%	0%

Customers

The Company's major customers for the year ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are listed as following:

	Sales		Accounts Receivable	
Major Customers	**Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2024**	**Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2023**	**June 30, 2024**	**June 30, 2023**
Company M	70%	70%	0%	0%
Company N	20%	20%	0%	0%
Company O	10%	10%	0%	0%

9. GOING CONCERN

As shown in the accompanying financial statements, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $6,320,391 as of June 30, 2024. The Company also experience insufficient cash flows from operations and will be required to raise capital to fund its operations until it is able to generate sufficient revenue to support the future development. Moreover, the Company may be continuously raising capital through the sale of debt and equity securities. These factors have raised substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing or achieve profitability. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

(Stated in US Dollars)

10. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases - The Company has operating lease agreements for office premises, which expiring through March 2024. Future minimum rental payments under agreements classified as operating leases with non-cancelable terms for the next one year and thereafter are as follows:

March 31, 2024	$	0
2024 and thereafter		0
Total	$	0

11. COMMON STOCK

On April 17, 2010, the Company has issued 100,000,000 shares of ordinary common stock at par value $0.001 per share for $2,650,000.

On December 8, 2011, the Company has forfeited 15,000,000 shares of ordinary common stock for two shareholders as they did not intend to pay cash on them. Accordingly, the common stock was reduced by $15,000 and the paid in capital was reduced by $382,500. Total capital was reduced by $397,500.

On January 31, 2013, the company has re-issued 12,980,000 shares of ordinary common stock at par value $0.001 per share to various accredit investors for $1,298,000.

On March 28, 2014, the company issued 107,000,000 shares for acquisition of mining assets and consultant contracts.

On December 18, 2015, the company issued 550,000 shares for private placement in Hong Kong, China

On April 15, 2021, the Company has issued 2,000,000 shares of ordinary common stock at par value $0.001 per share for $100,000.

(Stated in US Dollars)

12. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segment information is not breakdown by the Company.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company calculates earnings per share in accordance with ASC 260, "Earnings Per Share", which requires a dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal year. Potentially dilutive common shares consist of convertible preferred stock (using the if-converted method) and exercisable warrants and stock options outstanding (using the treasury method). Holder of convertible preferred stock participates in dividends of the Company on the same basis as holders of the Company's common stock and is therefore included in the calculation of basic earnings per share using the two-class method.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per common share:

Years Ended June 30,		**2024**		**2023**
Net income for computing basic net income(loss) per share	$	(12,907)	$	18,145
Adjusted net income(loss) for computing diluted net income(loss) per share		-		--
Net income(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders for computing basic net income	$	(12,907)	$	18,145
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding in computing net income (loss) per common stock				
Basic		207,530,000		207,530,000
Diluted		207,530,000		207,530,000
Basic (loss) earnings per share of common stock	$	(.0001)	$	.0087
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	$	(.0001)	$	.0087

14. CONVERTIBLE NOTE

Lixin Wu and Yu Shan Xu have an option of convertible note at .05 after six months from the date of the signing of note. If convert or exercise on June 2, 2015, there will be additional 12,000,000 outstanding shares.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company has evaluated all other subsequent events through the date these financial statements were issued, and determined that there were no other subsequent events or transactions that require recognition or disclosures in the financial statements.