

BLACK MOMMA TEA & CAFÉ, INC.

Audited Financial Statements for The Year Ended July 31, 2018

June 10, 2019



Independent Auditor's Report

To Management
Black Momma Tea & Café, Inc.
Dix Hills, NY

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Black Momma Tea & Café, Inc. as of July 31, 2018, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Black Momma Tea & Cafe, Inc. as of July 31, 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Jason M. Tyra, CPA, PLLC
Dallas, TX
June 10, 2019

BLACK MOMMA TEA & CAFÉ, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
JULY 31, 2018

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash	\$ 354,011
Inventory	595
Prepaid Expense	10,000

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	364,606
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NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Furniture and Equipment	5,137
Less Depreciation	(1,027)
Security Deposit	125

TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	4,234
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TOTAL ASSETS	368,840
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LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Due to Related Party	524
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TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	524
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TOTAL LIABILITIES	524
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SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock (100,000,000 shares authorized and outstanding; \$.00001 par value)	1,000
Additional Paid in Capital	401,480
Retained Earnings (Deficit)	(34,164)

TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	368,316
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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 368,840
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See accompanying notes.

BLACK MOMMA TEA & CAFÉ, INC.
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2018

Operating Income

Sales	\$ 1,421
Cost of Goods Sold	999

Gross Profit

421

Operating Expense

Advertising	14,536
Travel	6,492
General & Administrative	5,008
Depreciation	1,027

27,064

Net Income from Operations

(26,642)

Other Income (Expense)

Interest Income	3
Organizational & Startup Costs	(7,525)

Net Income

\$ (34,164)

BLACK MOMMA TEA & CAFÉ, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2018

Cash Flows From Operating Activities

Net Income (Loss) For The Period	\$ (34,164)
Change in Inventory	(595)
Change in Prepaid Expense	(10,000)
Change in Amount Due to Related Party	524
Depreciation	1,027

Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	(43,208)
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Cash Flows From Investing Activities

Purchase of Fixed Assets	(5,137)
Security Deposit Paid	(125)

Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	(5,262)
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Cash Flows From Financing Activities

Issuance of Common Stock	402,480
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Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	402,480
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Cash at Beginning of Period	-
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash	354,011
Cash at End of Period	\$ 354,011

BLACK MOMMA TEA & CAFÉ, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2018

	Common Stock		Preferred Stock		Additional Paid	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders'
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	in Capital		Equity
Balance at July 31, 2017		\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Issuance of Stock	100,000,000	1,000		-	401,480		402,480
Net Income							(34,164)
Balance at July 31, 2018	100,000,000	\$ 1,000		\$ -	\$ 401,480	\$ -	\$ 368,316

See accompanying notes.

BLACK MOMMA TEA & CAFÉ, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JULY 31, 2018

NOTE A- ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Black Momma Tea & Cafe, Inc. ("the Company") is a corporation organized under the laws of the States of Delaware and New York. The Company intends to develop and operate a café selling beverages and small meals under the Black Momma brand.

NOTE B- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP").

Significant Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to customary risks and uncertainties associated with development of a new business enterprise including, but not limited to, the need for protection of intellectual property, dependence on key personnel, costs of services provided by third parties, the need to obtain additional financing, and limited operating history.

The Company currently has no developed products for commercialization and there can be no assurance that the Company's development efforts will be successfully commercialized. Developing and commercializing a product requires significant capital, and based on the current operating plan, the Company expects to continue to incur operating losses as well as cash outflows from operations in the near term.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances, and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Revenue

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, or services have been rendered, the fee for the arrangement is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

BLACK MOMMA TEA AND CAFÉ, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fixed Assets

The Company capitalizes assets with an expected useful life of one year or more, and an original purchase price of \$1,000 or more. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over management's estimate of each asset's useful life. As of July 31, 2018, the Company's fixed assets consisted solely of computers and related automations equipment.

Advertising

The Company records advertising expenses in the year incurred.

