POWER HERO CORP.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2017

POWER HERO CORP.
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

POWER HERO CORP.
BALANCE SHEET

	December 31, 2017
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash	$ 41,126
Due from related party	31,380
Prepaid expenses	577
Total Current Assets	73,083
Intangible assets	37,000
Total Assets	$ 110,083
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 582
Total Current Liabilities	582
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 4)	
Stockholders' Equity	
Common stock	2
Additional paid-in capital	246,410
Accumulated deficit	(136,911)
Total Stockholders' Equity	109,501
Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity	$ 110,083

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

POWER HERO CORP.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
Revenue	$ -
Operating Expenses	
Sales and marketing	34,750
General and administrative	102,161
Total Operating Expenses	136,911
Operating Loss	(136,911)
Net Loss	$ (136,911)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

POWER HERO CORP.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
Cash Flow From Operating Activities:		
Net loss	$	(136,911)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash flows used in operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation		84,985
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Due from related party		(31,380)
Prepaid expenses		(577)
Accounts payable		582
Net cash used in operating activities		(83,301)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities:		
Purchase of intellectual property		(37,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(37,000)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities:		
Common stock issued for cash		163,806
Equity offering costs		(2,379)
Net cash provided by financing activities		161,427
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		41,126
Cash and equivalents, beginning of period		-
Cash and equivalents, end of period	$	41,126

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

POWER HERO CORP.
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 6, 2017 (Inception)	4,000,000	$ 2	$ 18	$ -	$ 20
Common stock issued for cash	607,878	-	163,786	-	163,786
Equity offering costs	-	-	(2,379)	-	(2,379)
Stock option compensation	-	-	84,985	-	84,985
Net loss	-	-	-	(136,911)	(136,911)
Balance at December 31, 2017	4,607,878	$ 2	$ 246,410	$ (136,911)	$ 109,501

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Power Hero Corp. (the "Company") was originally incorporated as iJuze Corp on January 6, 2017 ("Inception") in the State of Delaware. On January 31, 2018, the Company changed its name from iJuze Corp to Power Hero Corp. The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Company's headquarters are located in La Verne, California.

The Company is developing a mobile application and reservation network that allows users to reserve electrical outlets and Electrical Vehicle (EV) chargers for charging their EV. ePorts, which the Company is developing, are devices that enable 110V AC and 240V AC outlets to be remotely controlled and reserved for charging EVs. Hence, anyone with a parking spot and an electrical outlet can become an EV charging station host to earn revenues from the use of their power outlets and/or chargers. The Company earns revenues from user membership in the Power Hero Network, as well as rental fees from the leasing of ePorts by homeowners and commercial operators. Another revenue source is derived from user fees that are levied for charging their EV from these stations

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation
The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP").

Use of Estimates
Preparation of the financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could ultimately differ from these estimates. It is reasonably possible that changes in estimates may occur in the near term.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. Applicable accounting guidance provides an established hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about the factors that market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
Level 2 - Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.
Level 3 - Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

Fair-value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management. Fair values of the Company's financial instruments were assumed to approximate carrying values because of the instruments' short-term nature.

Risks and Uncertainties
The Company has a limited operating history and has not yet generated revenue from its intended operations. The development of the Company’s product and service offerings are expected to take an extended amount of time to develop and may be subject to regulatory requirements. The Company's business and operations are sensitive to general business and economic conditions in the U.S. and worldwide, along with governmental policy decisions. A host of factors beyond the Company's control could cause fluctuations in these conditions. Adverse developments may also include economic recessions, changes in technology, government policy decisions and law changes, changes in consumer tastes and trends, and acceptance of its products in the marketplace. Like any new business, the Company faces challenges that come from early-stage branding and financing. These adverse conditions could affect the Company's financial condition and the results of its operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Intangible Assets
The Company’s intangible assets are comprised of intellectual property purchased from a related entity. The intangible assets are indefinite-lived and are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may exceed its fair value.

Revenue Recognition
The Company will recognize revenue from membership fees, usage fees, and merchandising fees, as well as from premium services. Revenue is recognized when (a) pervasive evidence that an agreement exists, (b) the product or service has been delivered, (c) the prices are fixed and determinable and not subject to refund or adjustment, and (d) collection of the amounts due are reasonably assured.

