

Media Sentiment Inc.
(A development stage company)
Balance Sheet
As at December 31, 2018 (Unaudited)

	Notes	As at December 31, 2018 (Unaudited) (\$)	As at December 31, 2017 (Unaudited)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	58,957	57,014
Accounts receivable	5	95,121	86,474
Deposits	6	6,899	4,058
Total Current Assets		160,977	147,546
Total Assets		160,977	147,546
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7	910	1,282
Accounts payable - related party	8	9,671	11,596
Notes payable - related party	9	105,097	116,774
Total Current Liabilities		115,678	129,652
Total Liabilities		115,678	129,652
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Common stock: 100,000,000 shares authorized; \$.001 par value)		3,640	3,640
Additional paid in capital		1,978,880	1,978,880
Accumulated deficit		(1,937,221)	(1,964,626)
Total Shareholders' Equity		45,299	17,894
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		160,977	147,546

Media Sentiment Inc.
(A development stage company)
Statement of Operations
For the year ended December 31, 2018

	Notes	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017
		(Amount in \$)	
Sales		303,394	291,725
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		<u>303,394</u>	<u>291,725</u>
Selling, general and administrative expenses		(275,989)	(256,734)
Income / (Loss) from operations		<u>27,405</u>	<u>34,991</u>
Other Income / (expense)			
(Interest expense) / forgiveness of debt		-	-
Net Profit / (loss) before provision for income taxes		<u>27,405</u>	<u>34,991</u>
Provision for income tax		-	-
Net Profit / (loss)		<u><u>27,405</u></u>	<u><u>34,991</u></u>

Media Sentiment Inc.
(A development stage company)
Statement of Shareholders' Equity
As at December 31, 2018 (Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Additonal Paid in capital	Accumulated Profit / (Deficit)	Total
	Shares	Amount			
	Amount is \$				
As at January 1, 2018 (Unaudited)	3,640,440	3,640	1,978,880	(1,964,626)	17,894
Profit / (loss) for the period				27,405	27,405
As at December 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	3,640,440	3,640	1,978,880	(1,937,221)	45,299

Media Sentiment Inc.
(A development stage company)
Statement of cashflows
As at December 31, 2018 (Unaudited)

	2018
Cash flow from operating activities	
(Loss) / profit before income tax	27,405
Adjustment for non cash charges and other items:	
Depreciation / amortization	-
Unrealized exchange loss / (gain)	-
	<u>27,405</u>
Changes in working capital	
(Decrease) / increase in accounts receivable	(8,647)
(Decrease) / increase in other assets	(2,841)
(Decrease) / increase in accounts payable	(372)
(Decrease) / increase in accounts payable - related party	(1,925)
(Decrease) / increase in notes payable	(11,677)
	<u>(25,462)</u>
	<u>1,943</u>
Cash flow from investing activities	
Additions in fixed assets	-
Cash flow from / (used) in investing activities	<u>-</u>
Cash flow from financing activities	
Borrowings during the year	-
Common stock issued during the year	-
Cash flow from financing activities	<u>-</u>
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,943
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	57,014
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u><u>58,957</u></u>

Media Sentiment Inc.
(A development stage company)
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2018

1 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Media Sentiment Inc. (the Company) was incorporated on November 20, 2006 under the laws of state of Nevada, as a wholly owned subsidiary of California News Tech (CNT) to market the internet search tools developed by CNT.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on a going concern.

2.2 Accounting Convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of 'historical cost convention using accrual basis of accounting except as otherwise stated in the respective accounting policies notes.

Going concern

The Company had accumulated losses and had a negative cash flow from operations for the reporting period. Further, the accumulated (deficit) has raised at that date, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The future of the Company is dependent upon its ability to obtain financing and upon future profitable operations from development of its natural properties. Management has plans to seek additional capital through private placement and public offering of its common stock. The financial statements dont contain any adjustments relating to recoverability and classification of its recorded assets, or the amounts of and classification of its liabilities that might be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue to exist.

2.3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods.