Income Taxes

The Company applies ASC 740 Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial statement reported amounts at each period end, based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The provision for income taxes represents the tax expense for the period, if any and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities. ASC 740 also provides criteria for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions. A tax benefit from an uncertain position is recognized only if it is "more likely than not" that the position is sustainable upon examination by the relevant taxing authority based on its technical merit.

The Company is subject to tax filing requirements as a corporation in the federal jurisdiction of the United States. The Company sustained net operating losses during fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Net operating losses will be carried forward to reduce taxable income in future years. Due to management's uncertainty as to the timing and valuation of any benefits associated with the net operating loss carryforwards, the Company has elected to recognize an allowance to account for them in the financial statements but has fully reserved it. Under current law, net operating losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

The Company is subject to franchise tax filing requirements in the State of Delaware.

The Company is subject to income tax filing requirements in the State of New York

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, or other standard setting bodies and adopted by the Company as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the Company believes that the impact of recently issued standards that are not yet effective will not have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations upon adoption.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU (Accounting Standards Update) 2015-17, *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*, or ASU 2015-17. The guidance requires that all deferred tax assets and liabilities, along with any related valuation allowance, be classified as noncurrent on the balance sheet. For all entities other than public business entities, the guidance becomes effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for all entities as of the beginning of an

BLACK MOMMA TEA AND CAFÉ, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

interim or annual reporting period. The adoption of ASU 2015-17 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), Restricted Cash*, or ASU 2016-18. The amendments of ASU 2016-18 were issued to address the diversity in classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents on the statement of cash flows which is currently not addressed under Topic 230. ASU 2016-18 would require an entity to include amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning of period and end of period total amounts on the statement of cash flows. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018 for non-public entities. Early adoption is permitted, and the standard must be applied retrospectively. The adoption of ASU 2016-18 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU, 2014-09—*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, or ASU 2014-09, and further updated through ASU 2016-12, or ASU 2016-12, which amends the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. ASU 2014-09 is based on principles that govern the recognition of revenue at an amount to which an entity expects to be entitled to when products are transferred to customers. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning December 15, 2018 for non-public entities. The new revenue standard may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of adoption. The adoption of ASU 2014-09 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, or ASU 2016-02, which supersedes the guidance in ASC 840, *Leases*. The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 for non-public entities. The adoption of ASU 2016-02 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-based Payment Accounting*, or ASU 2016-09. ASU 2016-09 simplifies 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. Some of the areas of simplification apply only to non-public companies. This guidance was effective on December 31, 2016 for public entities. For entities other than public business entities, the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for an entity in any interim or annual period for which financial statements have not been issued or made available for issuance. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all amendments in the same period. The adoption of ASU 2016-09 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting*, or ASU 2017-09, which clarifies when to account for a change to the terms or

BLACK MOMMA TEA AND CAFÉ, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

conditions of a share-based payment award as a modification. Under the new guidance, modification accounting is required only if the fair value, the vesting conditions, or the classification of the award (as equity or liability) changes as a result of the change in terms or conditions. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017, for both public entities and non-public entities. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2017-09 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

NOTE D- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended July 31, 2018, Vanessa Braxton (the Company's founder) advanced funds to the Company in the form of certain expenses paid in behalf of the Company ("Due to Related Party"). This amount is also non-interest bearing and without a fixed repayment schedule. Additionally, the Company pre-paid for promotional items intended for distribution to the Company's investors from a related Company under common management. This amount is reflected on the balance sheet as "prepaid expense."

NOTE E- FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is an exit price, representing the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants based on the highest and best use of the asset or liability. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The Company uses valuation techniques to measure fair value that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. These inputs are prioritized as follows:

Level 1 - Observable inputs, such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;
Level 2 - Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, or market-corroborated inputs; and
Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions about how market participants would price the assets or liabilities.

The valuation techniques that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

Market approach - Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

Income approach - Uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based on current market expectations about those future amounts, including present value techniques, option-pricing models, and excess earnings method.

Cost approach - Based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost).

NOTE F- CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with a limited number of high-quality financial institutions and at times may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

BLACK MOMMA TEA AND CAFÉ, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

NOTE G- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management considered events subsequent to the end of the period but before June 10, 2019, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.