The Company is currently developing its products and services and has not generated any revenue to date. Future revenue recognition policies may change based on the product and service offerings developed.

Advertising
The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred.

Stock Based Compensation
The Company accounts for stock options issued to employees under Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 718, *Share-Based Payment* (“ASC 718”). Under ASC 718, share-based compensation cost to employees is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the employee’s requisite vesting period. The fair value of each stock option or warrant award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model.

The Company measures compensation expense for its non-employee stock-based compensation under ASC 505, *Equity*. The fair value of the option issued or committed to be issued is used to measure the transaction, as this is more reliable than the fair value of the services received. The fair value is measured at the value of the Company’s common stock on the date that the commitment for performance by the counterparty has been reached or the counterparty’s performance is complete. The fair value of the equity instrument is charged directly to stock-based compensation expense and credited to additional paid-in capital.

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.

Concentration of Credit Risk
The Company maintains its cash with a major financial institution, which it believes to be creditworthy, located in the United States of America. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures balances up to $250,000. At times, the Company may maintain balances in excess of the federally insured limits.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company has incurred losses from operations and had net cash used in operating activities of $83,301 for the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company had an accumulated deficit of $136,911 as of December 31, 2017. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

During the next 12 months, the Company intends to fund its operations through debt and/or equity financing. There are no assurances that management will be able to raise capital on terms acceptable to the Company. If management is unable to obtain sufficient amounts of additional capital, it may be required to reduce the scope of its planned development, which could harm its business, financial condition, and operating results. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from these uncertainties.

NOTE 4 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation
The Company's chief executive officer is currently in litigation related to his former tenure as chief executive officer of Aspect Technologies, Inc. The litigation involves a claim for unpaid wages by a former employee of Aspect Technologies, Inc. The case was dismissed by a county court in Colorado in favor of the chief executive officer. The plaintiff appealed the decision to the Colorado Court of Appeals, where the case was subsequently dismissed a second time. After the Colorado Court of Appeals decision, the plaintiff petitioned the Colorado Supreme Court, and the case is now pending judgement by the Colorado Supreme Court. We do not expect the outcome of this case to have an impact on the Company or its operations.

NOTE 5 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

2-for-1 Stock Split
On March 9, 2018, the Company approved a 2-for-1 stock split. All stock information disclosed herein has been retroactively presented as adjusted for the split.

Common Stock
The Company is authorized to issue 20,000,000 shares of common stock with a $0.0000005 par value. Upon inception, the Company issued 4,000,000 shares of common stock to its founder for $20.

In February 2017, the Company issued 600,000 shares of common stock for $150,000 through a private placement. See Note 6 for further details.

In November 2017, the Company issued 7,878 shares of common stock for $11,407, net of $2,379 in offering costs, through a Regulation Crowdfunding offering.

Stock Options
During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 496,700 options to its employees and directors. Each option had a life of ten years, an exercise price of $0.25, and a vesting term of four years. The Company valued these options using the Black-Scholes pricing model on the date of grant using an expected life of 6.25 years, a risk-free interest rate of 1.96%, an expected volatility of 100%, and an annual dividend yield of 0%. The total value of the options issued during year ended December 31, 2017 was $815,855, which will be recognized over the vesting term.

Stock option compensation expense of $84,985 was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2017.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's founder, along with other investors, owns iJuze Corporation Pte Ltd, a development company based in Singapore ("iJuze Singapore"). In February 2017, the Company issued 600,000 shares of common stock to the other investors of iJuze Singapore for $150,000.

In August 2017, iJuze Singapore sold all its intellectual property and products to the Company for $37,000. iJuze Singapore will have the right to re-market the products and services in Asia for a yet-to-be-determined royalty.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company paid costs on iJuze Singapore's behalf. As of December 31, 2017, $31,380 is due to the Company from iJuze Singapore and has been included in Due from Related Party on the balance sheet.

NOTE 7 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated subsequent events that occurred after December 31, 2017 through March 14, 2018, the issuance date of these financial statements. There have been no other events or transactions during this time that would have a material effect on the financial statements.