The areas involving higher degree of judgment and complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates made by the management are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

- i) Equipment - estimated useful life of equipment (note - 3.8)
- ii) Exploration and evaluation cost (note - 3.5)
- iii) Provision for doubtful debts (note - 3.4)
- iv) Provision for income tax (note - 3.1)

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises of income tax, and is recognized in the statement of earnings. The income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences are expected to be reversed.

3.2 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

3.3 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the financial statements when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

3.4 Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are non-interest bearing obligations due under normal course of business. The management reviews accounts receivable on a monthly basis to determine if any receivables will be potentially uncollectible. Historical bad debts and current economic trends are used in evaluating the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company includes any accounts receivable balances that are determined to be uncollectible in its overall allowance for doubtful accounts. After all attempts to collect a receivable have failed, the receivable is written off against the allowance. Based on the information available, the Company believes its allowance for doubtful accounts as of period ended is adequate.

3.5 Exploration and evaluation cost

The Company accounts for costs incurred in accordance with applicable accounting standards. These standards require that all exploration and evaluation expenditures are accounted for using the 'successful efforts' method of accounting. Costs are accumulated on a field-by-field basis. Geological and geophysical costs are expensed as incurred. Costs directly associated with an exploration well, and exploration and property leasehold acquisition costs, are capitalised until the determination of reserves is evaluated. If it is determined that commercial discovery has not been achieved, these costs are charged to expense.

Capitalisation is made within property, plant and equipment or intangible assets according to the nature of the expenditure.

Once commercial reserves are found, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to development tangible and intangible assets. No depreciation and / or amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

3.6 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company; or when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

3.7 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes party to the contractual provision of the instruments and the Company loses control of the contractual right that comprise the financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The Company classifies its financial liabilities in two categories: at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial liabilities were incurred. Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

(a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading. A financial liability is classified in this category if incurred principally for the purpose of trading or payment in the short-term. Derivatives (if any) are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

These are non-derivative financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the profit and loss account.

3.8 Property, plant and equipment

All equipments are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. The cost of fixed assets includes its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment is charged, using straight line method, on pro rata basis from the month in which the relevant asset is acquired or capitalized, upto the month in which the asset is disposed off. Impairment loss, if any, or its reversal, is also charged to income for the year. Where an impairment loss is recognized, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value, over its estimated useful life.

Maintenance and normal repair costs are expensed out as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and assets so replaced, if any are retired.

Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets, if any, are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents bank balances and short term highly liquid investments subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and with maturities of less than three months.

3.10 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods sold or services rendered, net of discounts and sales tax and is recognised when significant risks and rewards are transferred.

3.11 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in US (Dollars) which is the Company's presentation currency. All financial information presented in US Dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

3.12 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates are recognized in the profit and loss account.

3.13 Contingencies

The assessment of the contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment as the outcome of the future events cannot be predicted with certainty. The Company, based on the availability of the latest information, estimates the value of contingent assets and liabilities, which may differ on the occurrence / non-occurrence of the uncertain future event(s).

4 **Cash**

This represent cash in hand and cash deposited in bank accounts (current) by the Company.

5 **Accounts receivable**

Amount in \$

Opening balance	86,474
Net movement during the period	8,647

95,121

6 **Deposits**

Opening balance	4,058
Net movement during the period	2,841

6,899

7 **Accounts payable and accrued expenses**

Opening balance	1,282
Net movement in liabilities during the period	(372)

910

8 **Accounts payable - related party**

Opening balance	11,596
Net movement in liabilities during the period	(1,925)

9,671

9 **Notes payable - related party**

Opening balance	116,774
Net movement in liabilities during the period	(11,677)

105,097

10 **Share Capital**

This represents ordinary share capital issued by the Company at the par value. The shares issued by the company, if any, during the period are represented in statement of changes in equity.

11 **Contingencies and Commitments**

The company has no contingency and commitment as at the end of reporting period.

12 **Other Information**

i) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management of the Company has evaluated, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company had concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q were effective.

ii) Changes in internal control over financial reporting .

Management of the Company has also evaluated, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and determined that there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Chief Executive

Director