

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES
Pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
State or other
jurisdiction of
incorporation or
organization

27-1120628
IRS Identification No.

4450 Arapahoe Ave., Suite 100
Boulder, CO 80303

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number: (303) 500-5073

Securities to be registered under Section 12(b) of the
Act:

Title of each class to be
so registered
None

Name of each exchange
on which each class is
to be registered
None

Securities to be registered under Section 12(g) of the
Act:

Common Stock, par value \$0.001
(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check One).

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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The following is a summary of some of the information contained in this document. Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this document to "BlackStar Enterprise," "BEGI," "Company," "We," "Us," or "Our" are to BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and our subsidiaries.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. is filing this Form 10 on a voluntary basis in order to become a 12(g) registered company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Sixty 60 days after the filing of this registration statement it will become effective and we will be automatically subject to future reporting obligations. As of the date of this registration statement, we are engaged in Merchant Banking and Finance and we have recognized net losses of (\$37,930) since January 1, 2016 through September 30, 2016. We have relied solely on sales of our securities to fund our operations. To execute our business plan, our parent company, International Hedge Group, Inc., through a Securities Purchase Agreement, acquired 95% of the common stock and the Class A Super Majority Voting Preferred Stock, 1,000,000 shares, of our Company for \$100,000 in August 2016 and additional \$250,000 in October 2016 for working capital. To fund future operations, we may raise funds in the future, which are not yet committed.

Reports to Security Holders

Once we are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 and Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act, we intend to file all required disclosures.

You may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC in the SEC's Public Reference Section, Room 1580, 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Section by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Additionally, the SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, which can be found at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act

We qualify as an "emerging growth company" as defined in Section 101 of the Jumpstart our Business Startups Act ("JOBS Act") as we did not have more than \$1,000,000,000 in annual gross revenue and did not have such amount as of December 31, 2015, our last fiscal year.

We may lose our status as an emerging growth company on the last day of our fiscal year during which (i) our annual gross revenue exceeds \$1,000,000,000 or (ii) we issue more than \$1,000,000,000 in non-convertible debt in a three-year period. We will lose our status as an emerging growth company if at any time we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer. We will lose our status as an emerging growth company on the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of common equity securities pursuant to an effective registration statement.

As an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other burdens that are otherwise applicable to generally reporting companies. These provisions include:

- A requirement to have only two years of audited financial statement and only two years of related Management Discussion and Analysis Disclosures;
- Reduced disclosure about the emerging growth company's executive compensation arrangements; and
- No non-binding advisory votes on executive compensation or golden parachute arrangements.

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As an emerging growth company, we are exempt from Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Section 14A(a) and (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such sections are provided below:

Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires a public company's auditor to attest to, and report on, management's assessment of its internal controls.

Sections 14A(a) and (b) of the Securities and Exchange Act, implemented by Section 951 of the Dodd-Frank Act, require companies to hold shareholder advisory votes on executive compensation and golden parachute compensation.

We have already taken advantage of these reduced reporting burdens in this registration statement, which are also available to us as a smaller reporting company as defined under Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

As long as we qualify as an emerging growth company, we will not be required to comply with the requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Section 14A(a) and (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2) (B) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") for complying with new or revised accounting standards. We are choosing to irrevocably opt out of the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards under Section 102(b)(2) of the JOBS Act.

HISTORY

Our Company, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. ("BlackStar Enterprise," "We," or the "Company") was originally formed on December 17, 2007 as NPI08, Inc. in the State of Delaware. Our name was changed in 2010 to BlackStar Energy Group, Inc. In August of 2016, our name was changed to BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc.

Our Company was divested from Kingsley Capital, Inc. in a bankruptcy proceeding in 2008 in which Kingsley was the debtor. Our Company attempted to start up in the energy business in 2010 without success, resulting in losses totaling \$1,819,530 over a three-year period. Our Company was inactive until 2016 when new management and capital were introduced.

BlackStar Enterprise is engaged in Merchant Banking and Finance. BlackStar Enterprise's venue is private early stage companies throughout various industries that exhibit a potential for sustained growth in our judgment. We are actively seeking opportunity for discussion with revenue generating enterprises and emerging companies for investment and financing. Our officers and directors of BlackStar Enterprise have over 100 years of combined experience in securities, corporate finance, corporate management, and consulting. BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. is traded on the OTC Pink Sheets under the symbol "BEGI."

Our principal executive offices are located at 4450 Arapahoe Ave., Suite 100, Boulder, CO 80303 and our office telephone number is (303) 500-5073. We maintain a website at www.blackstarenterprisegroup.com, and such website is not incorporated into or a part of this filing.

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CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Our corporate structure is as follows:

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
(a Delaware corporation)
We have no subsidiaries at this time.

CURRENT BUSINESS

Our Company, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. is a micro cap merchant banking and finance firm that serves clients in their early corporate lifecycles and which may provide funding in the form of loans, factoring, convertible debt, equity, and joint ventures.

Our investment strategy focuses primarily on making secured and unsecured debt investments or joint ventures in companies that we believe are poised to grow at above-average rates relative to other sectors of the U.S. economy, which we refer to as "emerging growth companies." We may also invest in equity or equity-related investments alongside our debt investments.

BlackStar Enterprise management has over 100 years of combined securities, accounting, capital structure, investment banking, management, and private equity experience spanning many completed transactions, in the public and private sectors.

SERVICES

We seek debt investments in private, or public emerging commercial-stage businesses with perceived strong growth prospects within certain industry sectors. We will not fund a company unless our parent, International Hedge Group, Inc., has a consulting engagement so that our client companies can be monitored as to their financial situations. We may, under our loan documents, convert our debt to equity and we may receive warrants in the portfolio companies, for loans factoring or joint ventures.

Given our early-stage focus, our portfolio companies will typically have an estimated path to liquidity in a three-year +/- timeframe. We seek to invest up to \$10 million per company in senior debt and equity-linked securities. We may provide off-balance sheet financing to client companies.

Our success will be dependent upon are our abilities to analyze and manage the opportunities presented to us.

Our management may earn shares of our Company under our Stock Option and Award Plan as incentives on the basis of achievement, and all are accountable to each other, as well as the shareholders, and bonus awards are intended based upon individual performance, as well as team cooperation, and enterprise building.

We intend to focus on making secured and unsecured debt investments in emerging growth companies. We intend to primarily make debt investments in companies across various stages of development, including early and growth stage companies, more established companies and lower middle market companies. We may also invest in equity and equity-related securities, and joint ventures.

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Our operating principles

- Participate in debt or equity underwritings which we feel we can support, with economics that reflect our relative value-add;
- Provide alternative debt and joint venture funding for entrepreneurs;
- Requirements for investees:
 - (1) We require GAAP and SEC accounting compliance from day one.
 - (2) We require competent and efficient legal representation of our-(the lender), side from day one.
 - (3) Our management chooses portfolio companies with real managers to help staff the client companies, without the excess costs of headhunting and unsuccessful attempts to bring in "name" management which rarely succeeds and which dilutes the shareholders equity with overpaid and underperforming execs.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

CAPITAL APPRECIATION. Our primary investment objective is to provide our shareholders with long term capital appreciation by investing primarily in loans, convertible debt or convertible preferred securities of small public or private companies or joint ventures with selective private companies seeking to go public. Our investment objective is to restrict our investments to emerging growth companies we believe offer special opportunities and meet our investment criteria, thereby reducing the risks associated with investments in startups. Our goal is to provide mezzanine and expansion capital to our portfolio companies in order to assist them in devising a comprehensive growth strategy, possibly involving a consolidation of similarly situated businesses or a geographic expansion of existing product or service offerings. We plan on providing funding to emerging growth companies that in the opinion of the management team, afford an opportunity for significant appreciation.

CAPITAL PRESERVATION. A second investment objective is to preserve investor capital through risk management and monitoring the management of our portfolio companies. Among the risk management techniques which we expect to employ are: (i) limiting our investments in very early stage companies, (ii) acquiring significant interests in one or more portfolio companies that have a positive cash flow; (iii) co-investing in portfolio companies with other professional venture capital investors; and (iv) investing primarily in portfolio companies where we have a defined exit strategy from the outset. While we believe that active involvement in the management of portfolio companies is essential to achieving our investment objectives, we will not provide significant managerial services to our portfolio companies, but our parent company may be so engaged (See "Conflicts of Interests"). Any single venture capital investment is risky. Many will not provide any gain, and some will be complete losses. Professional venture capital investors expect, however, that the gains on successful investments will offset the losses and provide a satisfactory percentage return on the entire portfolio.

OUR APPROACH COMPARED TO TRADITIONAL SOURCES OF VENTURE FINANCING

Emerging companies traditionally seek financing for growth from three primary sources: small private placements, independent private venture capital funds and corporate strategic investors. Each of these sources has advantages but also notable disadvantages for the emerging company. Small Private Placements are often underfunded and untimely. Venture capital funds generally are established for a limited term and their primary goal is to maximize their financial return within a short time frame. A venture capital fund often seeks to liquidate its investment in the emerging company by encouraging either an early initial public offering or a sale. This often can jeopardize an emerging company's chances for success especially if its technology has not been fully developed or its intellectual property fully safeguarded

prior to its debut into the market. Traditional venture capital funds generally have limited resources available to provide managerial and operational support to an emerging company.

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Corporate strategic investors are typically large corporations that invest in emerging companies to gain access to a promising product or technology without incurring the initial cost of development or the diversion of managerial time and attention necessary to develop new products or technologies. Often these investments involve both financing support to the emerging company and an arrangement under which the strategic investor obtains the right to use, and intellectual property ownership of, the products or technology of the emerging company. While strategic investors are generally able to provide business development support, the rationale behind the investment of a strategic investor may be incompatible with the development of the emerging company. Strategic investors often discourage the emerging company from becoming a public company, selling to competitors of the strategic investor or from retaining the intellectual property rights to products developed jointly with the strategic investor.

We may be limited in our ability to fund our portfolio companies because we may not be successful in raising additional funds for such follow on investments or in establishing and sustaining an actively traded secondary market for our stock.

Through the public market for our common stock, we hope to have access to additional equity capital that may be needed for follow on investments. Thus, unlike a traditional venture capital fund, we will seek to encourage a secondary market for our Common Stock with sufficient depth and liquidity to allow us to access additional equity capital more easily than such capital could be attained through private placements to select investors and investment pools.

If an active secondary market for our common stock develops, our shareholders may have the advantage of liquidity in their investment, unlike investors in a traditional private venture equity fund. The access to capital and shareholder liquidity resulting from an actively traded secondary market for our common stock will differentiate us from traditional private venture capital funds by potentially reducing the pressure for us to take certain actions that may be detrimental to the interests of our shareholders, such as liquidating one or more of our portfolio companies or initiating a premature initial public offering of a portfolio company that has not fully developed its products or technology. An investor in our common stock may be able to liquidate his or her investment without having to wait for the liquidation of our Company or the sale of our investments in our portfolio companies. A shareholder of a private venture capital fund would typically only be able to realize value (or loss) if the Company either liquidated its positions in its portfolio companies, or liquidated itself.

We believe that our advantage over a strategic investor is that our interests are more closely aligned with those of the emerging company. We share the emerging company's interest in maximizing its success by developing and retaining ownership rights in a marketable product or technology, which in turn would maximize our return on investment. An initial public offering of the emerging company, often required to raise the additional capital investment necessary to fully develop a company's product or technology, would also benefit us by creating liquidity in our investment.

OUR INVESTMENT POLICIES

We may loan to or invest in companies which do not have any annual revenue, if we have determined that an investment in the securities of such company is reasonable and may allow us to exit our investment.

Although we may seek to loan to or invest in companies with existing positive EBITDA (earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization), we may consider turn around situations where we can clearly identify the source(s) of financial distress. Through our investment, or through co-investment with other private equity funding sources we may readily ascertain performance improvements. We will not change our investment intent of investing in a diverse array of industries by restricting our investment criteria to any single industry or sector.

We expect to realize value for our shareholders by selling any equity securities resulting from convertible debt or warrants of our portfolio companies for a profit,

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either to private investors or by taking the portfolio companies public. We do not anticipate paying any dividends or making other distributions. We may not be successful in selling any equity securities of our portfolio companies for a profit at any time in the future.

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED HEREIN, ALL OF THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENT POLICIES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT ANY VOTE OF THE HOLDERS OF A MAJORITY OF OUR VOTING SECURITIES.

Our investment or loan will typically be negotiated directly with the issuer in private transactions. Our investments in portfolio companies may be in the form of loans, or common stock and warrants or in the form of preferred stock and/or debentures that are convertible into common stock under certain circumstances.

After our initial loan or investment, we anticipate that we will often provide additional or follow on financing or introduce our portfolio companies to other private equity funding sources for such follow on investments.

In selecting loan investments for our portfolio, we will endeavor to meet investment guidelines, as established by our Board which include the following concepts. We may, however, make investments that do not conform to one or more of these guidelines when deemed appropriate by our Board of Directors. Such investments might be made if we believe that a failure to conform in one area is offset by exceptional strength in another or is compensated for by a higher yield, favorable warrant issuance or other attractive terms or features.

INVESTMENT CRITERIA

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA. We are a special situations Company. We will primarily look for opportunities which we believe will provide us with a return on investment within a short period of time, typically less than thirty-six months. Our objective is to invest in emerging corporations which meet our quantitative requirements as previously described as well as qualitative requirements that we look for in each investment opportunity. In addition, we will look to invest in public corporations which have a small market capitalization but which either have shifted in business direction, been subject to a reorganization or recapitalization or other significant change. In such instances, we may relax our quantitative requirements with the view to assist such companies in developing a strategic business plan which may include merger or acquisition of other private operating businesses which may be synergistic to the existing business of the public corporation.

The stages of development are defined as follows:

- Seed capital companies represent the earliest stage of development. These companies have raised relatively modest equity capital to prove a concept and qualify for start-up capital. Their activities generally are limited to product development, scientific and market research, recruiting a management team and developing a business plan. These companies likely do not have financial support from either venture capitalists or larger companies making strategic investments.

- Start-up stage companies are completing or have recently completed product development and initial marketing, but have not sold their products commercially. Generally such firms have made market studies, assembled key management, developed a business plan and are ready to commence operations.
- Expansion stage companies have initiated or are about to initiate full-scale operations and sales, but may not be showing a profit.
- Mezzanine stage companies are approaching or have attained break even or profitability and are continuing to expand. An acquisition or initial public offering may be imminent.

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Classification of a company by stage of development necessarily involves our subjective judgment, and it is possible that other investors or market analysts would classify a company differently than the classification used by our Company.

QUALITATIVE CRITERIA. All potential portfolio companies will first be evaluated and assessed based on their relative stage of development and the quality of an investment in such portfolio company based on the above criteria. Once our management team has determined that a potential portfolio company satisfies the above criteria and is suitable for investment, it will then be evaluated using the multi-step process described below. After completion of the process, receipt and review of all internal and outside reports and evaluations of the potential portfolio company, the Board will submit the matter of investing in the potential portfolio company to a vote. If the Board approves the investment, we will then proceed with a written offer, establish a disbursement of proceeds schedule, and prepare appropriate documents to reflect our investment and any management service contracts between the potential portfolio company and our company.

(1) BUSINESS PLAN/ASSESSMENT . Business plan description and complete resumes of management from all entrepreneurs. Members of our management team will meet with the best of these entrepreneurs, attempting to identify key traits that have been associated with entrepreneurial success in the past, such as high energy, a must-win attitude, intellectual brilliance, high personal integrity, relevant experience, a strong work ethic, and the ability to prioritize and focus. A business plan submitted for evaluation to us should contain the following information:

- Overview of the business concept as well as the company's strategic focus and direction.
- Discussion of competition including a discussion of specialized expertise, intellectual property, patents, and/or other unique advantages held by either the company or its competitors.
- Sources and uses of cash with respect to investment capital sought.
- Pro forma financial projections for at least the current year and two subsequent years including expected capital requirements from the time of the investment capital received through the two subsequent years.
- Operating plan including current and projected staffing, equipment, and space requirements.
- Discussion of minimum dollar proceeds necessary in order to implement the business plan.
- Marketing plan.
- Discussion of conflicts of interest with investors together with steps being taken by the portfolio company to mitigate such conflicts of interest and to protect against future conflicts of interest.
- Resumes for all key officers/managers.

(2) EVALUATE POTENTIAL MARKET. We have developed relationships with consultants, who represent a valuable source of information about a target investment's market. We will call upon these contacts as well as create new ones in the markets of each company seeking funding. As we evaluate markets, we must become confident that the company can attain a competitive market position over time.

(3) EXAMINE STRUCTURE OF BUSINESS MODEL. We will examine the structure upon which the business plan is built. The Board has indicated a distinct bias toward business models calling for high gross margins and relatively low capital intensiveness. Such businesses have the potential for higher internally sustainable growth rates than average and superior return on equity invested. In addition, we will require, whenever possible, implementation of the following policies into the articles, bylaws or operating agreements of its portfolio companies:

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- There can be only one class of common shares, all with equal voting rights, and all distributions of capital or earnings can only be made to all members based upon their percentage interest without preference;
- Compensation of the key officers/managers and their affiliates, including, but not limited to, all salary, bonuses, commissions and/or fees, shall be limited based upon the success of the portfolio company in reaching predetermined milestones; and
- The primary responsibility of the management/officers of the entity is to serve as fiduciaries charged with serving the best interests of the stockholders/members even when such interests may be in conflict with the management, officers or other employees of the entity.

(4) CHECK REFERENCES. We will require that each entrepreneur supply a list of references in order that we may get a better sense of the entrepreneur's past experience, strengths, weaknesses, and work habits. We make it a point to get references outside of this list as well, in order to avoid only "cherry-picked references." We believe that these checks are important to develop a more complete and accurate picture of the team.

(5) CALL CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS. We intend to call a number of current and/or prospective customers and suppliers to get a sense of how they view the targeted investment including its products and the market.

(6) EVALUATE PRODUCTS/TECHNOLOGY. As part of our analysis, we will evaluate the target investment's current products, development pipeline and underlying technology. To evaluate technology, we will not rely on in-house expertise alone, but will contact and hire appropriate specialists and consultants.

(7) EVALUATE RISKS/REWARDS. Evaluate the pro-forma financials, the likelihood of an exit after a 6 month to 24 month holding period.

(8) NEGOTIATE LOAN OR INVESTMENT TERMS. When deciding on making an investment, we will draw up a term sheet for negotiation, and terms will be agreed upon.

(9) FINANCIALS AND CORPORATE INFORMATION.

In addition, consideration of an investment in mezzanine and growth stage companies will require a careful evaluation of their financial records, including an evaluation of the following:

- Financial statements and notes to the financial statements including: management discussion of operations and liquidity; details regarding all forms of actual compensation of management and affiliates to compensation by the entity; number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period and the end of the period and an explanation of the difference, if any; and a detailed discussion of the entity's rights and obligations under any joint ventures entered into along with a full discussion of any conflicts of interest management may have in entering into such joint ventures on behalf of the entity;
- Equipment list and appraisal of equipment;
- Facilities, current product descriptions;
- Current management resumes, employment contracts;

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- All material contracts (and amendments) currently in effect, including, without limitation, leases, sales, purchase, financing, distribution, franchise, intellectual property, employment, insurance, employee benefit, and joint venture contracts; currently outstanding contractual offers by and to the company;
- Correspondence with contracting parties regarding contract interpretation, claims, or threats of contract litigation;
- Documents relating to the company's internal determinations as to whether it can, or should, fulfill a particular contract;
- Documents relating to material acquisitions and divestitures for the immediately preceding five years, particularly agreements involving covenants by or in favor of the company;
- Minute books of the company, including minutes of the meetings of the board of directors, any committee (whether of the board or otherwise), and shareholders for the last five years to date;
- All stock option, bonus, incentive, or pension plans, and any other agreements to issue shares of the company or any of its subsidiaries in the future;
- All agreements under which registration or preemptive-rights are granted to shareholders of the company; and
- All agreements, offering circulars, letters of intent, written proposals, or memoranda of any oral proposals for the disposition, acquisition, or distribution of any of the assets or shares of the company.

WARRANTS AND EQUITY SECURITIES. We expect to acquire warrants to purchase equity securities and/or convertible preferred stock of eligible portfolio companies in connection with providing venture financing. The terms of the warrants, including the expiration date, exercise price and terms of the equity security for which the warrant may be exercised, will be negotiated individually with each eligible portfolio company, and will likely be affected by the price and terms of securities issued by the eligible portfolio company to other venture capitalists and other holders. It is anticipated that most warrants will be for a term of three to five years, and will have an exercise price related to the price at which the eligible portfolio company most recently issued equity securities or, if a new equity offering is imminent, will next issue equity securities. The equity securities for which a warrant can be exercised generally will be common stock (of which there may be one or more classes) or convertible preferred stock. Substantially all of the warrants and underlying equity securities to be obtained by us will be restricted securities under the Securities Act at the time of their issuance. We intend to negotiate registration rights with portfolio companies such as (i) "piggyback" registration rights, which would permit us under certain circumstances to include some or all of the securities owned by us in a registration statement filed by the eligible portfolio company, or (ii) in rare circumstances, "demand" registration rights permitting us under certain circumstances to require the eligible portfolio company to register the securities under the Securities Act (in some cases at our expense). We also intend to request "cashless" provisions in the warrants, which would allow us to receive, upon exercise of the warrant without payment of any cash, a net amount of shares determined by the increase in the value of the issuer's stock above the exercise price stated in the warrant.

Each warrant or stock purchase is expected to contain customary and negotiated representations, warranties, covenants and events of default to protect us. We also intend to obtain a seat on the board of directors of the eligible portfolio company and request covenants against subordination of its dividend and liquidation preferences associated with its preferred shares.

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LEVERAGE. We intend to borrow money from and issue debt securities to investment funds. The use of leverage increases investment risk. Lenders may require that we pledge portfolio assets as collateral for loans. If we are unable to service the borrowings, we may risk the loss of such pledged assets. Lenders are also expected to require that we agree to covenants limiting our ability to incur additional debt or otherwise limiting our flexibility. Typically, such loan agreements provide for acceleration of the maturity of the indebtedness if certain financial tests are not met.

RESERVES. We may retain reserves after the investment in order to have sufficient funds for equity-oriented follow-on investments in portfolio companies. We intend to sell additional common stock to meet the funding requirements for such follow on investments. If such sales are successful, we expect to have cash reserves. In order to enhance the rate of return on these reserves and increase the amounts ultimately available for investments and our operating costs, we plan to engage in a reserve management strategy that may include making secured loans to portfolio companies, potential portfolio companies, or similar types of corporations. We also expect to invest some portion of these reserves in publicly traded securities.

AVERAGE LOAN OR INVESTMENT. The amount of funds committed to a portfolio company will vary depending on the funds available to us, the quality and completeness of the portfolio company's management team, the perceived business opportunity, the capital required compared to existing capital, and the potential return. Although loan or investment amounts will vary considerably, we expect that the average loan or investment (excluding follow-on investments) will be between \$250,000 and \$2,000,000.

OTHER INVESTMENT POLICIES. We may sell securities short or acquire significant amounts of equity securities within a single issuer. We will not purchase securities on margin (except to the extent our permitted borrowings are deemed to constitute margin purchases), write puts or calls, purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts. We will not underwrite the securities of other companies, except to the extent we may be deemed an underwriter upon the disposition of restricted securities acquired in the ordinary course of our business.

INDUSTRY ANALYSIS AND HISTORY

History of Merchant Banking

In modern history, we know merchant banks grew in the Italian states in the Middle Ages, when Italian merchant houses—generally small, family-owned import-export and commodity trading businesses—began to use their excess capital to finance foreign trade in return for a share of the profits. Europe saw the Medicis of Italy, the Rothschild's, and for a while, the Hapsburgs of Austria. This often involved sea trade. Thus, the investments were very high risk: war, bad weather, and piracy were constant threats, and by their nature, the investments had to return enough profit to make up for the frequent losses—so straight lending vehicles rarely worked.

As Europe evolved, the center for merchant banking shifted from the Italian states to Amsterdam and then, in the eighteenth century, to London, where immigrants from Prussia, France, Ireland, Russia, and the Italian states formed the core of early British merchant banking. Like the Italian and Dutch houses before them, these British houses were generally small, family-owned partnerships, and most of them continued both to trade for their own businesses and to finance the trading by others. By the end of the eighteenth century, however, the British merchant houses had increased in size and sophistication and began specializing in trade, marketing, or finance. As the nineteenth century opened, virtually no mercantile houses remained focused on both trade and finance. Merchant banks are in fact the original modern banks. These were invented in the Middle Ages by Italian grain merchants. As the Lombardy merchants and bankers grew in stature based on the strength of the Lombard plains cereal crops, many displaced Jews fleeing Spanish persecution were attracted to the trade. They brought with them ancient practices from the Middle and Far East silk routes. Originally intended for the finance of long trading journeys, these methods were applied to finance the production and trading of grain.

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In France during the 17th and 18th century, a merchant banker or marchand-banquier was not just considered a trader but also received the status of being an entrepreneur par excellence. Merchant banks in the United Kingdom came into existence in the early 19th century, the oldest being Barings Bank.

Merchant banking progressed from financing trade on one's own behalf to settling trades for others and then to holding deposits for settlement of "billette" or notes written by the people who were still brokering the actual grain. And so the merchant's "benches" (bank is derived from the Italian for bench, banco, as in a counter) in the great grain markets became centers for holding money against a bill (billette, a note, a letter of formal exchange, later a bill of exchange and later still a cheque). These deposited funds were intended to be held for the settlement of grain trades, but often were used for the bench's own trades in the meantime. The term bankrupt is a corruption of the Italian banca rotta, or broken bench, which is what happened when someone lost his traders' deposits. Being "broke" has the same connotation. A sensible manner of discounting interest to the depositors against what could be earned by employing their money in the trade of the bench soon developed; in short, selling an "interest" to them in a specific trade, thus overcoming the usury objection. Once again this merely developed what was an ancient method of financing long-distance transport of goods.

The medieval Italian markets were disrupted by wars and in any case were limited by the fractured nature of the Italian states. And so the next generation of bankers arose from migrant Jewish merchants in the great wheat-growing areas of Germany and Poland. Many of these merchants were from the same families who had been part of the development of the banking process in Italy. They also had links with family members who had, centuries before, fled Spain for both Italy and England. As non-agricultural wealth expanded, many families of goldsmiths also gradually moved into banking. This course of events set the stage for the rise of family banking firms whose names still are known today, such as the Warburgs and Rothschilds.

The rise of Protestantism, however, freed many European Christians from Rome's dictates against usury. In the late 18th century, Protestant merchant families began to move into banking to an increasing degree, especially in trading countries such as the United Kingdom (Barings), Germany (Schroders, Berenbergs) and the Netherlands (Hope & Co., Gülcher & Mulder). At the same time, new types of financial activities broadened the scope of banking far beyond its origins. The merchant-banking families dealt in everything from underwriting bonds to originating foreign loans. For instance, bullion trading and bond issuance were two of the specialties of the Rothschilds. In 1803, Barings teamed with Hope & Co. to facilitate the Louisiana Purchase.

In the 19th century, the rise of trade and industry in the US led to powerful new private merchant banks, culminating in J.P. Morgan & Co. During the 20th century, however, the financial world began to outgrow the resources of family-owned and other forms of private-equity banking. Corporations came to dominate the banking business. For the same reasons, merchant banking activities became just one area of interest for modern banks.

The Art of Merchant Banking

The term merchant banking is generally understood to mean negotiated private equity investment or financing through alternative methods by financial institutions in loans, convertible debt or off balance sheet vehicles, or through unregistered securities of either privately or publicly held companies. Both investment banks, commercial banks, and other companies engage in merchant banking, and the type of security in which they invest is diverse. They may invest in securities with an equity participation feature; these may be convertible preferred stock or subordinated debt with conversion privileges or warrants. Other investment bank services—raising capital from outside sources, advising on mergers and acquisitions, and providing bridge loans while bond financing is being raised in a leveraged buyout (LBO) and are also typically offered by financial institutions or broker dealers engaged in the merchant bank industry. One which is often omitted is the provision of experienced management by the merchant to commercialize ideas, or technology.

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Merchant banking has been a very lucrative—and a highly risky—endeavor for the small number of bank holding companies and banks that have engaged in it under existing law, and for private equity investors. Banking law legislation has expanded the merchant-banking activity that is permissible to commercial banks and has spurred interest in this lucrative specialty on the part of some institutions, however, limitations exist and have scared many banks away from the markets after the Lehman collapse and the resulting fallout with JP Morgan, Bank of America and the big bank Wall Street bailout. Although for much of the past half-century commercial banks have been permitted (subject to certain restrictions) to engage in merchant banking activities, their continued role is limited by the conservatism of the regulators and their Boards.

Evolution of the Private Equity Market

Given its history, merchant banking is often thought of as a European, and especially British, financial specialty, and British institutions continue to maintain a major presence in this area. Since the 1800s and even earlier, however, U.S. firms (such as J.P. Morgan) also have been active in merchant banking. However, although both investment banks and commercial banks, as well as other types of businesses, have been authorized to engage in private equity investment in the United States, financial institutions have not been major providers of private equity.

Until the 1950s, U.S. investors in private equity were primarily wealthy individuals and families. In the 1960s and 1970s, corporations and financial institutions joined them in this type of investment. (In the 1960s, commercial banks were the major providers of one kind of private equity investing, venture-capital financing.) Through the late 1970s, wealthy families, industrial corporations, and financial institutions, for the most part investing directly in the issuing firms, constituted the bulk of private equity investors.

In the late 1970s, changes in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) regulations, in tax laws, and in securities laws brought new investors into private equity. In particular, the Department of Labor's revised interpretation of the "prudent man rule" spurred pension fund investment in private equity capital. Currently, the major investors in private equity in the United States are pension funds, endowments and foundations, corporations, and wealthy investors; financial institutions—both commercial banks and investment banks—represent approximately 20 percent of total private equity capital, divided approximately equally between the two. The U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) estimated that at year-end 1999, commercial banks accounted for approximately \$35 billion to \$40 billion, and investment banks for approximately another \$40 billion, of the \$400 billion total investment in the private equity market.

At \$400 billion as of year-end 1999, the private equity market was approximately one-quarter the size of the commercial and industrial bank-loan market and the commercial-paper market. In recent years, funds raised through private equity have approximately equaled and sometimes exceeded funds raised through initial public offerings and public high-yield corporate bond issuance. The market also has grown dramatically in recent years, increasing from approximately \$4.7 billion in 1980 to its 1999 figure. Despite this tremendous growth, the private equity market was extremely small compared with the public equity market, which was approximately \$17 trillion at year-end 1999.

Since 1999, the markets have been through a number of cycles and the differentiation between investment banking and merchant banking has not been kept clear and statistics have been difficult to collect for reliable data.

Typical Uses of Private Equity

Private equity financing is an alternative to raising public equity, issuing public debt, or arranging a private placement of debt or bank loan. The reasons companies seek private equity financing are varied. For example, other forms of financing may be unavailable or too expensive because the company's track record is either nonexistent or poor (that is, the company is in financial distress). Or a private company may want to expand or change its ownership but not go public. Or a firm may not want to take on the fixed cost of debt financing.

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Public firms may seek private equity financing when their capital needs are very limited and do not warrant the expense, time, and regulatory paperwork required for a public issue. They also may seek private equity to keep a planned acquisition confidential or to avoid other public disclosures. They may use the private equity market because the public market for new issues in general is bad or because the public equity market is temporarily unimpressed with their industry's prospects. Finally, very often in recent years, managements of large public firms have felt their firms will benefit from a change in capital structure and ownership and will choose to go private by means of a leveraged buyout (LBO).

Although companies seek private equity for all these reasons, most private equity funding has been used for one of two purposes: to fund start-up or early-stage companies (venture capital) or to bring large public companies private in LBOs. Of the \$400 billion in outstanding private equity investment at year-end 1999, venture-capital investments accounted for approximately \$125 billion and non-venture capital investments for approximately \$275 billion. LBOs were by far the most common use of nonventure-capital private equity.

Forms Taken by Investments

Currently, more than 80 percent of private equity investments are made by limited partnerships or limited liability companies, with professional private equity managers acting on behalf of institutional investors. In a limited partnership, the professional equity managers serve as general partners, and the institutional investors serve as limited partners. The general partners or managers manage the investment and contribute an insignificant part of the investment, generally approximately 1 percent. These entities have a contractually fixed life, usually ten years. The investments are highly illiquid over the entity's life, with a return not expected until the entity's later years, when the business is sold through a public offering or a private sale, or interest or the shares are repurchased by the company. Banks (through subsidiaries) often act as limited partners in private equity limited partnerships, and infrequently as general partners.

Commercial Bank Involvement in Merchant Banking

Commercial banks have historically utilized Small Business Investment Corporations (SBICs) or "5 percent subs" (defined below) for their domestic private equity investments, and Edge Act Corporations or foreign subsidiaries to make their foreign private equity investments. Several very large bank holding companies have come to dominate merchant banking, directing as much as 10 percent of their capital to these activities. For the most part, reported earnings from these merchant-banking activities have been very good.

Structure

Before passage of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA), commercial banks and bank holding companies (BHCs) had two primary vehicles for making private equity investments in domestic corporations. They could make these investments through SBICs and/or through "5 percent subs." Typically, banks engaged in domestic merchant banking have used both of these vehicles; for equity investments in foreign companies, they have used foreign subsidiaries or Edge Act Corporations. As mentioned above, although these subsidiaries have sometimes organized limited partnerships in which they acted as general partners, more often they have invested directly in private equity or have acted as limited partners in a partnership.

5 Percent Subs. The Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 permitted bank holding companies to make passive equity investments in nonfinancial companies. Specifically, the legislation allowed bank holding companies to own a maximum of 5 percent of the voting shares (hence the "5 percent sub" designation) and a maximum of 25 percent of the total equity of companies engaged in any activity. There is no limit on the total amount of equity that a BHC can invest through all of its 5 percent subs.

Because these investments are passive equity interests only, bank holding companies often have used unregulated independent general partners to oversee them.

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And because of the 5 percent sub investment limits, in the case of growing businesses 5 percent subs often have been forced to raise outside capital and limit their role to that of a minority investor or agent. Therein lies opportunity for BlackStar Enterprise.

Evolution

A few very large BHCs have dominated large merchant banking, directing as much as 10 percent of their capital to these activities. Citigroup, Chase, Bank of America, FleetBoston, J.P. Morgan, Goldman Sachs and Wells Fargo have had large presence in this area over the years. No exact figures are available, but Chase, FleetBoston, Wells Fargo, J.P. Morgan, and First Union have aggregate investment of many billions in venture-capital investments, and they expect to continue to expand this area of their business.

Many banks entered merchant banking in the 1960s to take advantage of the economies of scope produced when private equity investing is added to other bank services, particularly commercial lending. As lenders to small and medium-sized companies, banks become knowledgeable about individual firms' products and prospects and consequently are natural providers of direct private equity investment to these firms. As mentioned above, commercial banks were the largest providers of venture capital in the 1960s.

In the middle to late 1980s, the decision to enter merchant banking was thrust on other banks and bank holding companies by unforeseen events. In those years, as a result of the LDC (less-developed-country) debt crisis, many banks received private equity from developing nations in return for their defaulted loans. At that time, many of these banks set up merchant-banking subsidiaries to try to get some value from this private equity.

Also at about that time, most commercial banks began refocusing their private equity investments to middle-market and public companies (often low-tech, already profitable companies) and, rather than providing seed capital, financed expansion or changes in capital structure and ownership. Most particularly, they took equity positions in LBOs, takeovers, or recapitalizations or provided subordinated debt in the form of bridge loans to facilitate the transaction. Often they did both. Commercial banks financed much of the LBO activity of the 1980s.

Then, in the mid-1990s, major commercial banks began once again focusing on venture capital, where they had substantial expertise from their previous exposure to this kind of investment. Some of these recent venture-capital investments have been spectacularly successful. For example, the Internet search engine Lycos was a 1998 investment of Chase Manhattan's venture-capital arm.

We do not compete in the area of these ultra large merchant banks, or even large or mid-market banks.

Historical Track Records

The merchant-banking subsidiaries of Chase, Wells Fargo, J.P. Morgan, First Union, and FleetBoston reported in the aggregate \$5 billion in net income for 1999. Chase's merchant-banking subsidiary Chase Capital Partners reported \$2.5 billion in net income in 1999-22 percent of Chase's total reported net income. Wells Fargo's merchant-banking activities accounted for 13 percent of its 1999 reported income; J.P. Morgan's for 15 percent; First Union's for 8 percent; and FleetBoston's for 9 percent, in 1999,

While reported earnings have been good over time, earnings have been adversely affected when major melt downs occurred in the economy.

With the long bull market in stocks-and a particularly hot IPO market for technology stocks BHC merchant-banking subsidiaries have increased their venture-capital investments in recent years.

JP Morgan, Goldman Sachs, Tudor Pickering and Holt are current examples of very large to small merchant Banks.

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COMPETITION, MARKETS, REGULATION AND TAXATION

Competition.

There are a large number of companies and individuals engaged in the Merchant Banking and Finance industry; accordingly, there is a high degree of competition. Almost all of the companies and individuals so engaged have substantially greater technical and financial resources than we do.

We are an insignificant participant among the firms which engage in the funding of business opportunities. There are many established venture capital and financial concerns that have significantly greater financial and personnel resources and technical expertise than we have. In view of our limited financial resources and limited management availability, we will continue to be at a significant competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors.

Investment Company Act 1940

Although we will be subject to regulation under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we believe we will not be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") insofar as we will not be engaged in the business of investing or trading in securities. In the event we engage in business combinations that result in us holding passive investment interests in a number of entities, we could be subject to regulation under the 1940 Act. In such event, we would be required to register as an investment company and incur significant registration and compliance costs. We have obtained no formal determination from the SEC as to our status under the 1940 Act and, consequently, any violation of the 1940 Act would subject us to material adverse consequences. We believe that, currently, we are exempt under Regulation 3a-2 of the 1940 Act.

Markets.

Our market is highly competitive and constantly changing. Commercial success is frequently dependent on capital availability, the effectiveness and sufficiency of which are very difficult to predict accurately. It is one of the principal economic risks of mezzanine and expansion stage funding companies like ours.

Federal Regulations.

Governmental Regulation and Environmental Consideration.

We are subject to regulations by securities laws as a public company. We do not intend to become an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, but if we exceed certain thresholds of certain assets, we might inadvertently become subject to the Act.

Compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations.

Not applicable.

State Regulations.

Not applicable.

Title to Properties.

Not applicable.

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OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

As of December 20, 2016, we have no full-time employees and 3 independent consultants who act as our officers and directors on a part-time basis of about 20 hours per week.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES/ASSETS

Real Estate	None
Oil and Gas Properties	None
Patents	None
Trademarks	None

PLAN OF OPERATIONS

We intend to expend funds over the next four quarters as follows:

1 st Quarter 2017	•	Loans	•	\$250,000
	•	Operations	•	\$50,000
2 nd Quarter 2017	•	Loans	•	\$250,000
	•	Operations	•	\$50,000
3 rd Quarter 2017	•	Loans	•	\$250,000
	•	Operations	•	\$50,000
4 th Quarter 2017	•	Loans	•	\$250,000
	•	Operations	•	\$50,000

Our Budget for operations in the next year is as follows:

Working Capital - Loans	\$1,000,000
Legal and Accounting	\$100,000
Fees, commissions and general & administrative expenses	\$100,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,200,000

The Company may change any or all of the budget categories in the execution of its business model. None of the line items are to be considered fixed or unchangeable. The Company may need substantial additional capital to support its budget. We have not recognized revenues from our operational activities.

Based on our current cash reserves of approximately \$24,000 as of December 27, 2016, we have the cash for an operational budget of three months. If we are unable to generate enough revenue, through our other subsidiaries, to cover our operational costs, we will need to seek additional sources of funds. Currently, we have no committed source for any funds as of date hereof. No representation is made that any funds will be available when needed. In the event funds cannot be

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raised if and when needed, we may not be able to carry out our business plan and could fail in business as a result of these uncertainties.

The independent registered public accounting firm's report on our financial statements as of December 31, 2015, includes a "going concern" explanatory paragraph that describes substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

MATERIAL TERMS OF OUR FIRST LOAN TO A PORTFOLIO COMPANY, MESHWORKS MEDIA CORPORATION ("Meshworks")

Meshworks Media Corporation, borrowed \$250,000 from BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. on November 1, 2016, bearing Interest at the annual rate of 12 % with the following material terms:

1. **PAYMENT.** Commencing January 2, 2017, the borrower shall issue payments to the lender(s) equal to 15% of the previous months' revenue and said revenue payments, of principal and interest, shall continue thereafter, to be issued on the first day of each month, until the principal and interest have been paid in full to the lender(s) but in no case, later than January 1, 2019 ("Maturity Date") when any unpaid principle and interest shall be due in full.
2. **SECURITY.** The Note is secured to us by a security agreement covering all of Meshworks' assets.
3. **ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION** We received, as additional consideration, 2 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred stock (Series B Stock) for each one dollar (\$1.00) loaned to Meshworks. After repayment of the loan but no later than February 1, 2019 the Series B Stock, which we own is to receive priority profit distributions ("PPD") based on 15% of the previous months' revenue which will continue until such time as we have received distributions equal to the full amount of the loan. At that point, the Series B Preferred shall automatically convert to common stock of Meshworks at the rate of one share of common for each share of preferred converted. Until such time as all PPD's have been paid, Meshworks shall not pay any dividends to or on its outstanding common stock.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Registration Statement includes forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, statements relating to our plans, strategies, objectives, expectations, intentions and adequacy of resources. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These factors include, among others, the following: ability of us to implement our business strategy; ability to obtain additional financing; our limited operating history; ability to manage growth; significant competition; ability to attract and retain talented employees; and future government regulations; and other factors described in this Registration Statement or in other of our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We are under no obligation, to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO OUR COMPANY

OUR SUCCESS WILL DEPEND, TO A LARGE DEGREE, ON THE EXPERTISE AND EXPERIENCE OF THE MEMBERS OF OUR MANAGEMENT TEAM.

We will rely exclusively on the skills and expertise of our management team in conducting our business. Our management team has limited experience in identifying, evaluating and acquiring prospective businesses in which we may ultimately invest. Accordingly, there is only a limited basis upon which to evaluate our prospects for achieving our intended business objectives.

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We will be wholly dependent for the selection, structuring, closing and monitoring of all of our investments on the diligence and skill of our management team, under the supervision of our Board of Directors. There can be no assurance that we will attain our investment objective. The management team will have primary responsibility for the selection of companies to which we will loan or finance, the terms of such loans and the monitoring of such investments after they are made. However, not all of the management team will devote all of their time to managing us. These factors may affect our returns.

We have limited resources and limited operating history.

OUR OPERATIONS AS A MERCHANT BANK MAY AFFECT OUR ABILITY TO, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH, WE RAISE ADDITIONAL CAPITAL, WHICH MAY EXPOSE US TO RISKS.

Our business will require a substantial amount of capital. We may acquire additional capital from the issuance of senior securities, including borrowings or other indebtedness, or the issuance of additional shares of our common stock. However, we may not be able to raise additional capital in the future on favorable terms or at all. We may issue debt securities, other evidences of indebtedness or preferred stock, and we may borrow money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as "senior securities". If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy loan requirements. If that happens, we may be required to liquidate a portion of our investments and repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous. As a result of issuing senior securities, we would also be exposed to typical risks associated with leverage, including an increased risk of loss. If we issue preferred stock, the preferred stock would rank "senior" to common stock in our capital structure, preferred stockholders would have separate voting rights and might have rights, preferences, or privileges more favorable than those of our common stockholders. If we raise additional funds by issuing more common stock or senior securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, our common stock, then the percentage ownership of our stockholders at that time will decrease.

WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR INVESTMENT IN LOANS OR OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TO PORTFOLIO COMPANIES AND AS A RESULT OUR LOAN INVESTMENTS LACK DIVERSIFICATION.

Based on the amount of our existing available funds, it is unlikely that we will be able to commit our funds to loans to, and the acquisition of debt or, securities of a large number of companies. We intend to operate as a diversified merchant bank. Prospective investors should understand that our current investments are not, and in the future may not be, substantially diversified. We may not achieve the same level of diversification as larger entities engaged in similar activities. Therefore, our assets may be subject to greater risk of loss than if they were more widely diversified. The loss of one or more of our limited number of investments could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

WE HAVE A LACK OF REVENUE HISTORY AND STOCKHOLDERS CANNOT VIEW OUR PAST PERFORMANCE SINCE WE HAVE A LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY.

We were incorporated on December 17, 2007 for the purpose of engaging in any lawful business and have adopted a plan as a small and micro cap market merchant banking company. During the period of inception through December 31, 2015, we did not recognize revenues. We recognized no revenues during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. We are not profitable. We must be regarded as a new venture with all of the unforeseen costs, expenses, problems, risks and difficulties to which such ventures are subject.

WE ARE NOT DIVERSIFIED AND WE WILL BE DEPENDENT ON ONLY ONE BUSINESS, MERCHANT BANKING.

Because of the limited financial resources that we have, it is unlikely that we will be able to diversify our operations. Our probable inability to diversify our activities into more than one area will subject us to economic fluctuations within the merchant banking industry and therefore increase the risks associated with our operations due to lack of diversification.

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WE CAN GIVE NO ASSURANCE OF SUCCESS OR PROFITABILITY TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS.

There is no assurance that we will ever operate profitably. There is no assurance that we will generate revenues or profits, or that the market price of our common stock will be increased thereby.

WE MAY HAVE A SHORTAGE OF WORKING CAPITAL IN THE FUTURE WHICH COULD JEOPARDIZE OUR ABILITY TO CARRY OUT OUR BUSINESS PLAN.

Our capital needs consist primarily of expenses related to general and administrative and legal and accounting and could exceed \$200,000 in the next twelve months. Such funds are not currently committed, and we have cash of approximately \$24,000 as of the date of this filing.

WE WILL NEED ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR WHICH WE HAVE NO COMMITMENTS, AND THIS MAY JEOPARDIZE EXECUTION OF OUR BUSINESS PLAN.

We have limited funds, and such funds may not be adequate to carryout the business plan in the small and micro cap market merchant banking industry. Our ultimate success depends upon our ability to raise additional capital. We have not investigated the availability, source, or terms that might govern the acquisition of additional

capital and will not do so until it determines a need for additional financing. If we need additional capital, we have no assurance that funds will be available from any source or, if available, that they can be obtained on terms acceptable to us. If not available, our operations will be limited to those that can be financed with our modest capital.

WE MAY IN THE FUTURE ISSUE MORE SHARES WHICH COULD CAUSE A LOSS OF CONTROL BY OUR PRESENT MANAGEMENT AND CURRENT STOCKHOLDERS.

We may issue further shares as consideration for the cash or assets or services out of our authorized but unissued common stock that would, upon issuance, represent a majority of the voting power and equity of our Company. The result of such an issuance would be those new stockholders and management would control our Company, and persons unknown could replace our management at this time. Such an occurrence would result in a greatly reduced percentage of ownership of our Company by our current stockholders, which could present significant risks to stockholders.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED AND DESIGNATED A CLASS A PREFERRED SUPER MAJORITY VOTING CONVERTIBLE STOCK, WHICH HAVING VOTING RIGHTS OF 60% TO OUR COMMON STOCK AT ALL TIMES.

Class A Preferred Super Majority Voting Convertible Stock (the "Class A Preferred Stock") of which 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock have been authorized for the class. The Class A Preferred Stock are to have super majority voting rights over common stock voting 60% at all times. At this time, all shares of the Class A Preferred Stock have been issued to International Hedge Group, Inc. which is controlled by Mr. Harris, Mr. Lahr and Mr. Kurczodyna, our officers and directors.

OUR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS MAY HAVE CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS AS TO CORPORATE OPPORTUNITIES WHICH WE MAY NOT BE ABLE OR ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN AND MAY RECEIVE COMPENSATION FROM OUR PARENT COMPANY.

Presently there is no requirement contained in our Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, or minutes which requires officers and directors of our business to disclose to us business opportunities which come to their attention. Our officers and directors do, however, have a fiduciary duty of loyalty to us to disclose to us any business opportunities which come to their attention, in their capacity as an officer and/or director or otherwise. Excluded from this duty would be opportunities which the

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person learns about through his involvement as an officer and director of another company. We have no intention of merging with or acquiring a business opportunity from any affiliate or officer or director. Our officers and directors also serve our parent company, International Hedge Group, Inc., which has and will have consulting agreements with most or all of our loan portfolio companies and such is a direct conflict and such officers and directors may be paid by such parent.

WE HAVE AGREED TO INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS AS IS PROVIDED BY DELAWARE STATUTES.

Delaware Statutes provide for the indemnification of our directors, officers, employees, and agents, under certain circumstances, against attorney's fees and other expenses incurred by them in any litigation to which they become a party arising from their association with or activities on our behalf. We will also bear the expenses of such litigation for any of our directors, officers, employees, or agents, upon such person's promise to repay us therefore if it is ultimately determined that any such person shall not have been entitled to indemnification. This indemnification policy could result in substantial expenditures by us that we will be unable to recoup.

OUR DIRECTORS' LIABILITY TO US AND STOCKHOLDERS IS LIMITED

Delaware Statutes exclude personal liability of our directors and our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty except in certain specified circumstances. Accordingly, we will have a much more limited right of action against our directors that otherwise would be the case. This provision does not affect the liability of any director under federal or applicable state securities laws.

RISK FACTORS OF THE COMPANY

WE MAY NOT REALIZE RETURNS ON OUR LOANS OR INVESTMENTS IN PORTFOLIO COMPANIES FOR SEVERAL YEARS. THUS, AN INVESTMENT IN SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK IS ONLY APPROPRIATE FOR INVESTORS WHO DO NOT NEED SHORT TERM LIQUIDITY IN THEIR MONEY.

We intend to make loans and investments as quickly as possible consistent with our investment objectives in those investments that meet our criteria. However, it is likely that a significant period of time will be required before we are able to achieve repayment and any additional value from warrants or stock conversions that we hold in an eligible portfolio company and make any distributions of gains to our stockholders.

COMPETITION FOR LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

We expect to encounter competition from other entities having similar investment objectives, some of whom may have greater resources than us. Historically, the primary competition for venture capital investments has been from venture capital funds and corporations, venture capital affiliates of large industrial and financial companies, small business investment companies, and wealthy individuals. Additional competition is anticipated from foreign investors and from large industrial and financial companies investing directly rather than through venture capital affiliates. Many of our competitors will have a competitive advantage and are much larger. The need to compete for loans or investment opportunities may make it necessary for us to offer portfolio companies more attractive transaction terms than otherwise might be the case. We anticipate being a co-investor with other venture capital groups, and these relationships with other groups may expand our access to investment opportunities.

RISKS OF COMPETITION FOR OUR PORTFOLIO COMPANIES.

Most emerging markets are highly competitive. We anticipate that nearly all our portfolio companies will compete against firms with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing, and service capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel.

ILLIQUID NATURE OF OUR INVESTMENTS.

We anticipate that substantially all of our portfolio investments (other than short-term investments) will consist of debt securities that at the time of acquisition are subject to restrictions on sale and for which no ready market will exist, or if such a market does in fact exist, that it may not have sufficient depth and liquidity to allow us to recover our loan or investment. Restricted securities cannot be sold publicly without prior agreement with the issuer to register the securities under the Securities Act, or by selling such securities under Rule 144 or other provisions of the Securities Act which permit only limited sales under specified conditions.

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Venture capital investments in the securities of portfolio companies are privately negotiated transactions. There may be no established trading market in which such securities, particularly debt, can be sold. In the case of warrants or equity securities in private companies, we generally will realize the value of such securities only if the issuer is able to make an initial public offering of its shares, or enters into a business combination with another company which purchases our warrants or equity securities or exchanges them for publicly traded securities of the acquirer. The feasibility of such transactions depends upon the portfolio company's financial results as well as general economic and equity market conditions. Furthermore, even if the restricted warrants or equity securities owned become publicly-traded, our ability to sell such securities may be limited by the lack of or limited nature of a trading market for such securities. When restricted securities are sold to the public, under certain circumstances we may be deemed an "underwriter" or a controlling person with respect thereto for the purposes of the Securities Act, and be subject to potential liabilities as such under that Act. Because of the illiquid nature of our investments, a substantial portion of our assets will be carried on its books at fair value as determined by the Board from time to time adjusted. This value will not necessarily reflect the amount which could be realized upon a sale, or payoff.

RISKS OF OUR NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL TO FUND LOANS OR EQUITY TO OUR PORTFOLIO COMPANIES.

We expect that most portfolio companies will require additional financing to satisfy their working capital requirements. The amount of additional financing needed will depend upon the maturity and objectives of the particular company. Each round of venture financing (whether from us or other investors) is typically intended to provide a portfolio company with enough capital to reach the next major valuation milestone. If the funds provided are not sufficient, a company may have to raise additional capital at a price or at terms unfavorable to the existing investors, including Infinity. Although our goal is to structure a liquidity event for our investment within 24 months from the date we initially invest, the overall success may be reliant upon securing additional capital from PIPE ("Private Investment in Public Equity") investors for portfolio companies. This additional PIPE financing or the availability of any form of equity or debt capital is generally a function of capital market conditions that are beyond our control or any portfolio company. Our management team may not be able to predict accurately the future capital requirements necessary for success of our Company or portfolio companies. Additional funds may not be available from any source.

OUR PORTFOLIO IS AND MAY CONTINUE TO BE CONCENTRATED IN A LIMITED NUMBER OF PORTFOLIO COMPANIES AND INDUSTRIES, WHICH WILL SUBJECT US TO A RISK OF SIGNIFICANT LOSS IF ANY OF THESE COMPANIES DEFAULTS ON ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER ANY OF ITS DEBT INSTRUMENTS OR BY A DOWNTURN IN THE PARTICULAR INDUSTRY.

Our portfolio is and may continue to be concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies and industries. We do not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and while we are not targeting any specific industries, our investments are, and could continue to be, concentrated in relatively few industries. As a result, the aggregate returns we realize may be significantly adversely affected if a small number of investments perform poorly or if we need to write down the value of any one investment. Additionally, a downturn in any particular industry in which we are invested could also significantly impact the aggregate returns we realize.

WE WILL NOT CONTROL ANY OF OUR PORTFOLIO COMPANIES.

We will not control any of our portfolio companies, even though we may have board observation rights. As a result, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company in which we invest may make business decisions with which we disagree, may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests.

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WE MAY NOT REALIZE GAINS FROM OUR INVESTMENTS.

Our goal is ultimately to dispose of any equity interests we acquire from our portfolio companies and realize gains upon our disposition of such interests. However, any equity interests we receive may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from any equity interests, and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience.

THE INABILITY OF OUR PORTFOLIO COMPANIES TO COMMERCIALIZE THEIR TECHNOLOGIES OR CREATE OR DEVELOP COMMERCIALY VIABLE PRODUCTS OR BUSINESSES WOULD HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON OUR INVESTMENT RETURNS.

The possibility that our portfolio companies will not be able to commercialize their technology, products or business concepts presents significant risks to the value of our investment. Additionally, although some of our portfolio companies may already have a commercially successful product or product line when we invest, technology related products and services often have a more limited market or life span than have products in other industries. Thus, the ultimate success of these companies often depends on their ability to continually innovate in increasingly competitive markets. Their inability to do so could affect our investment return. We cannot assure you that any of our portfolio companies will successfully acquire or develop any new technologies, or that the intellectual property the companies currently hold will remain viable. Even if our portfolio companies are able to develop commercially viable products, the market for new products and services is highly competitive and rapidly changing. Neither our portfolio companies nor we have any control over the pace of technology development. Commercial success is difficult to predict, and the marketing efforts of our portfolio companies may not be successful.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS

WE HAVE INCURRED SIGNIFICANT LOSSES AND ANTICIPATE FUTURE LOSSES.

As of December 31, 2015, we had an accumulated deficit of (\$2,954,791).

Future losses are likely to occur until we are able to receive returns on our loans and investments since we have no other sources of income to meet our operating expenses. As a result of these, among other factors, we received from our registered independent public accountants in their report for the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, an explanatory paragraph stating that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

OUR EXISTING FINANCIAL RESOURCES ARE INSUFFICIENT TO MEET OUR ONGOING OPERATING EXPENSES.

We have no sources of income at this time and insufficient assets to meet our ongoing operating expenses. In the short term, unless we are able to raise additional debt and, or, equity we shall be unable to meet our ongoing operating expenses. On a longer term basis, we intend to merge with another entity with experienced management and opportunities for growth in return for shares of our common stock to create value for our shareholders. There can be no assurance that these events will be successfully completed.

BECAUSE INSIDERS CONTROL OUR ACTIVITIES, THAT MAY CAUSE US TO ACT IN A MANNER THAT IS MOST BENEFICIAL TO THEM AND NOT TO OUTSIDE SHAREHOLDERS WHICH COULD CAUSE US NOT TO TAKE ACTIONS THAT OUTSIDE INVESTORS MIGHT VIEW FAVORABLY

Our sole executive officer, directors, and holders of 5% or more of our issued and outstanding common stock through International Hedge Group, Inc. beneficially own approximately 95% of our issued and outstanding common stock and the Super Majority Voting Class A Preferred. As a result, they effectively control all

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matters requiring director and stockholder approval, including the election of directors, the approval of significant corporate transactions, such as mergers and related party transaction. These insiders also have the ability to delay or perhaps even block, by their ownership of our stock, an unsolicited tender offer. This concentration of ownership could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of our company that you might view favorably.

OUR THREE OFFICERS HAVE THE ABILITY TO EFFECTIVELY CONTROL SUBSTANTIALLY ALL ACTIONS TAKEN BY STOCKHOLDERS.

Mr. Harris, Mr. Kurczodyna and Mr. Lahr, the officers and directors of the Company and of our parent, International Hedge Group, Inc. ("IHG") control in excess of our 95% of our issued and outstanding common stock through IHG and are able to effectively control substantially all actions taken by our stockholders, including the election of directors. Such concentration of ownership could also have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control that might otherwise be beneficial to stockholders and may also discourage acquisition bids for us and limit the amount certain investors may be willing to pay for shares of common stock.

WE MAY DEPEND UPON OUTSIDE ADVISORS, WHO MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE ON REASONABLE TERMS AND AS NEEDED.

To supplement the business experience of our officers and directors, we may be required to employ accountants, technical experts, appraisers, attorneys, or other consultants or advisors. Our Board without any input from stockholders will make the selection of any such advisors. Furthermore, it is anticipated that such persons may be engaged on an "as needed" basis without a continuing fiduciary or other obligation to us. In the event we consider it necessary to hire outside advisors, we may elect to hire persons who are affiliates, if they are able to provide the required services.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR LOANS OR INVESTMENTS

THE INABILITY OF OUR PORTFOLIO COMPANIES TO ADEQUATELY EXECUTE THEIR GROWTH OR EXPANSION STRATEGIES WOULD HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON OUR LOAN OR INVESTMENT RETURNS.

The possibility that our portfolio companies will not be able to fully carry out or execute on their expansion or growth plans presents significant risk. Our loans or investment in our portfolio companies will ultimately depend on the success of our portfolio company or our ability to be repaid loans or liquidate securities acquired by us in the portfolio company. If the intended expansion or growth plan that was one of the main reasons we had originally invested does not come to fruition or is otherwise impeded, the secondary market value of the portfolio company's stock may negatively reflect this information, making our investment not profitable or may subject us to a substantial loss. Further, we may loan to or invest in portfolio companies for which no market for its securities exists, in which case, the portfolio companies failure to complete or execute its expansion or growth plan may severely inhibit our repayment. In such case, we may incur an entire loss of our investment.

OUR PORTFOLIO COMPANIES WILL LIKELY HAVE SIGNIFICANT COMPETITION FROM MORE ESTABLISHED COMPANIES AS WELL AS INNOVATIVE EARLY STAGE COMPANIES.

Emerging growth companies often face significant competition, both from early stage companies and from more established companies. Early stage competitors may have strategic capabilities such as an innovative management team or an ability to react quickly to changing market conditions, while more established companies may possess significantly more experience and greater financial resources than our portfolio companies. These factors could affect our investment returns.

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OUR INVESTMENT RETURNS WILL DEPEND ON THE SUCCESS OF OUR PORTFOLIO COMPANIES AND, ULTIMATELY, THE ABILITIES OF THEIR KEY PERSONNEL.

Our success will depend upon the success of our portfolio companies. Their success, in turn, will depend in large part upon the abilities of their key personnel. The day-to-day operations of our portfolio companies will remain the responsibility of their key personnel. The loss of one or a few key managers can hinder or delay a company's implementation of its business plan. Our portfolio companies may not be able to attract qualified managers and personnel. Any inability to do so may negatively impact our investment returns.

SOME OF OUR PORTFOLIO COMPANIES MAY NEED ADDITIONAL CAPITAL, WHICH MAY NOT BE READILY AVAILABLE.

Companies in which we make expansion or mezzanine round investments will often require substantial additional equity financing to fully execute their growth strategies. Each round of venture financing is typically intended to provide a company with only enough capital to reach the next stage of development, or in the case of our financings, the turn around stage or offering stage which might provide us with a liquidity event. We cannot predict the circumstances or market conditions under which our portfolio companies may seek additional capital. It is possible that one or more of our portfolio companies will not be able to raise additional financing or may be able to do so at a price or on terms which are unfavorable to us, either of which could negatively impact our investment returns.

RISKS RELATING TO OWNERSHIP OF BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC. COMMON STOCK

A LIMITED PUBLIC MARKET EXISTS FOR OUR COMMON STOCK AT THIS TIME, AND THERE IS NO ASSURANCE OF A FUTURE MARKET.

There is a limited public market for our common stock, and no assurance can be given that a market will continue or that a shareholder ever will be able to liquidate his investment without considerable delay, if at all. If a market should continue, the price may be highly volatile. Factors such as those discussed in the "Risk Factors" section may have a significant impact upon the market price of the shares offered hereby. Due to the low price of our securities, many brokerage firms may not be willing to effect transactions in our securities. Even if a purchaser finds a broker willing to effect a transaction in our shares, the combination of brokerage commissions, state transfer taxes, if any, and any other selling costs may exceed the selling price. Further, many lending institutions will not permit the use of our shares as collateral for any loans.

OUR STOCK WILL IN ALL LIKELIHOOD BE THINLY TRADED AND AS A RESULT YOU MAY BE UNABLE TO SELL AT OR NEAR ASK PRICES OR AT ALL IF YOU NEED TO LIQUIDATE YOUR SHARES.

The shares of our common stock may be thinly-traded. We are a small company which is relatively unknown to stock analysts, stock brokers, institutional stockholders and others in the investment community that generate or influence sales volume, and that even if we came to the attention of such persons, they tend to be risk-averse and would be reluctant to follow an unproven, early stage company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of any of our securities until such time as we became more seasoned and viable. As a consequence, there may be periods of several days or more when trading activity in our securities is minimal or non-existent, as compared to a seasoned issuer which has a large and steady volume of trading activity that will generally support continuous sales without an adverse effect on Securities price. We cannot give you any assurance that a broader or more active public trading market for our common securities will develop or be sustained, or that any trading levels will be sustained. Due to these conditions, we can give stockholders no assurance that they will be able to sell their shares at or near ask prices or at all if they need money or otherwise desire to liquidate their securities.

OUR COMMON STOCK MAY BE VOLATILE, WHICH SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASES THE RISK THAT YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SELL YOUR SECURITIES AT OR ABOVE THE PRICE THAT YOU MAY PAY FOR THE SECURITY.

Because of the possible price volatility, you may not be able to sell your shares of common stock when you desire to do so. The inability to sell your securities in a rapidly declining market may substantially increase your risk of loss because of such illiquidity and because the price for our securities may suffer greater declines because of our price volatility.

The price of our common stock that will prevail in the market after this offering may be higher or lower than the price you may pay. Certain factors, some of which are beyond our control, that may cause our share price to fluctuate significantly include, but are not limited to the following:

- Variations in our quarterly operating results;
- Loss of a key relationship or failure to complete significant transactions;
- Additions or departures of key personnel; and
- Fluctuations in stock market price and volume.

Additionally, in recent years the stock market in general, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. In some cases, these fluctuations are unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of the underlying company. These market and industry factors may materially and adversely affect our stock price, regardless of our operating performance. In the past, class action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of those companies common stock. If we become involved in this type of litigation in the future, it could result in substantial costs and diversion of management attention and resources, which could have a further negative effect on your investment in our stock.

THE REGULATION OF PENNY STOCKS BY THE SEC AND FINRA MAY DISCOURAGE THE TRADABILITY OF OUR SECURITIES.

We are a "penny stock" company, as our stock price is less than \$5.00 per share. If we are able to obtain an exchange listing for our stock, we cannot make an assurance that we will be able to maintain a stock price greater than \$5.00 per share and if the share price was to fall to such prices, that we wouldn't be subject to the Penny Stocks rules. None of our securities currently trade in any market and, if ever available for trading, will be subject to a Securities and Exchange Commission rule that imposes special sales practice requirements upon broker-dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers or accredited stockholders. For purposes of the rule, the phrase "accredited stockholders" means, in general terms, institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000, or individuals having a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or having an annual income that exceeds \$200,000 (or that, when combined with a spouse's income, exceeds \$300,000). For transactions covered by the rule, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction prior to the sale. Effectively, this discourages broker-dealers from executing trades in penny stocks. Consequently, the rule will affect the ability of purchasers in this offering to sell their securities in any market that might develop therefore because it imposes additional regulatory burdens on penny stock transactions.

In addition, the Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted a number of rules to regulate "penny stocks". Such rules include Rules 3a51-1, 15g-1, 15g-2, 15g-3, 15g-4, 15g-5, 15g-6, 15g-7, and 15g-9 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Because our securities constitute "penny stocks" within the meaning of the rules, the rules would apply to us and to our securities. The rules will further affect the ability of owners of shares to sell our securities in any market that might develop for them because it imposes additional regulatory burdens on penny stock transactions.

Stockholders should be aware that, according to Securities and Exchange Commission, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (i) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (ii)

manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (iii) "boiler room" practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (iv) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differentials and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (v) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired consequent investor losses. Our management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market. Although we do not expect to be in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker-dealers who participate in the market, management will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent the described patterns from being established with respect to our securities.

Inventory in penny stocks have limited remedies in the event of violations of penny stock rules. While the courts are always available to seek remedies for fraud against us, most, if not all, brokerages require their customers to sign mandatory arbitration agreements in conjunctions with opening trading accounts. Such arbitration may be through an independent arbiter. Stockholders may file a complaint with FINRA against the broker allegedly at fault, and FINRA may be the arbiter, under FINRA rules. Arbitration rules generally limit discovery and provide more expedient adjudication, but also provide limited remedies in damages usually only the actual economic loss in the account. Stockholders should understand that if a fraud case is filed an against a company in the courts it may be vigorously defended and may take years and great legal expenses and costs to pursue, which may not be economically feasible for small stockholders.

That absent arbitration agreements, specific legal remedies available to stockholders of penny stocks include the following:

If a penny stock is sold to the investor in violation of the requirements listed above, or other federal or states securities laws, the investor may be able to cancel the purchase and receive a refund of the investment.

If a penny stock is sold to the investor in a fraudulent manner, the investor may be able to sue the persons and firms that committed the fraud for damages.

The fact that we are a penny stock company will cause many brokers to refuse to handle transactions in the stocks, and may discourage trading activity and volume, or result in wide disparities between bid and ask prices. These may cause stockholders significant illiquidity of the stock at a price at which they may wish to sell or in the opportunity to complete a sale. Stockholders will have no effective legal remedies for these illiquidity issues.

WE WILL PAY NO FORESEEABLE DIVIDENDS IN THE FUTURE.

We have not paid dividends on our common stock and do not ever anticipate paying such dividends in the foreseeable future. Stockholders whose investment criteria are dependent on dividends should not invest in our common stock.

RULE 144 SALES IN THE FUTURE MAY HAVE A DEPRESSIVE EFFECT ON OUR STOCK PRICE.

All of the outstanding shares of common stock are held by our present officers, directors, and affiliate stockholders as "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. As restricted shares, these shares may be resold only pursuant to an effective registration statement or under the requirements of Rule 144 or other applicable exemptions from registration under the Act and as required under applicable state securities laws. Rule 144 provides in essence that a person who has held restricted securities for six months may, under certain conditions, sell every three months, in brokerage transactions, a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of 1.0% of a company's outstanding common stock or the average weekly trading volume during the four

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calendar weeks prior to the sale. There is no limit on the amount of restricted securities that may be sold by a non-affiliate after the owner has held the restricted securities for a period of two years. A sale under Rule 144 or under any other exemption from the Act, if available, or pursuant to subsequent registration of shares of common stock of present stockholders, may have a depressive effect upon the price of the common stock in any market that may develop.

OUR STOCKHOLDERS MAY SUFFER FUTURE DILUTION DUE TO ISSUANCES OF SHARES FOR VARIOUS CONSIDERATIONS IN THE FUTURE.

There may be substantial dilution to BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. stockholders as a result of future decisions of the Board to issue shares without shareholder approval for cash, services, or acquisitions.

WE WILL BECOME A REPORTING COMPANY UPON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT

We will become subject to the reporting requirements under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, Section 13a, after the effectiveness of this Registration Statement under Section 12(g). As a result, stockholders will have access to the information required to be reported by publicly held companies under the Exchange Act and the regulations thereunder. As a result, we will be subject to legal and accounting expenses that private companies are not subject to and this could affect our ability to generate operating income.

WE HAVE NOT IDENTIFIED BUT ONE OF THE PORTFOLIO COMPANIES TO WHICH WE WILL LOAN OR IN WHICH WE MAY INVEST.

We have only loaned money to one portfolio company, Meshworks Media Corporation, and may take time to find another finance candidate.

ITEM 2. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Managements' Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our unaudited and audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included herein.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements, such as statements relating to our financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business operations. These statements relate to expectations concerning matters that are not historical facts. These forward-looking statements reflect our current views and expectations based largely upon the information currently available to us and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Although we believe our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, they are not guarantees of future performance and there are a number of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. By making these forward-looking statements, we do not undertake to update them in any manner except as may be required by our disclosure obligations in filings we make with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Federal securities laws. Our actual results may differ materially from our forward-looking statements.

The independent registered public accounting firm's report on our financial statements as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 includes a "going concern" explanatory paragraph that describes substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

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PLAN OF OPERATIONS

We intend to expend funds over the next four quarters as follows:

1 st Quarter 2017	•	Loans	•	\$250,000
	•	Operations	•	\$50,000
2 nd Quarter 2017	•	Loans	•	\$250,000
	•	Operations	•	\$50,000
3 rd Quarter 2017	•	Loans	•	\$250,000
	•	Operations	•	\$50,000
4 th Quarter 2017	•	Loans	•	\$250,000
	•	Operations	•	\$50,000

Our Budget for operations in the next year is as follows:

Working Capital - Loans	\$1,000,000
Legal and Accounting	\$100,000
Fees, commissions and general & administrative expenses	\$100,000
	\$1,200,000

The Company may change any or all of the budget categories in the execution of its business model. None of the line items are to be considered fixed or unchangeable. The Company may need substantial additional capital to support its budget. We have not recognized revenues from our operational activities.

Based on our current cash reserves of approximately \$24,000 as of December 27, 2016, we have the cash for an operational budget of three months. If we are unable to generate enough revenue, through our other subsidiaries, to cover our operational costs, we will need to seek additional sources of funds. Currently, we have no committed source for any funds as of date hereof. No representation is made that any funds will be available when needed. In the event funds cannot be raised if and when needed, we may not be able to carry out our business plan and could fail in business as a result of these uncertainties.

The independent registered public accounting firm's report on our financial statements as of December 31, 2015, includes a "going concern" explanatory paragraph that describes substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

For the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014.

Results of Operations

Revenues and Gross Profit. We had no operations and no business in 2014 and 2015. We realized revenues of \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Operating Expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, our total operating expenses were none. General and administrative expenses were \$2,800 in 2015 compared to \$6,658 in 2014. Interest expenses were \$15,000 in each year.

Net Loss. For the year ended December 31, 2015, our net loss was \$17,800 as compared to of \$21,658 for the year ended December 31, 2014. Our net loss per share was >(\$0.01) per share.

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Results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, compared to the same period in 2015

We had minimal operations and no revenues in 2015 in the nine month period, incurring \$1,940 in expenses resulting in a loss of (\$1,940) for the period. In summer of 2016, we achieved capital of \$100,000, in our efforts to recapitalize the Company. We had no revenues during the nine month period in 2016. Due to startup and administrative expenses, stock issuances, warrant expenses of \$1,328,000 and consulting fees, we incurred a loss of (\$1,378,583) for the period.

We had income (gain) on settlement of debt for the period in 2016 of \$270,822, which resulted in a net loss for the period of (\$1,096,608) or >(\$0.01) per share. For the same period in 2015, we had a net loss of (\$4,238).

Liquidity and Capital Resources. Our total assets were \$53,562 as of September 30, 2016, consisting of cash of \$51,188 and other assets.

By comparison, our total assets were \$0 as of December 31, 2015. Our current liabilities as of December 31, 2015, totaled \$343,681, which is comprised of accounts payable of \$26,423, notes payable of \$200,000, to related parties, other liabilities of \$50,000, and accrued interest of \$67,258.

We have been, and intend to continue, working toward identifying and obtaining new sources of financing. No assurances can be given that we will be successful in obtaining additional financing in the future. Any future financing that we may obtain may cause significant dilution to existing stockholders. Any debt financing or other financing of securities senior to common stock that we are able to obtain will likely include financial and other covenants that will restrict our flexibility. Any failure to comply with these covenants would have a negative impact on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If adequate funds are not available, we may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate portions of our operations or obtain funds through arrangements with strategic partners or others that may require us to relinquish rights to certain of our assets. Accordingly, the inability to obtain such financing could result in a significant loss of ownership and/or control of our assets and could also adversely affect our ability to fund our continued operations and our expansion efforts.

We do not anticipate that we will purchase any significant equipment over the next twelve months.

We do not anticipate any significant changes in the number of employee unless we significantly increase the size of our operations. We believe that we do not require the services of additional independent contractors to operate at our current level of activity. However, if our level of operations increases beyond the level that our current staff can provide, we may need to supplement our staff in this manner.

Material Contracts

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets, liabilities, sales and expenses in the accompanying financial statements. Critical accounting policies are those that require the most subjective and complex judgments, often employing the use of estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Critical accounting policies, including the assumptions and judgments underlying them. However, we do not believe that there are any alternative methods of accounting for our operations that would have a material effect on our financial statements.

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This summary of significant accounting policies is presented to assist the reader in understanding and evaluating the Company's financial statements. Critical accounting policies are our management's representations and require the most subjective and complex judgment, often involving the use of estimates on the impact and effects related matters with a large degree of inherent uncertainty. The accompanying policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include our activities. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us 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 reported periods. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates as the current economic environment increases the degree of uncertainty inherent in the estimates and uncertainty. The more significant estimates and assumptions made by management include allowances for doubtful accounts, allowance for deferred income, depreciation and amortization, fair market value of equity and embedded derivative instruments, fair market value of purchased and sold assets, and impairment of intangible assets.

Identifiable Intangible Assets

In accordance with ASC 350 *Intangibles* - intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but instead are measured for impairment at least annually in the fourth quarter, or when events indicate that impairment exists. As required by ASC 350, in the impairment tests for indefinite-lived intangible assets, we compare the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible assets, using a combination of discounted cash flow analysis and market value comparisons. If the carrying value exceeds the estimate of fair value, we calculate the impairment as the excess of the carrying value over the estimate of fair value and accordingly record the loss.

Intangible assets that are determined to have definite lives are amortized over the shorter of their legal lives or their estimated useful lives and are measured for impairment only when events or circumstances indicate the carrying value may be impaired in accordance with ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment* discussed below.

Investments

Investments are classified as available for sale and consist of marketable equity securities that we intend to hold for an indefinite period of time. Investments are stated at fair value and unrealized holding gains and losses, net of the related tax effect, are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income until realized. Realized gains or losses on disposition of investments are computed on the "specific identification" method and are reported as income or loss in the period of disposition on our consolidated statements of operations.

Related Parties

A party is considered to be related to our Company if the party directly or indirectly or through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with our Company. Related parties also include principal owners of our Company, its management, members of the immediate families of principal owners of our Company and its management and other parties with which our Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests. A party which can

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significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or if it has an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests is also a related party.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our Company applies the provisions of accounting guidance, FASB Topic ASC 825 that requires all entities to disclose the fair value of financial instruments, both assets and liabilities recognized and not recognized on the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate fair value, and defines fair value of a financial instrument as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, the fair value of cash, accounts payable, related party payables, and notes payable approximated carrying value due to the short maturity of the instruments, quoted market prices or interest rates which fluctuate with market rates.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net earnings applicable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share is determined using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents, using the treasury stock method, consisting of shares that might be issued upon exercise of common stock warrants and conversion of convertible notes. In periods where losses are reported, the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding excludes common shares equivalents, because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

Basic earnings per share are based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding adjusted for the effects of common stock that may be issued as a result of the following types of potentially dilutive instruments:

- Warrants,
- Employee stock options, and
- Other equity awards, which include long-term incentive awards.

The FASB ASC Topic 260, "*Earnings Per Share*", requires our Company to include additional shares in the computation of earnings per share, assuming dilution. The additional shares included in diluted earnings per share represents the number of shares that would be issued if all of the Company's outstanding dilutive instruments were converted into common stock.

Diluted earnings per share are based on the assumption that all dilutive options were converted or exercised. Dilution is computed by applying the treasury stock method. Under this method, options, and warrants are assumed to be exercised at the time of issuance, and as if funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period.

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share are the same since our Company had net losses for all periods presented and including the additional potential common shares would have an anti-dilutive effect.

Revenue Recognition

All revenues are recorded in accordance with ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition*. Revenue is recognized when all the criteria have been met:

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- When persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists.
 - The services have been provided to the customer.
 - The fee is fixed or determinable.
 - Collectability is reasonably assured.

Cost of Revenue

Our cost of revenue consists primarily of the direct expenses incurred in order to generate revenue. Such costs are recorded as incurred.

Employee Stock Based Compensation

We account for employee stock option grants in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*. ASC 718 establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. ASC 718 requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award - the requisite service period (usually the vesting period).

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model based on the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Dec. 31, 2015
Risk-free interest rate	1.75%
Expected volatility	172.00%
Expected option life (in years)	3.00
Expected dividend yield	0.00

The risk-free interest rate is based on the implied yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero coupon issues. The expected volatility is primarily based on historical volatility levels of our public company peer group. The expected option life of each award granted was calculated using the "simplified method" in accordance with ASC 718.

Non-employee Stock Based Compensation

We account for non-employee stock based compensation in accordance with ASC 505-50, *Equity Payments to Non-Employees*. For awards with service or performance conditions, we generally recognize expense over the service period or when the performance condition is met; however, there may be circumstances in which we determine that the performance condition is probable before the actual performance condition is achieved. In such circumstances, the amount recognized as expense is the pro rata amount, depending on the estimated progress towards completion of the performance condition. Nonemployee share-based payments are measured at fair value, based on either the fair value of the equity instrument issued. We determine the fair value of common stock grants based on the price of the common stock on the measurement date (which is the earlier of the date at which a commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the equity instruments is reached, if there are sufficient disincentives to ensure performance, or the date at which the counterparty's performance is complete). We use historical data to estimate expected forfeiture rate. For awards that are recognized when a performance condition is probable, the fair value is estimated at each reporting date. The cost ultimately recognized is the fair value of the equity award on the date the performance condition is achieved. Accordingly, the expense recognized may change between interim reporting dates and the date the performance condition is achieved.

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Fair Value Measurements

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 on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable, as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Our financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payables and tenant deposits. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair value due to their short maturities. The carrying amount of our debt approximates fair value because the interest rates on these instruments approximate the interest rate on debt with similar terms available to us. Our derivative liability was adjusted to fair market value at the end of each reporting period, using Level 3 inputs.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes, income taxes payable and deferred income taxes are determined using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the financial carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. On a periodic basis, the Company assesses the probability that its net deferred tax assets, if any, will be recovered. If after evaluating all of the positive and negative evidence, a conclusion is made that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the net deferred tax assets will not be recovered, a valuation allowance is provided by a charge to tax expense to reserve the portion of the deferred tax assets which are not expected to be realized.

The Company reviews its filing positions for all open tax years in all U.S. federal and state jurisdictions where the Company is required to file.

When there are uncertainties related to potential income tax benefits, in order to qualify for recognition, the position the Company takes has to have at least a "more likely than not" chance of being sustained (based on the position's technical merits) upon challenge by the respective authorities. The term "more likely than not" means a likelihood of more than 50 percent. Otherwise, the Company may not recognize any of the potential tax benefit associated with the position. The Company recognizes a benefit for a tax position that meets the "more likely than not" criterion at the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon its effective resolution. Unrecognized tax benefits involve management's judgment regarding the likelihood of the benefit being sustained. The final resolution of uncertain tax positions could result in adjustments to recorded amounts and may affect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company had no accrual for interest or penalties for years ended Dec. 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively and there are no material unrecognized tax benefits. Management believes no material change to the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will occur within in the next 12 months.

The tax years subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions include the years 2013 and forward by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

FASB ASU 2016-15 "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 231)" - In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, which clarified the presentation of certain cash receipts and cash payments on the statement of cash flows. Previous GAAP was either unclear or lacked specific guidance on the presentation of the items addressed in ASU 2016-15, as a result a diversity of practice had developed. The amendment provides specific guidance on the presentation of eight specific items on the statement of cash flows. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and the interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently evaluating the potential impact this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

FASB ASU 2015-17 "Income Taxes (Topic 740)" - In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, which simplifies the presentation of deferred tax assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. Previous GAAP required an entity to separate deferred income tax liabilities and assets into current and noncurrent amounts on the balance sheet. The amendment requires that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified balance sheet. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We are currently evaluating the potential impact this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

FASB ASU 2015-16 "Business Combinations (Topic 805)," or ASU 2015-16 - In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, which requires that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. This ASU is effective for interim and annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with the option to early adopt for financial statements that have not been issued. We are currently evaluating the potential impact this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

FASB ASU 2015-11 "Inventory (Topic 331): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory," or ASU 2015-11 - In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, which requires an entity to measure in scope inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The amendments apply to inventory that is measured using first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost. This ASU is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with the option to early adopt as of the beginning of an annual or interim period. We do not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a significant impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

FASB ASU 2015-03 "Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-31): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Cost," or ASU 2015-03 - In Dec.2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, which requires debt issuance costs to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the associated debt liability. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and the interim periods within those fiscal years. We do not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a significant impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

FASB ASU 2015-02 "Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis," or ASU 2015-02 - In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, which changes the analysis that a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. This ASU is

effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and we are currently assessing the impact of adoption of this ASU on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Accounting Standards Update, or FASB ASU 2016-12 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)" - In May 2016, the FASB issued 2016-12. The core principle of the guidance 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. ASU 2016-12 provides clarification on assessing collectability, presentation of sales taxes, noncash consideration, and completed contracts and contract modifications. This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with the option to adopt as early as December 15, 2016. We are currently assessing the impact of adoption of this ASU on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

FASB ASU 2016-11 "Revenue Recognition (Topic 605) and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)" - In May 2016, the FASB issued 2016-11, which clarifies guidance on assessing whether an entity is a principal or an agent in a revenue transaction. This conclusion impacts whether an entity reports revenue on a gross or net basis. This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with the option to adopt as early as December 15, 2016. We are currently assessing the impact of adoption of this ASU on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

FASB ASU 2016-10 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)" - In Dec.2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, clarify identifying performance obligations and the licensing implementation guidance, while retaining the related principles for those areas. This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with the option to adopt as early as December 15, 2016. We are currently assessing the impact of adoption of this ASU on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

FASB ASU 2016-09 "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718)" - In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, which includes multiple provisions intended to simplify various aspects of accounting for share-based payments. While aimed at reducing the cost and complexity of the accounting for share-based payments, the amendments are expected to significantly impact net income, earnings per share, and the statement of cash flows. Implementation and administration may present challenges for companies with significant share-based payment activities. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently evaluating the potential impact this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

FASB ASU 2016-02 "Leases (Topic 842)" - In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, which will require lessees to recognize almost all leases on their balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. For income statement purposes, the FASB retained a dual model, requiring leases to be classified as either operating or finance. Classification will be based on criteria that are largely similar to those applied in current lease accounting, but without explicit bright lines. Lessor accounting is similar to the current model, but updated to align with certain changes to the lessee model and the new revenue recognition standard. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 18, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently evaluating the potential impact this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures

ITEM 3. PROPERTIES

FACILITIES

The corporate headquarters for BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. operates out of Boulder, Colorado and operates out of an office building that occupies approximately 1,000 square feet. The space is rented on a month-to-month basis. The address is 4450 Arapahoe Ave., Suite 100, Boulder, Colorado 80303 and the telephone number is

ITEM 4. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our outstanding common stock by:

- each person who is known by us to be the beneficial owner of five percent (5%) or more of our common stock;
- our executive officers, and each director as identified in the "Management - Executive Compensation" section; and
- all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock and options, warrants and convertible securities that are currently exercisable or convertible within 60 days of the date of this document into shares of our common stock are deemed to be outstanding and to be beneficially owned by the person holding the options, warrants or convertible securities for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of the person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

The information below is based on the number of shares of our common stock that we believe was beneficially owned by each person or entity as of December 20, 2016.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner (1)	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner	Percent of Class (2) (4)
Common Stock	John Noble Harris, Chief Executive Officer and Director (3)(4)	44,400,000	80%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	John Noble Harris Chief Executive Officer and Director (3)(4)	1,000,000	100%
Common Stock	Todd H. Lahr, President and Director (3)(4)	44,400,000	80%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	Todd H. Lahr, President and Director (3)(4)	1,000,000	100%
Common Stock	Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Chief Financial Officer and Director (3)(4)	44,400,000	80%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Chief Financial Officer and Director (3)(4)	1,000,000	100%
Common shares	All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (3 persons) Common Shares	44,400,000	
	All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (3 persons) Preferred Shares	1,000,000	

1. The address of each person listed above, unless otherwise indicated, is c/o BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc., 4450 Arapahoe Ave., Suite 100, Boulder, CO 80303.
2. Based upon 55,825,000 common shares issued and outstanding on a fully diluted basis. (Does not include conversion rights of Class A Preferred Super Majority Voting Convertible Stock held by International Hedge Group, Inc.)
3. Mr. Harris, Mr. Lahr and Mr. Kurczodyna are persons owning and controlling International Hedge Group, Inc.
4. International Hedge Group, Inc. ("IHG"), Mr. Harris, Mr. Lahr and Mr. Kurczodyna are shown collectively as they jointly control IHG. IHG also controls voting of the Class A Super Majority Voting Preferred stock which votes 60% of the common at all times.

GREATER THAN 5% STOCKHOLDERS

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner (1)	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner	Percent of Class (2)(4)
Common Stock	International Hedge Group, Inc.	44,400,000	80%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	International Hedge Group, Inc.	1,000,000	100%

Common Stock	John Noble Harris, Chief Executive Officer and Director (3)(4)	44,400,000	80%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	John Noble Harris Chief Executive Officer and Director (3)(4)	1,000,000	100%
Common Stock	Todd H. Lahr, President and Director (3)(4)	44,400,000	80%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	Todd H. Lahr, President and Director (3)(4)	1,000,000	100%
Common Stock	Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Chief Financial Officer and Director (3)(4)	44,400,000	80%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Chief Financial Officer and Director (3)(4)	1,000,000	100%

1. The address of each person listed above, unless otherwise indicated, is c/o BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc., 4450 Arapahoe Ave., Suite 100, Boulder, CO 80303.
2. Based upon 55,825,000 shares issued and outstanding on a fully diluted basis. (Does not include conversion rights of Class A Preferred Super Majority Voting Convertible Stock held by International Hedge Group, Inc.)
3. Mr. Harris, Mr. Lahr and Mr. Kurczodyna are persons owning and controlling International Hedge Group, Inc.
4. International Hedge Group, Inc. ("IHG"), Mr. Harris, Mr. Lahr and Mr. Kurczodyna are shown collectively as they jointly control IHG. IHG also controls voting of the Class A Super Majority Voting Preferred stock which votes 60% of the common at all times.

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Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 governs the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. That rule provides that a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who directly or indirectly has or shares voting power and/or investment power with respect to such security. Rule 13d-3 also provides that a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of such security within sixty days, including through the exercise of any option, warrant or conversion of a security. Any securities not outstanding which are subject to such options, warrants or conversion privileges are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of outstanding securities of the class owned by such person. Those securities are not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of the class owned by any other person. Included in this table are only those derivative securities with exercise prices that we believe have a reasonable likelihood of being "in the money" within the next sixty days.

ITEM 5. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table sets forth information as to persons who currently serve as our directors or executive officers, including their ages as of December 20, 2016.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
John Noble Harris	70	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Todd H. Lahr	56	President and Director
Joseph E. Kurczodyna	63	Chief Financial Officer and Director

Our officers are elected by the board of directors at the first meeting after each annual meeting of our stockholders and hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified under our bylaws.

The directors named above will serve until the next annual meeting of our stockholders. Thereafter, directors will be elected for one-year terms at the annual stockholders' meeting. Officers will hold their positions at the pleasure of the board of directors absent any employment agreement. There is no arrangement or understanding between our directors and officers and any other person pursuant to which any director or officer was or is to be selected as a director or officer.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

John Noble Harris, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Mr. Harris began his career in the securities industry in 1971 with Newhart Cook & Co., a St. Louis based NYSE member firm. Licensed both as a broker and principal, he ultimately managed brokerage offices for several regional NASD brokerage firms. Since 1985, he has been self-employed as a business consultant and as a private investor. Mr. Harris brings to the Company experience in the public securities market. Mr. Harris served as the president of Tombstone Technologies from 2005-2010 and eventually merged the public company with Hunt Global Resources. In 2011, Mr. Harris became president of Rare Green, Inc., a private mineral exploration company. In 2014, Mr. Harris was one of the founders of International Hedge Group, Inc. ("IHG"). In 2016, IHG acquired 95% interest in BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc.

Todd H. Lahr, President and Director

Todd H. Lahr is the founder of Lahr & Lahr Law Offices. He is also the founder of Next Generation Energy Solutions, LLC and Renewable Energy Developers, LLC. Early in his career, he worked in the oil and gas exploration industry whereby he assembled a team of geologists to provide in depth geological evaluations on tracts of lands to determine their suitability for oil and gas exploration. Mr. Lahr is the CEO and president of THL Capital Resources, Inc.; a consulting firm. He provides legal services to startup companies and assists many business acquisitions and asset purchases. He has handled hundreds of residential and commercial real

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estate acquisitions and has been involved in several large real estate developments. Mr. Lahr was named Outstanding Young Men of America, Who's Who among Practicing Attorneys and Who's Who in American Law. He received his B.A. from Colorado State University, a Master's degree (MPA) from Drake University College of Business and Public Administration, and his Doctor of Jurisprudence (JD) from Drake University Law School.

Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Chief Financial Officer and Director

Working with various Commodity and Stock brokerage firms in Chicago and Denver Mr. Kurczodyna began his career in 1977 trading Bonds and T-Bill futures. In the 1980's, he focused on underwriting early stage companies. As a principle with Mills Financial, a registered Broker Dealer with the SEC and NASD, he underwrote and syndicated the Western International Gold & Silver (WIGS) in 1984. In 1991, Mr. Kurczodyna purchased Mills Financial and was the firm's President and General Principle. While leading Mills Financial, he underwrote and funded several private placements and IPO's. In 1998, Mills was the lead underwriter for United Financial Mortgage Corp. (UFMC), which was eventually listed on the American Stock Exchange. From 2004 to 2009, Mr. Kurczodyna was the CEO of Capital Merchant Bank LLC, an independent investment banker. From 2006-2008 he acted as the CFO and Director of OnMedia International. In 2009, Mr. Kurczodyna founded Patriot Mortgage Acceptance Corp. a private mortgage company. In 2014, Mr. Kurczodyna was one of the founders of International Hedge Group Inc.(IHG). In 2016, IHG acquired 95% interest in BlackStar Enterprise Group Inc.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST - GENERAL

There can be no assurance that management will resolve all conflicts of interest in favor of the Company.

Our directors and officers are, or may become, in their individual capacities, officers, directors, controlling shareholder and/or partners of other entities engaged in a variety of businesses. Thus, there exist potential conflicts of interest including, among other things, time, efforts and corporation opportunity, involved in participation with such other entities. Consequently, there are potential inherent conflicts of interest in their acting as officers and directors of the Company. Insofar as the officers and directors are engaged in other business activities, management anticipates it will devote only up to approximately 20 hours per week to the Company's affairs.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST - CORPORATE OPPORTUNITIES

Presently no requirement contained in our Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, or minutes which requires officers and directors of our Company to disclose business opportunities which come to their attention. Our officers and directors do, however, have a fiduciary duty of loyalty to our company to disclose to it any business opportunities which come to their attention, in their capacity as an officer and/or director or otherwise. Excluded from this duty would be opportunities which the person learns about through his involvement as an officer and director of another company. We have no intention of merging with or acquiring an affiliate, associate person or business opportunity from any affiliate or any client of any such person.

Our Board of Directors has adopted a policy that the Company will not seek a fund of, any entity in which any officer or director serves as an officer or director or in which they or their family members own or hold a controlling ownership interest. Although the Board of Directors could elect to change this policy, the Board of Directors has no present intention to do so.

The members of the Board and management are also the Board and Management of our parent, International Hedge Group, Inc. ("IHG") and have ownership and compensation through IHG. IHG will often be engaged by client borrowers of our Company to provide, consulting services, and such poses a risk of financial conflict to our Company.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We are managed under the direction of its board of directors.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

We do not have an executive committee, at this time.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

We have formed a non-independent audit committee in October 2016 to assist the Board in monitoring (1) the integrity of the financial statements of the Company, (2) the compliance by the Company with legal and regulatory requirements and (3) the independence and performance of the Company's internal and external auditors. Joe Kurczodyna, as Chairman, and John Harris act as the initial members of the Audit Committee.

The functions of the audit committee are to review the scope of the audit procedures employed by our independent auditors, to review with the independent auditors our accounting practices and policies and recommend to whom reports should be submitted, to review with the independent auditors their final audit reports, to review with our internal and independent auditors our overall accounting and financial controls, to be available to the independent auditors during the year for consultation, to approve the audit fee charged by the independent auditors, to report to the board of directors with respect to such matters and to recommend the selection of the independent auditors.

In the absence of a separate audit committee our board of directors functions as audit committee and performs some of the same functions of an audit committee, such as recommending a firm of independent certified public accountants to audit the annual financial statements; reviewing the independent auditors independence, the financial statements and their audit report; and reviewing management's administration of the system of internal accounting control We expect that the selection of a business opportunity will be complex. Due to general economic conditions, rapid technological advances being made in some industries and shortages of available capital, we believe that there are numerous firms seeking the benefits of an issuer who has complied with the 1934 Act. Such benefits may include facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be sought, providing liquidity for incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, providing liquidity (subject to restrictions of applicable statutes) for all stockholders and other factors. Potentially, available business opportunities may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex. We have, and will continue to have, essentially no assets to provide the owners of business opportunities. However, we will be able to offer owners of acquisition candidates the opportunity to acquire a controlling ownership interest in an issuer who has complied with the 1934 Act without incurring the cost and time required to conduct an initial public offering.

ANNUAL MEETING

Our annual meeting of stockholders is expected to be held at a future date about 6 months after the filing of this Form 10. This will be an annual meeting of stockholders and will include the election of directors. The annual meeting will be held at our principal office or at such other place as permitted by the laws of the State of Delaware and on such date as may be fixed from time to time by resolution of our board of directors.

PREVIOUS "BLANK CHECK" OR "SHELL" COMPANY INVOLVEMENT

No members of our management have been involved in private "blank-check" or "shell" companies.

ITEM 6. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Executive and Directors Compensation

Summary of Executives and Director Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the compensation paid to our officers from the period of 2014 through December 31, 2015.

SUMMARY EXECUTIVES COMPENSATION TABLE

In Dollars

Name & Position	Year	Contract Payments (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock awards (\$)	Option awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	Non-qualified deferred compensation earnings (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
John Noble Harris, CEO	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd H. Lahr, President	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joseph E. Kurczodyna	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change-in-Control Arrangements

There are no employment contracts, compensatory plans or arrangements, including payments to be received from us, with respect to any of our directors or executive officers which would in any way result in payments to any such person because of his or her resignation, retirement or other termination of employment with us. These agreements do not provide for payments to be made as a result of any change in control of us, or a change in the person's responsibilities following such a change in control.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Our board of directors in our entirety acts as the compensation committee for BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth certain information concerning compensation paid to our directors for services as directors, but not including compensation for services as officers reported in the "Summary Executives' Compensation Table" during the year ended December 31, 2015:

Name	Year	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	Stock awards (\$)	Option awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	Non-qualified deferred compensation earnings (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
John Noble Harris, CEO	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Todd H. Lahr, President	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Joseph E. Kurczodyna	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0

The term of office for each Director is one (1) year, or until his/her successor is elected at our annual meeting and qualified. The term of office for each of our Officers is at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has no nominating, auditing committee or a compensation committee. Therefore, the selection of person or election to the Board of Directors was neither independently made nor negotiated at arm's length.

At this time, our Directors do not receive cash compensation for serving as members of our Board of Directors.

Limitation on Liability and Indemnification

We are a Delaware corporation. The Delaware General Corporation Laws (DGCL) provides that the articles of incorporation of a Delaware corporation may contain a provision eliminating or limiting the personal liability of a director to the corporation or our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except that any such provision may not eliminate or limit the liability of a director (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or our stockholders, (ii) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) acts specified in Section 78 (concerning unlawful distributions), or (iv) any transaction from which a director directly or indirectly derived an improper personal benefit. Our articles of incorporation contain a provision eliminating the personal liability of directors to our company' or our stockholders for monetary damages to the fullest extent provided by the DGCL.

The DGCL provides that a Delaware corporation must indemnify a person who was wholly successful, on the merits or otherwise, in defense of any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative and whether formal or informal (a "Proceeding"), in which

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he or she was a party because the person is or was a director, against reasonable expenses incurred by him or her in connection with the Proceeding, unless such indemnity is limited by the corporation's articles of incorporation. Our articles of incorporation do not contain any such limitation.

The DGCL provides that a Delaware corporation may indemnify a person made a party to a Proceeding because the person is or was a director against any obligation incurred with respect to a Proceeding to pay a judgment, settlement, penalty, fine (including an excise tax assessed with respect to an employee benefit plan) or reasonable expenses incurred in the Proceeding if the person conducted himself or herself in good faith and the person reasonably believed, in the case of conduct in an official capacity with the corporation, that the person's conduct was in the corporation's best interests and, in all other cases, his or her conduct was at least not opposed to the corporation's best interests and, with respect to any criminal proceedings, the person had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful. Our articles of incorporation and bylaws allow for such indemnification. A corporation may not indemnify a director in connection with any Proceeding by or in the right of the corporation in which the director was adjudged liable to the corporation or, in connection with any other Proceeding charging that the director derived an improper personal benefit, whether or not involving actions in an official capacity, in which Proceeding the director was judged liable on the basis that he or she derived an improper personal benefit. Any indemnification permitted in connection with a Proceeding by or in the right of the corporation is limited to reasonable expenses incurred in connection with such Proceeding.

The DGCL, unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, a Delaware corporation may indemnify an officer, employee, fiduciary, or agent of the corporation to the same extent as a director and may indemnify such a person who is not a director to a greater extent, if not inconsistent with public policy and if provided for by our bylaws, general or specific action of our board of directors or stockholders, or contract. Our articles of incorporation provide for indemnification of our directors, officers, employees, fiduciaries and agents to the full extent permitted by Delaware law.

Our articles of incorporation also provide that we may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director or officer of our company or who is or was serving at our request as a director, officer or agent of another enterprise against any liability asserted against him or her and incurred by him or her in any such capacity or arising out of his or her status as such, whether or not we would have the power to indemnify him or her against such liability.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

Key Employees Stock Compensation Plan

Effective December 1, 2016, our Stock Option and Award Plan (the "Stock Incentive Plan") was approved by our Board of Directors. Under the Stock Incentive Plan, the Board of Directors may grant options or purchase rights to purchase common stock to officers, employees, and other persons who provide services to us or any related company. The participants to whom awards are granted, the type of awards granted, the number of shares covered for each award, and the purchase or exercise price, conditions and other terms of each award are determined by the Board of Directors, except that the term of the options shall not exceed 10 years. A total of 10 million shares of our common stock are subject to the Stock Incentive Plan and maybe either a qualified or non-qualified stock option. The shares issued for the Stock Incentive Plan may be either treasury or authorized and unissued shares. As of December 20, 2016, we have granted no stock options to purchase any shares of our common stock under the Plan.

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ITEM 7. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Other than the stock transactions discussed below, we have not entered into any transaction nor are there any proposed transactions in which any of our founders, directors, executive officers, stockholders or any members of the immediate family of any of the foregoing had or is to have a direct or indirect material interest.

In 2016, we entered into an agreement whereby our parent, International Hedge Group, Inc., acquired 44,000,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of our Class A Preferred Super Majority Voting Convertible Stock for capital infusion of \$200,000 and 34,000,000 warrants to purchase common stock @ \$0.05 per share expiring in 3 years (cashless). Our Directors and Officers own the control of International Hedge Group, Inc., which in turn controls the voting stock of our Company, BlackStar.

Our officers and directors, listed below, who also control our parent- International Hedge Group, Inc., and International Hedge Group, Inc., own warrants of our Company granted in August 2016, which provide for an exercise price of \$.05 per share, and which expire in three years, and provide for cashless exercise. The warrants are as follows:

Todd H. Lahr, President	6,500,000 - Expiry August 2019
John Noble Harris, CEO	3,000,000 - Expiry August 2019
Joseph E. Kurczodyna, CFO	3,000,000 - Expiry August 2019
International Hedge Group, Inc.	2,700,000 - Expiry August 2019

Messrs. Harris, Lahr, and Kurcyodyna are also affiliates of the following shareholders of International Hedge Group, Inc. which own warrants in BlackStar:

THL Holdings, LLC	Affiliate: Todd H. Lahr	4,000,000 Warrants
Rare Green, Inc.	Affiliate: John Noble Harris	1,500,000 Warrants
Patriot Mtg. Acceptance Corp.	Affiliate: Joseph E. Kurczodyna	1,500,000 Warrants

In 2016, Messrs. Harris, Lahr, and Kurcyodyna each were paid \$10,000 for their consulting services. No further compensation arrangements exist at this time.

ITEM 8. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We anticipate that we (including any future subsidiaries) will from time to time become subject to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. It is not feasible to predict the outcome of any such proceedings and we cannot assure that their ultimate disposition will not have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. As of the filing of this Form 10, we are not a party to any pending legal proceedings, nor are we aware of any civil proceeding or government authority contemplating any legal proceeding.

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ITEM 9. MARKET PRICE OF AND DIVIDENDS ON THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Market Information

Currently there is a limited public trading market for our stock. The following information is from available sources and may not reflect interdealer prices or mark-up or markdowns.

Market Information

Fiscal Year 2016 Year to Date:	High	Low
Quarter Ended March 31, 2016	\$0.06	\$0.05
Quarter Ended June 30, 2016	\$0.05	\$0.03
Quarter ended September 30, 2016	\$0.55	\$0.04
Quarter to date	\$1.15	\$0.35

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015:	High	Low
Quarter Ended March 31, 2015	\$0.20	\$0.06
Quarter Ended June 30, 2015	\$0.08	\$0.08
Quarter ended September 30, 2015	\$0.08	\$0.06
Quarter ended December 31, 2015	\$0.06	\$0.06

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014:	High	Low
Quarter Ended March 31, 2014	\$0.06	\$0.06
Quarter Ended June 30, 2014	\$0.06	\$0.06
Quarter ended September 30, 2014	\$0.10	\$0.06
Quarter ended December 31, 2014	\$0.06	\$0.06

Rules Governing Low-price Stocks That May Affect Our Stockholders' Ability to Resell Shares of Our

Common Stock

We are a "penny stock" company, as our stock price is less than \$5.00 per share. If we are able to obtain an exchange listing for our stock, we cannot make an assurance that we will be able to maintain a stock price greater than \$5.00 per share and if the share price was to fall to such prices, that we wouldn't be subject to the Penny Stocks rules.

The penny stock rules require broker-dealers, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to make a special suitability determination for the purchaser to receive the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale, to deliver standardized risk disclosure documents prepared by the SEC that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer must also provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock. In addition, the penny stock regulations require the broker-dealer to deliver, prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prepared by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, unless the broker-dealer or the transaction is otherwise exempt. A broker-dealer is also required to disclose commissions payable to the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Finally, a broker-dealer is required to send monthly statements disclosing recent price information with respect to the penny stock held in a customer's account and information with respect to the limited market in penny stocks.

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Holders

As of December 20, 2016, we have approximately 354 stockholders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

As of the filing of this registration statement, we have not paid any dividends to stockholders. There are no restrictions which would limit our ability to pay dividends on common equity or that are likely to do so in the future. The Delaware General Corporation Laws, however, do prohibit us from declaring dividends where, after giving effect to the distribution of the dividend; we would not be able to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or our total assets would be less than the sum of the total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed to satisfy the rights of stockholders who have preferential rights superior to those receiving the distribution.

Class A Preferred Super Majority Voting Convertible Stock

The Certificate of Incorporation of the Company authorizes the issuance of up to ten million (10,000,000) shares of Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value per share (herein, "Preferred Stock" or "Preferred Shares"), and expressly vests in the Board of Directors of the Company the authority provided therein to issue any or all of the Preferred Shares in one (1) or more Class or classes and by resolution or resolutions to establish the designation and number and to fix the relative rights and preferences of each Class to be issued. The Board authorized One Million (1,000,000) of the Ten Million (10,000,000) authorized shares of Preferred Stock of the Company to be designated Class A Preferred Convertible Stock, \$0.001 par value per share, and shall possess the rights and preferences set forth below:

Rank. The Class A Preferred Convertible Stock shall rank: (i) senior to any other class or Class of outstanding Preferred Shares or Class of capital stock of the Company; (ii) prior to all of the Company's Common Stock, ("Common Stock"); and (iii) prior to any other class or Class of capital stock of the Company hereafter created "Junior Securities"); and in each case as to distributions of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary (all such distributions being referred to collectively as "Distributions").

Dividends. The Class A Preferred Convertible Stock shall bear no dividends, except that in the event dividends are declared for common stock, the same rate of dividend per share shall be due and payable to the Class A Preferred shareholders on the same terms.

Liquidation / Merger Preference.

(a) So long as a majority of the shares of Class A Preferred authorized are outstanding, the Company will not, without the written consent of the holders of at least 51% of the Company's outstanding Class A Preferred, either directly or by amendment, merger, consolidation, or otherwise: (i) liquidate, dissolve or wind-up the

affairs of the Company, or effect any Liquidation Event; (ii) amend, alter, or repeal any provision of the Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws in a manner adverse to the Class A Preferred (iii) create or authorize the creation of, or issue any other security convertible into or exercisable for, any equity security, having rights, preferences or privileges senior to the Class A Preferred, or (iv) purchase or redeem or pay any dividend on any capital stock prior to the Class A Preferred, other than stock repurchased from former employees or consultants in connection with the cessation of their employment/services.

(b) In the event of any liquidation, merger, dissolution or winding up of the Company, either voluntary or involuntary, the holders of shares of Class A Preferred Convertible Stock (each a "Holder" and collectively the "Holders") shall be entitled to receive, prior in preference to any distribution to Junior Securities, an amount per share equal to \$.01 plus any allocable and due dividends per share.

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(c) Upon the completion of the distribution required to Class A holders, if assets remain in the Company, they shall be distributed to holders of Junior Securities in accordance with the Company's Certificate of Incorporation including any duly adopted Certificate(s) of Designation.

Conversion Rights

The Holders of the Class A Preferred Convertible Stock shall, individually and collectively, have the right to convert all of their Class A Preferred Convertible Stock, in one transaction, by electing, in writing, to convert the 1,000,000 shares of Class A Preferred Stock into shares of Common Stock of the Company, on the basis of 100 common shares for each share of Class A Preferred Stock, subject to adjustment

Adjustment to Conversion Rate. The conversion price will be subject to adjustments for stock dividends, splits, combinations and similar events and to Adjustment Due to Merger, Consolidation, Etc. If, prior to the conversion of all Class A Preferred Convertible Stock, there shall be any merger, consolidation, exchange of shares, recapitalization, reorganization, or other similar event, as a result of which shares of Common Stock of the Company shall be changed into the same or a different number of shares of the same or another class or classes of stock or securities of the Company or another entity or there is a sale of all or substantially all the Company's assets, then the Holders of Class A Preferred Convertible Stock shall thereafter have the right to receive upon conversion of Class A Preferred Convertible Stock, upon the basis and upon the terms and conditions specified herein and in lieu of the shares of Common Stock immediately theretofore issuable upon conversion, such stock, securities and/or other assets ("New Assets") which the Holder would have been entitled to receive in such transaction had the Class A Preferred Convertible Stock been convertible into New Assets from the date hereof, at the market price of such New Assets on the date of conversion, and in any such case appropriate provisions shall be made with respect to the rights and interests of the Holders of the Class A Preferred Convertible Stock to the end that the provisions hereof (including, without limitation, provisions for the adjustment of the conversion price and of the number of shares of Common Stock issuable or New Assets deliverable upon conversion of the Class A Preferred Convertible Stock) shall thereafter be applicable, as nearly as may be practicable in relation to any securities thereafter deliverable upon the exercise here.

Redemption by Company. The Company may, at its sole discretion redeem all or any portion of the Class A Preferred Convertible Stock by paying in cash by wire transfer the stated value of US \$50.00 per share, plus all accrued and unpaid dividends on the Class A Preferred Convertible Stock to be redeemed, to the Holder pursuant to the Holder's written instructions. The Holders may convert Class A Preferred Convertible Stock into Common Stock of the Company until such cash has been transmitted to the Holder, at which time conversion rights shall cease and the Holder shall surrender all redeemed Class A Preferred Certificates to the Company for cancellation.

Super Majority Voting Rights. The record Holders of the Class A Preferred Convertible Stock shall have the right to vote on any matter with holders of Common Stock and may vote as required on any action, which Delaware law provides may or must be approved by vote or consent of the holders of the specific Class of voting preferred shares and the holders of common shares. The Record Holders of the Class A Preferred Shares shall have the right to vote on any matter with holders of common stock voting together as one (1) class. The Record Holders of the Class A Preferred Shares shall have that number of votes (identical in every other respect to the voting rights of the holders of other Class of voting preferred shares and the holders of common stock entitled to vote at any Regular or Special Meeting of the Shareholders) equal to that number of common shares which is not less than 60% of the vote required to approve any action, which Delaware law provides may or must be approved by vote or consent of the holders of other Class of voting preferred shares and the holders of common shares or the holders of other securities entitled to vote, if any.

ITEM 10. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

We have sold securities in the past 2 years without registering the securities under the Securities Act of 1933 as shown in the following tables:

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Shares Issued in Private Offering

44,400,000 Common shares and 1,000,000 Class A Preferred Super Majority Voting Convertible Shares were issued to International Hedge Group, Inc., for \$200,000 in cash consideration and 34,000,000 (cashless) warrants exercisable in 3 years @ \$0.05 per share were issued to officers, and directors and seven individuals. 250,000 shares of common were issued to William Brand for services, and 162,579 shares of common were issued to Shelly D. Williams for services.

Exemption from Registration Claimed

Sales and issuances by us of the unregistered securities listed above were made by us in reliance upon Rule 506 of Regulation D to the individuals listed above. All of the individuals and/or entities listed above that purchased the unregistered securities were all known to us and our management, through pre-existing business relationships, as long standing business associates, friends, and employees. All purchasers were provided access to all material information, which they requested, and all information necessary to verify such information and were afforded access to our management in connection with their purchases. All purchasers of the unregistered securities acquired such securities for investment and not with a view toward distribution, acknowledging such intent to us. All certificates or agreements representing such securities that were issued contained restrictive legends, prohibiting further transfer of the certificates or agreements representing such securities, without such securities either being first registered or otherwise exempt from registration in any further resale or disposition. Each purchaser made written representation under Rule 506 of Regulation D, including net worth and sophistication. We required written representation that each purchaser who was not an accredited investor, either alone or with his purchaser representative, had such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that he/she was capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment, and the issuer reasonably believed (based on written representations) immediately prior to making any sale that the purchaser came within this description.

Shares or Warrants Issued for Compensation or Services

Since January 1, 2014 through December 20, 2016, we have issued shares and Warrants of our common stock in exchange for services to the individuals and the amounts set forth below.

William Brand (1)	250,000 shares of common stock
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Shelly D. Williams (2)	162,579 shares of common stock
M.A. Littman	800,000 Warrants exercisable @ \$0.05 per share for \$20,000 receivable waiver

MATERIAL RELATIONSHIPS

- (1) Former Director/Officer
- (2) Non-Executive Secretary

Exemption from Registration Claimed

All of the sales by us of the unregistered securities listed immediately above were made by us in reliance upon Section 4(a)(2) of the Act. All of the individuals and/or entities listed above that purchased the unregistered securities were all known to us and our management, through pre-existing business relationships, as long standing business associates, friends, and employees. All purchasers were provided access to all material information, which they requested, and all information necessary to verify such information and were afforded access to our management in connection with their purchases. All purchasers of the unregistered securities acquired such securities for investment and not with a view toward distribution, acknowledging such intent to us. All certificates or agreements representing such securities that were issued contained restrictive legends, prohibiting further transfer of the certificates or agreements representing such securities, without such securities either being first registered or otherwise exempt from registration in any further resale or disposition.

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ITEM 11. DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT'S SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED

Common Stock

We are presently authorized to issue two hundred million (200,000,000) common shares of our \$0.001 par value stock. A total of 55,825,000 common shares are deemed issued and outstanding as of December 20, 2016.

All shares, when issued, will be fully paid and non-assessable. All shares are equal to each other with respect to voting, liquidation, and dividend rights. Special Stockholders' meetings may be called by our Officers or Directors, or upon the request of holders of at least one-tenth (1/10th) of the outstanding shares. Holders of shares are entitled to one vote at any Stockholders' meeting for each share they own as of the record date set by our Board of Directors. There is no quorum requirement for Stockholders' meetings. Therefore, a vote of the majority of the shares represented at a meeting will govern even if this is substantially less than a majority of the shares outstanding. Holders of shares are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by our Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefore, and upon liquidation are entitled to participate pro rata in a distribution of assets available for such a distribution to Stockholders. There is no conversion, pre-emptive or other subscription rights or privileges with respect to any shares. Reference is made to our Articles of Incorporation and our By-Laws as well as to the applicable statutes of the State of Delaware for a more complete description of the rights and liabilities of holders of shares. It should be noted that the Board of Directors without notice to the Stockholders may amend the By-Laws. Our shares do not have cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than fifty percent (50%) of the shares voting for election of Directors may elect all the Directors if they choose to do so. In such event, the holders of the remaining shares aggregating less than fifty percent (50%) of the shares voting for election of Directors may not be able to elect any Director.

Employees Stock Compensation Plan

We adopted a Stock Option and Award Plan on December 1, 2016. We have authorized 10,000,000 shares of common stock to be available for the Plan. We have granted no options exercisable for shares of our common stock under the Plan.

Stockholders

Each Stockholder has sole investment power and sole voting power over the shares owned by such Stockholder. No Stockholder has entered into or delivered any lock up agreement or letter agreement regarding shares or options thereon. Under Delaware laws, no lock up agreement is required regarding our shares as it might relate to an acquisition.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Our transfer agent for our securities is Corporate Stock Transfer at 3200 Cherry Creek Drive South, Suite 430, Denver, Colorado 80209/ Phone: (303) 282-4800.

ITEM 12. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Under our Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, we may indemnify an officer or director who is made a party to any proceeding, including a lawsuit, because of his position, if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in our best interest. No officer or director may be indemnified, however, where the officer or director acted committed intentional misconduct, fraud, or an intentional violation of the law.

We may advance expenses incurred in defending a proceeding. To the extent that the officer or director is successful on the merits in a proceeding as to which he is to be indemnified, we must indemnify him against all expenses incurred, including attorney's fees. With respect to a derivative action, indemnity may be made only for

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expenses actually and reasonably incurred in defending the proceeding, and if the officer or director is judged liable, only by a court order. The indemnification is intended to be to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of the State of Delaware.

Regarding the indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933, which may be permitted to officers and directors under Delaware law, we are informed that, in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission, indemnification is against public policy, as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities is asserted by our officer(s), director(s), or controlling person(s) in connection with the securities being registered, we will, unless in the opinion of our legal counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit the question of whether such indemnification is against public policy to a court of appropriate jurisdiction. We will then be governed by the court's decision.

ITEM 13. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The following is a complete list of the financial statements filed as a part of this Report.

- Audited financial statements of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. for the period January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015 (pages F-1 through F-11)
- Unaudited financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 (pages F-12 through F-23)

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 2014 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2015

(AUDITED)

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. ("the Company") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc., as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company's significant operating losses raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ B F Borgers CPA PC

B F Borgers CPA PC
Lakewood, CO
December 28, 2016

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2015</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2014</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash in trust account	\$ -	\$ -
Prepaid expenses	-	-
Total Current assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 26,423	\$ 23,623
Accrued interest payable	67,258	52,258
Loan payable	50,000	50,000
Notes payable	200,000	200,000
Total current liabilities	<u>343,681</u>	<u>325,881</u>
Stockholders' Deficit		
Preferred stock, 10,000,000 shares authorized with \$0.001 par value. No Preferred shares issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock, 200,000,000 shares authorized with \$0.001 par value. 11,112,421 issued and outstanding at each period respectively	11,112	11,112
Additional paid in capital	1,484,737	1,484,737
Common stock subscribed		
Subscription receivable		
Accumulated deficit	(1,839,530)	(1,821,730)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	<u>(343,681)</u>	<u>(325,881)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -
Cost of revenues	-	-
GROSS PROFIT	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating Expenses:		
Consulting fees	-	-
Legal and professional	-	4,533
General and administrative	2,800	2,125
Total operating expenses	<u>2,800</u>	<u>6,658</u>
Income (loss) from operations	<u>(2,800)</u>	<u>(6,658)</u>
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense	(15,000)	(15,000)
Other income (expense) net	<u>(15,000)</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	<u>(17,800)</u>	<u>(21,658)</u>
Provision (credit) for income tax	-	-
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (17,800)</u>	<u>\$ (21,658)</u>
Net income (loss) per share (Basic and fully diluted)	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	<u>11,112,421</u>	<u>11,112,421</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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**BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY**

	Common Stock		Preferred Stock		Paid in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount (\$0.001 Par)	Shares	Amount (\$0.001 Par)			
Balances - December 31, 2014	11,112,421	\$ 11,112	-	\$ -	\$1,484,737	\$ (1,821,730)	\$ (325,881)
Net loss for the year						(17,800)	(17,800)
Balances - December 31, 2015	11,112,421	\$ 11,112	-	\$ -	\$1,484,737	\$ (1,839,530)	\$ (343,681)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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**BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (17,800)	\$ (21,658)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	-	-
Increase in accounts payable	2,800	6,658
Increase in accrued expenses	15,000	15,000
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	-	-
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Common stock subscribed		
Subscription receivable	-	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash	-	-
Cash At The Beginning Of The Period	-	-
Cash At The End Of The Period	\$ -	\$ -
<u>Schedule of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities</u>		
	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ -	\$ -

Supplemental Disclosure

Cash paid for interest	\$	-	\$	-
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	-	\$	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. (the Company" or "BlackStar") was incorporated in the State of Delaware on December 18, 2007 as NPI08, Inc. ("NPI08"). In January 2010, NPI08 acquired an ownership interest in Black Star Energy Group, Inc., a Colorado Corporation. BlackStar Energy then merged into NPI08, with NPI08 being the surviving entity. Concurrently, NPI08 changed its name to BlackStar Energy Group, Inc.

The Company is a Delaware corporation organized for the purpose of engaging in any lawful business. The Company intends to act as a merchant bank as at the date of these financial statements. It currently trades on the Pink Sheets under the symbol "BEGI".

The Company's fiscal year end is December 31st. The Company's financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all cash on hand, cash accounts not subject to withdrawal restrictions or penalties and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less as cash equivalents.

Revenue recognition

The Company has realized minimal revenues from operations. The Company recognizes revenues when the sale and/or distribution of products is complete, risk of loss and title to the products have transferred to the customer, there is persuasive evidence of an agreement, acceptance has been approved by the customer, the fee is fixed or determinable based on the completion of stated terms and conditions, and collection of any related receivable is probable. Net sales will be comprised of gross revenues less expected returns, trade discounts, and customer allowances that will include costs associated with off-invoice markdowns and other price reductions, as well as trade promotions and coupons. The incentive costs will be recognized at the later of the date on which the Company recognized the related revenue or the date on which the Company offers the incentive.

Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

The Company computes loss per share in accordance with "ASC-260," "Earnings per Share" which requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of the statement of operations. Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding common share during the period. Diluted loss per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share excludes all potential common shares if their effect is anti-dilutive.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to ASC 740. Under ASC 740 deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss carryforwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.

The Company maintains a valuation allowance with respect to deferred tax asset. Blackstar Enterprise Group establishes a valuation allowance based upon the potential likelihood of realizing the deferred tax asset and taking into consideration the Company's financial position and results of operations for the current period. Future realization of the deferred tax benefit depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income within the carry-forward period under Federal tax laws.

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Changes in circumstances, such as the Company generating taxable income, could cause a change in judgment about the reliability of the related deferred tax asset. Any change in the valuation allowance will be included in income in the year of the change estimate.

Carrying Value, Recoverability and Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company has adopted paragraph 360-10-35-17 of FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long -lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the assets expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company considers the following to be some examples of important indicators that may trigger an impairment review; (i) significant under-performance or losses of assets relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (ii) significant changes in the manner or use of assets or in the Company's overall strategy with respect to the manner of use of the acquired assets or changes in the Company's overall business strategy; (iii) significant negative industry or economic trends; (iv) increased competitive pressures; (v) a significant decline in the Company's stock price for a sustained period of time; and (vi) regulatory changes. The Company evaluates acquired assets for potential impairment indicators at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of such events.

The impairment charges, if any, are included in operating expenses in the accompanying statements of operations.

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 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. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The Company's significant estimates include income taxes provision and valuation allowance of deferred tax assets; the fair value of financial instruments; the carrying value and recoverability of long-lived assets, and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Those significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to those estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management regularly reviews its estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such reviews, and if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair values of financial instruments were determined by management using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. The carrying amounts of financial instruments including cash approximate their fair value because of their short maturities.

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Long Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 350 the Company regularly reviews the carrying value of intangible and other long lived assets for the existence of facts or circumstances both internally and externally that suggest impairment. If impairment testing indicates a lack of recoverability, an impairment loss is recognized by the Company if the carrying amount of a long lived asset exceeds its fair value.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation issued to employees based on FASB accounting standard for Share Based Payment. It requires an entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award - the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). It requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The scope of the FASB accounting standard includes a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including share options, restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans.

Recent pronouncements

Management has evaluated accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective as of March 31, 2016, and does not expect such pronouncements to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, operations, or cash flows.

NOTE 3 - GOING CONCERN

As of the date of these financial statements our auditors have expressed a qualification as to the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company has had no operations or income since 2011. It has accrued expenses for services but has not been able to raise money through loans or other financing activities to pay these expenses. The Company must necessarily rely on these sources for raising funds to support operations.

The reader is referred to Note 10 - Subsequent Events for further information as it pertains to this topic.

NOTE 4 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The Company is indebted to its transfer agent and for delinquent filing fees with the State of Delaware.

NOTE 5 - ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE

The Company has been accruing interest on a note of \$200,000 dated July 11, 2011 and an advance of \$50,000 dated June 23, 2011. Each has been accrued at a rate of 6% simple interest. For further detail the reader is advised to refer to the note "NOTES PAYABLE".

NOTE 6 - STOCKHOLDER'S DEFICIT

The total number of common shares authorized that may be issued by the Company is 200,000,000 shares with a par value of \$0.001 per share. The Company is authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share. As at June 30, 2016 there are no preferred shares issued or outstanding.

As at December 31, 2015 the total number of common shares outstanding was 11,112,421. The Company has an ongoing program of private placements to raise funds to support the operations.

Super Majority Voting Rights. The record Holders of the Class A Preferred Convertible Stock shall have the right to vote on any matter with holders of Common Stock and may vote as required on any action, which Delaware law provides may or must be approved by vote or consent of the holders of the specific Class of voting preferred shares and the holders of common shares. The Record Holders of the Class A Preferred Shares shall have the right to vote on any matter

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with holders of common stock voting together as one (1) class. The Record Holders of the Class A Preferred Shares shall have that number of votes (identical in every other respect to the voting rights of the holders of other Class of voting preferred shares and the holders of common stock entitled to vote at any Regular or Special Meeting of the Shareholders) equal to that number of common shares which is not less than 60% of the vote required to approve any action, which Delaware law provides

may or must be approved by vote or consent of the holders of other Class of voting preferred shares and the holders of common shares or the holders of other securities entitled to vote, if any.

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes at the United States federal statutory rate of 34% and a Colorado state rate of 5% compared to the Company's income tax expense as reported is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2015</u>		<u>December 31, 2014</u>
Net loss before income taxes	\$ 15,000	\$	21,658
Income tax rate	39%		39%
Income tax recovery			
Valuation allowance change	(5,850)		(8,450)
Provision for income taxes	\$ -	\$	-

The significant components of deferred income tax assets at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows

	<u>December 31, 2015</u>		<u>December 31, 2014</u>
Net operating loss carry-forward	\$ 1,838,530	\$	1,821,730
Valuation allowance	(1,838,530)		(1,821,730)
Net deferred income tax asset	\$ 0	\$	0

The Company's policy for classifying interest and penalties associated with unrecognized income tax benefits is to include such items as tax expense. No interest or penalties have been recorded during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the Company did not have any amounts recorded pertaining to uncertain tax positions.

As at December 31, 2015 the current management of the Company has been unable to ascertain when the last corporation income tax returns were filed. Management will use its best efforts to bring current all the necessary filings. The Company is currently not under examination by the Internal Revenue Service or any other taxing authorities.

NOTE 8 - NOTES PAYABLE

On June 23, 2011 the Company received \$50,000 in the form of cash as a temporary loan from a director of the Company. The Company has elected to accrue interest at the rate of 6% per annum non-compounding. The Company has not received any notice of default and has continued to accrue interest on its books at the rate of 6% each year.

On July 11, 2011 the Company received \$200,000 in the form of cash in exchange for a promissory note bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum. The note does not specify that the interest is compounding therefore the Company is accruing the expense at a simple interest rate of 6%. The Company has not received any notice of default and has continued to accrue interest on its books at the rate of 6% each year.

NOTE 9 - GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Components of General and Administrative Expenses

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Consulting Fees	-	-
Transfer Agent	2,275	1,515
Office expense	-	-
Filing fees	525	610
	<u>\$ 2,800</u>	<u>\$ 2,125</u>

NOTE 10 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 25, 2016 the Company received and agreed to a purchase of its common stock from International Hedge Group, Inc.(IHG) to purchase a 95% controlling interest in the Company. At the closing IHG was to provide the Company with a promissory note in the amount of \$200,000 payable over a 180 day period in increments as the buyer is able to achieve funding. As at the date of these financial statements the Company has received \$30,000 in cash which is in a trust account under the name of International Hedge Group. The shares associated with this purchase agreement are to be held in escrow until the obligation is satisfied.

Subsequent to the signing of the agreement between International Hedge Group, Inc. and the Company six major stockholders have agreed to surrender a total of 4,825,000 shares of common stock. In addition, the two note holders have agreed to accept stock in exchange for their notes and all accrued interest that is due. International Hedge Group received 1,000,000 shares of convertible preferred stock convertible at the rate of 100 common shares for each preferred share, and 44,400,000 shares of common stock of the Company pursuant to the purchase agreement. This took effect in August of 2016. A total of \$200,000 has been paid on the purchase note by October 5, 2016.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016
AND
FOR THE NINE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

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ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2015</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash in trust account	\$ 51,188	\$ -
Prepaid expenses	830	-
Total Current assets	52,018	-
Fixed assets		
Furniture and equipment	1,659	-
Accumulated depreciation	(115)	-
Total fixed asset	1,544	-
Total Assets	\$ 53,562	\$ -
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 26,423
Accrued interest payable	-	67,258
Loan payable	-	50,000
Notes payable	-	200,000
Total current liabilities	-	343,681
Stockholders' Deficit		
Preferred stock, 10,000,000 shares authorized with \$0.001 par value. 1,000,000 Preferred A shares issued and outstanding	1,000	-
Common stock, 200,000,000 shares authorized with \$0.001 par value. 55,825,000 and 11,112,421 issued and outstanding at each period respectively	55,825	11,112
Additional paid in capital	1,691,528	1,484,737
Additional paid in capital - Warrants	1,360,000	-
Stock subscription receivable	(100,000)	-
Accumulated deficit	(2,954,791)	(1,839,530)
Total Stockholders' Equity(Deficit)	53,562	(343,681)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$ 53,562	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cost of revenues	-	-	-	-
GROSS PROFIT	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses:				
Consulting fees	-	-	6,250	-
Depreciation	115	-	115	-
Management consulting - related parties	22,500	-	22,500	-
Legal and accounting	8,500	-	8,500	-
Transfer agent	3,096	-	3,899	1,415
Warrant expense	1,328,000	-	1,328,000	-
General and administrative	5,219	488	9,319	525
Total operating expenses	1,367,430	488	1,378,583	1,940
Income (loss) from operations	(1,367,430)	(488)	(1,378,583)	(1,940)
Other income (expense)				
Gain on settlement of debt	270,822	-	270,822	-
Interest expense	-	(3,750)	(7,500)	(11,250)
Other income (expense) net	270,822	(3,750)	263,322	(11,250)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(1,096,608)	(4,238)	(1,115,261)	(13,190)
Provision (credit) for income tax	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	\$(1,096,608)	\$ (4,238)	\$(1,115,261)	\$ (13,190)
Net income (loss) per share (Basic and fully diluted)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	33,468,711	11,112,421	14,093,260	11,112,421

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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**BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY**

	Common Stock		Preferred Stock		Paid in Capital	Common Stock Subscribed	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount (\$0.001 Par)	Shares	Amount (\$0.001 Par)				
Balances - December 31, 2014	11,112,421	\$ 11,112	-	\$ -	\$1,484,737	\$ -	\$ (1,821,730)	\$ (325,881)
Net loss for the year							(17,800)	(17,800)
Balances - December 31, 2015	11,112,421	11,112	-	-	1,484,737	-	(1,839,530)	(343,681)
Shares cancelled	(1,000,000)	(1,000)			1,000			-
Shares exchanged for debt	1,312,579	1,313			51,191			52,504
Shares issued for cash	44,400,000	44,400	1,000,000	1,000	154,600			200,000
Stock subscription receivable						(100,000)		(100,000)
Warrants issued					1,328,000			1,328,000
Warrants issued for debt					32,000			32,000
Net loss for the period							(1,115,261)	(1,115,261)
Balances - September 30, 2016	55,825,000	\$ 55,825	1,000,000	\$ 1,000	\$3,051,528	\$ (100,000)	\$ (2,954,791)	\$ 53,562

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,115,261)	\$ (13,190)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	115	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	-	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(27,253)	1,940
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	(67,257)	11,250
Advance payable	(50,000)	-
	-	-
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,259,656)	-
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of fixed assets	(1,659)	\$ -
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,659)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Notes payable (decrease)	(200,000)	-
Preferred stock issuances	1,000	-
Common stock issuances	251,503	-
Payment on Stock subscription receivable	(100,000)	-
Additional paid in capital - Warrants	1,360,000	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1,312,503	-
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash	51,188	-
Cash At The Beginning Of The Period	-	-
Cash At The End Of The Period	\$ 51,188	\$ -
<u>Schedule of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities</u>		
Debt and accrued interest exchanged for common stock and/or warrants	\$ 337,510	\$ -
	\$ -	\$ -
<u>Supplemental Disclosure</u>		
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. (the Company" or "BlackStar") was incorporated in the State of Delaware on December 18, 2007 as NPI08, Inc. ("NPI08"). In January 2010, NPI08 acquired an ownership interest in Black Star Energy Group, Inc., a Colorado Corporation. BlackStar Energy then merged into NPI08, with NPI08 being the surviving entity. Concurrently, NPI08 changed its name to BlackStar Energy Group, Inc.

On January 25, 2016, International Hedge Group, Inc. signed an agreement to acquire a 95% interest in the Company. The name was changed to BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. in August of 2016.

The Company is a Delaware corporation organized for the purpose of engaging in any lawful business.

The Company intends to act as a merchant bank as at the date of these financial statements. It currently trades on the Pink Sheets under the symbol "BEGI".

The Company's fiscal year end is December 31st. The Company's financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all cash on hand, cash accounts not subject to withdrawal restrictions or penalties and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less as cash equivalents.

Revenue recognition

The Company has realized minimal revenues from operations. The Company recognizes revenues when the sale and/or distribution of products is complete, risk of loss and title to the products have transferred to the customer, there is persuasive evidence of an agreement, acceptance has been approved by the customer, the fee is fixed or determinable based on the completion of stated terms and conditions, and collection of any related receivable is probable. Net sales will be comprised of gross revenues less expected returns, trade discounts, and customer allowances that will include costs associated with off-invoice markdowns and other price reductions, as well as trade promotions and coupons. The incentive costs will be recognized at the later of the date on which the Company recognized the related revenue or the date on which the Company offers the incentive.

Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

The Company computes loss per share in accordance with "ASC-260," "Earnings per Share" which requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of the statement of operations. Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding common share during the period. Diluted loss per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share excludes all potential common shares if their effect is anti-dilutive.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to ASC 740. Under ASC 740 deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss carryforwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.

The Company maintains a valuation allowance with respect to deferred tax asset. Blackstar Enterprise Group establishes a valuation allowance based upon the potential likelihood of realizing the deferred tax asset and taking into consideration the Company's financial position and results of operations for the current period.

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Future realization of the deferred tax benefit depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income within the carry-forward period under Federal tax laws.

Changes in circumstances, such as the Company generating taxable income, could cause a change in judgment about the reliability of the related deferred tax asset. Any change in the valuation allowance will be included in income in the year of the change estimate.

Carrying Value, Recoverability and Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company has adopted paragraph 360-10-35-17 of FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the assets expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company considers the following to be some examples of important indicators that may trigger an impairment review; (i) significant under-performance or losses of assets relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (ii) significant changes in the manner or use of assets or in the Company's overall strategy with respect to the manner of use of the acquired assets or changes in the Company's overall business strategy; (iii) significant negative industry or economic trends; (iv) increased competitive pressures; (v) a significant decline in the Company's stock price for a sustained period of time; and (vi) regulatory changes. The Company evaluates acquired assets for potential impairment indicators at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of such events.

The impairment charges, if any, are included in operating expenses in the accompanying statements of operations.

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 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. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The Company's significant estimates include income taxes provision and valuation allowance of deferred tax assets; the fair value of financial instruments; the carrying value and recoverability of long-lived assets, and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Those significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to those estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management regularly reviews its estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such reviews, and if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair values of financial instruments were determined by management using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. The carrying amounts of financial instruments including cash approximate their fair value because of their short maturities.

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Long Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 350 the Company regularly reviews the carrying value of intangible and other long lived assets for the existence of facts or circumstances both internally and externally that suggest impairment. If impairment testing indicates a lack of recoverability, an impairment loss is recognized by the Company if the carrying amount of a long lived asset exceeds its fair value.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation issued to employees based on FASB accounting standard for Share Based Payment. It requires an entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award - the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). It requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The scope of the FASB accounting standard includes a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including share options, restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans.

Recent pronouncements

Management has evaluated accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective as of March 31, 2016, and does not expect such pronouncements to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, operations, or cash flows.

NOTE 3 - CASH IN TRUST ACCOUNT

Due to the Company's inability to open a bank account in its own name, International Hedge Group opened a trust account on behalf of the Company and paid various bills both current and previously outstanding for the Company. At such time as the Company is able to open accounts in its own name these funds will be transferred to the Company accounts

NOTE 4 - PREPAID EXPENSES

In the course of paying vendors there were overpayments to transfer agent in the amount of \$217 and the accounting service in the amount of \$613 that are being carried on the books of the Company as "Prepaid Expenses". These amounts will be cleared in the subsequent quarter's activity.

NOTE 5 - STOCK SUBSCRIPTION RECEIVABLE

When the Company signed the Stock Purchase Agreement, (see Note 13) it included a payment of \$200,000 as a condition of the agreement. As at September 30, 2016 International Hedge Group had paid a total of \$100,000 towards this obligation. This receivable reflects the balance to be received by the Company from International Hedge Group and is shown on these financial statements as "Stock Subscription Receivable."

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the quarter ended September 30, 2016 the Company purchased certain office equipment for a total of \$1,659. This equipment is being depreciated over a three year life and the Company has recorded a depreciation expense of \$115 for the current quarter.

NOTE 7 - ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE

The Company has been accruing interest on a note of \$200,000 dated July 11, 2011 and an advance of \$50,000 dated September 23, 2011. Each has been accrued at a rate of 6% simple interest. For further detail the reader is advised to refer to the note "**NOTES PAYABLE**".

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NOTE 8 - STOCKHOLDER'S DEFICIT

The total number of common shares authorized that may be issued by the Company is 200,000,000 shares with a par value of \$0.001 per share. The Company is authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share.

On August 25, 2016 the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of its preferred series A stock to IHG in fulfillment of the purchase agreement. As at September 30, 2016 there are 1,000,000 preferred series A shares issued and outstanding. These shares are convertible at a ratio of 100 shares of the common stock of the Company for each share of preferred stock of the Company.

As at September 30, 2016 the total number of common shares outstanding was 55,825,000. The Company has an ongoing program of private placements to raise funds to support the operations. During the period ended March 31, 2016 the Company entered into a purchase agreement with International Hedge Group, Inc. ("IHG") whereby certain existing stockholders would surrender their stock and IHG would acquire a 95% working interest in the Company. As at the date of these financial statements only one of the stockholders had completed the transaction. IHG's commitment was to provide at least \$200,000 in working capital within 6 months of the date of the agreement. As at the date of these financial statements IHG has provided \$100,000 of the commitment. On June 30, 2016 the Company signed an extension agreement allowing for an extension to October 30, 2016 for fulfillment of this obligation. During the month of October 2016 International Hedge Group fulfilled the commitment by paying the remaining \$100,000.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2016 the Company issued 1,322,579 shares of its common stock to satisfy certain accounts payable and notes payable plus accrued interest. The stock was valued at \$0.04 per share which valued the total debt relief at \$52,903. The debts discharged in these transactions were valued at \$335,072. These transactions were with unrelated parties giving the Company a net gain of \$282,569 as gain on debt relief.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2016 the Company issued 34,000,000 warrants for the purchase of its common stock at \$0.05 per share. Using the Black-Scholes valuation model the Company assigned a value of \$1,360,000 to these warrants. The Company recorded an expense of \$1,328,000 on the operating statement for the quarter ended September 30, 2016. The Company also used 800,000 of these warrants to satisfy an account payable to a service provider. The value of the debt discharged in this transaction was \$20,253. This transaction was with an unrelated party giving the Company a net loss of \$11,747 on the debt relief.

Total net gain on all debt relief transactions was \$270,822.

Super Majority Voting Rights. The record Holders of the Class A Preferred Convertible Stock shall have the right to vote on any matter with holders of Common Stock and may vote as required on any action, which Delaware law provides may or must be approved by vote or consent of the holders of the specific Class of voting preferred shares and the holders of common shares. The Record Holders of the Class A Preferred Shares shall have the right to vote on any matter with holders of common stock voting together as one (1) class. The Record Holders of the Class A Preferred Shares shall have that number of votes (identical in every other respect to the voting rights of the holders of other Class of voting preferred shares and the holders of common stock entitled to vote at any Regular or Special Meeting of the Shareholders) equal to that number of common shares which is not less than 60% of the vote required to approve any action, which Delaware law provides may or must be approved by vote or consent of the holders of other Class of voting preferred shares and the holders of common shares or the holders of other securities entitled to vote, if any.

NOTE 9 - WARRANTS

At the time of the issuance of stocks referenced in Note 8 the Company issued 34,000,000 warrants to purchase the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.05. These warrants have an exercise price of \$0.05 per share and an expiration date that is three years from the date of issuance. The warrants were issued to the existing shareholders of International Hedge Group. There are 15 stockholders in IHG and 6 of these represent owners of greater than 5% of IHG stock. These

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6 stockholders received 57.35% of the warrants issued. 800,000 of these warrants were issued to satisfy outstanding accounts payable. The payable amounted to \$20,253 and the warrants were valued at \$32,000 giving rise to a loss of \$11,747 on the settlement of debt.

Using the Black-Scholes valuation model a value of \$1,328,000 is assigned to these warrants. The parameters used in the Black-Scholes model were as follows: stock price \$0.04; strike price \$0.05; volatility 172%; risk free rate 1.75% and time to expiration of 3 years. This expense is recorded on the books of the Company as "Warrant expense" with an offsetting entry in the Stockholder's Deficit section as "Additional paid in capital - Warrants."

As at September 30, 2016 the Company has not received any notifications with respect to any exercise of any outstanding warrants

	Shares Under Warrant	Exercise Price	Remaining Life
Balance at December 31, 2015	0	0	0
Granted	34,000,000	\$ 0.05	3.00
Exercised	0	0	0
Expired	0	0	0
Balance at September 30, 2016	<u>34,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.05</u>	<u>3.00</u>

A summary of warrant activity for the periods indicated is as follows:

NOTE 10 - INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes at the United States federal statutory rate of 34% and a Colorado state rate of 5% compared to the Company's income tax expense as reported is as follows:

	September 30, <u>2016</u>	December 31, <u>2015</u>	December 31, <u>2014</u>
Net loss before income taxes	\$ (1,115,261)	\$ (15,000)	\$ (15,000)
Adjustments to net loss			
Warrant expense	1,328,000	-	-
Gain on exchange of debt for stock	<u>(270,822)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net taxable income (loss)	(58,083)	(15,000)	(15,000)
Income tax rate	39%	39%	39%
Income tax recovery	22,650	5,850	5,850
Valuation allowance change	<u>(22,650)</u>	<u>(5,850)</u>	<u>(5,850)</u>
Provision for income taxes	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

The significant components of deferred income tax assets at September 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>
Net operating loss carry-forward	\$ 58,083	\$ 0	\$ 0
Valuation allowance	(58,083)	0	0
Net deferred income tax asset	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

As of September 30, 2016, the Company has no unrecognized income tax benefits. Based on management's understanding of IRC Sec 383 the substantial change in ownership and change in business activities precludes any carryforward of the accumulated net operating losses. The Company's policy for classifying interest and penalties associated with unrecognized income tax benefits is to include such items as tax expense. No interest or penalties have been recorded during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, and no interest or penalties have been accrued as of September 30, 2016. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the Company did not have any amounts recorded pertaining to uncertain tax positions.

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As at September 30, 2016 the current management of the Company has been unable to ascertain when the last corporation income tax returns were filed. Management will use its best efforts to bring current all the necessary filings. The Company is currently not under examination by the Internal Revenue Service or any other taxing authorities. The Company has not recorded any liability for an uncertain tax position related to the lack of return filings since the Company records show a continuing pattern of losses for the periods in question. Since penalties are commonly assessed based on tax amounts owed management has deemed it unnecessary to record any liability.

NOTE 11 - NOTES PAYABLE

On September 23, 2011 the Company received \$50,000 in the form of cash as a temporary loan from a director of the Company. The Company has elected to accrue interest at the rate of 6% per annum non-compounding. The Company has not received any notice of default and has continued to accrue interest on its books at the rate of 6% each year. During the month of August 2016 the Company agreed to issue 200,000 shares of its common stock in satisfaction for this indebtedness along with all accrued interest, and authorized the shares conditioned upon receipt of a release.

On July 11, 2011 the Company received \$200,000 in the form of cash in exchange for a promissory note bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum. The note does not specify that the interest is compounding therefore the Company is accruing the expense at a simple interest rate of 6%. The Company has not received any notice of default and has continued to accrue interest on its books at the rate of 6% each year. During the month of August 2016 the Company issued 700,000 shares of its common stock in exchange for this indebtedness along with all accrued interest.

NOTE 12 - GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Components of General and Administrative Expenses

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015	2014
Bank service charges	84	-	-
Contract services	3,175		
Meals & entertainment	295	2,275	1,515
Office expense	4,812	-	-
Filing fees	953	525	610
	<u>\$ 9,319</u>	<u>\$ 2,800</u>	<u>\$ 2,125</u>

NOTE 13 - STOCK PURCHASE AGREEMENT

On January 25, 2016 the Company received and agreed to a purchase of its common stock from International Hedge Group, Inc.(IHG) to purchase a 95% controlling interest in the Company. At the closing IHG was to provide the Company with a promissory note in the amount of \$200,000 payable over a 180 day period in increments as the buyer is able to achieve funding. As at the date of these financial statements the Company has received \$100,000 in cash of which \$48,812 has been disbursed to accomplish the purposes of the Company and the remainder of \$51,188 is in a trust account under the name of International Hedge Group. The shares associated with this purchase agreement are to be held in escrow until the obligation is satisfied. On June 30, 2016 the Company signed an extension agreement allowing for an extension to October 30, 2016 for fulfillment of this obligation. During the month of October 2016 International Hedge Group fulfilled the commitment by paying the remaining \$100,000.

NOTE 14 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the signing of the agreement between International Hedge Group, Inc. and the Company six major stockholders have agreed to surrender a total of 4,825,000 shares of common stock. As of the date of these financial statements a total of 1,000,000 shares have been surrendered. During the month of October 2016 the Company received the certificates for 3,825,000 shares to be submitted to the transfer agent for official cancellation.

During the month of October 2016 International Hedge Group fulfilled the commitment by paying the remaining balance of the \$100,000 subscription receivable.

During the month of October 2016 the Company received an advance of \$150,000 from International Hedge Group for working capital. It is the intention of the Company (Blackstar Enterprise Group, Inc.) to act as an incubator and merchant banking company. As an incubator and merchant banking company it will provide management consulting services and mid-term financial support (loans of less than 5 years duration). These funds along with others in hand were used to facilitate a loan to a client company. The note carries an interest rate of 12% with periodic payments based on the company's revenues with a final due date of January 1, 2019. In addition the Company is to receive shares of convertible preferred stock in the client company.

ITEM 14. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 15. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS

(a)

- Audited financial statements of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. for the period January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015 (pages F-1 through F-11)

- Unaudited financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015 (pages F-12 through F-23)

(b)	<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	
	3(i).1	Certificate of Incorporation of NPI08, Inc. - filed December 17, 2007	Filed Herewith
	3(i).2	Articles of Amendment of BlackStar Energy Group, Inc. - name change to BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. filed July 14, 2016	Filed Herewith
	3(i).3	Certificate of Amendment filed August 25, 2016	Filed Herewith
	3(i).4	Certificate of Correction filed August 25, 2016	Filed Herewith
	3(ii).1	Bylaws of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc.	Filed Herewith
	10.1	Warrant Form	Filed Herewith
	10.2	Amended Certificate of Designation of Class A Preferred Convertible Super Majority Voting Stock	Filed Herewith
	10.3	Stock Option Plan	Filed Herewith
	10.4	Meshworks Media Corp. Prom Note	Filed Herewith
	10.5	Agreement and Plan of Merger - NPI08, Inc. and BlackStar Energy Group, Inc.	Filed Herewith
	23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Filed Herewith

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SIGNATURES:

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this amended registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.

/s/ John Noble Harris	December 28, 2016
John Noble Harris (Chief Executive Officer/Principal Executive Officer/ Principal Accounting Officer)	

/s/ Joseph E. Kurczodyna	December 28, 2016
Joseph E. Kurczodyna (Chief Executive Officer/Principal Executive Officer/ Principal Accounting Officer)	

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates stated.

/s/ John Noble Harris	December 28, 2016
John Noble Harris, Director	

/s/ Todd H. Lahr	December 28, 2016
Todd H. Lahr, Director	

/s/ Joseph E. Kurczodyna	December 28, 2016
Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Director	

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