

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2019**

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

000-55730

Commission file number

BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

27-1120628

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**4450 Arapahoe Ave., Suite 100
Boulder, CO**

(Address of principal executive offices)

80303

(Zip Code)

(303) 500-5073

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

Common

Title of each class

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company,” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of our common shares of voting stock held by non-affiliates of our Company at December 31, 2019, computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold (\$0.02), as of the last business day of the registrant’s most recently completed fiscal quarter (December 31, 2019), was \$960,069.

As of May 11, 2020, there were 50,391,238 common shares, \$0.001 par value, outstanding, with 50,241,231 issued and 150,000 yet to be issued.

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PART I

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are projections of events, revenues, income, future economic performance or management’s plans and objectives for our future operations. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may”, “should”, “expects”, “plans”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “estimates”, “predicts”, “potential” or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks in the section entitled “Risk Factors” and the risks set out below, any of which may cause our or our industry’s actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks include, by way of example and not in limitation:

- the uncertainty of profitability based upon our history of losses;
- risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms to continue as going concern;
- risks related to our operations and
- other risks and uncertainties related to our business plan and business strategy.

This list is not an exhaustive list of the factors that may affect any of our forward-looking statements. These and other factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements are made based on management’s beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made, and we undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

Our financial statements are stated in United States dollars (US\$) and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. All references to “common stock” refer to the common shares in our capital stock.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

GENERAL

The following is a summary of some of the information contained in this document. Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this document to “our Company,” “us,” “we,” “our,” “BlackStar,” or the “Company” are to BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

We are engaged in Merchant Banking and Finance and we have recognized net losses of (\$879,269) in the year ended December 31, 2019. 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 dated January 25, 2016, acquired 44,400,000 shares of the common stock and the Class A Super Majority Voting Preferred Stock of our Company for \$100,000 in August 2016, and for an additional \$100,000 in October 2016. The Company then completed a private placement offering pursuant to the offering exemption under Rule 506 of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, raising \$165,000. On November 29, 2018, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and Power Up Lending Group Ltd. entered into a convertible promissory note totaling \$53,000 and a Securities Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) (Form 8-K filed Dec. 14, 2018) in order to fund continued operations of the

Company. During the quarter ended June 30, 2019 the Company received two loans from private individuals. The first was in the amount of \$20,000 with an interest rate of 11% and a due date of October 24, 2019. In addition, the lender received 100,000 shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$30,000 based on the share price on the date of issuance. The second loan was in the amount of \$10,000 with an interest rate of 11% and a due date of October 29, 2019. In addition, the lender received 50,000 shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$19,000 based on the share price on the date of issuance (Form 8-K filed June 10, 2019). During the quarter ended December 31, 2019, the Company negotiated a six-month extension on two notes dated April 24, 2019. As an inducement to extend these loans the holders were paid a total of \$1,650 (\$1,100 and \$550, respectively) in cash and a total of 150,000 shares (100,000 and 50,000, respectively) which the Company assigned a value of \$7,500. During the quarter ended June 30, 2019 the Company negotiated a convertible promissory note with Auctus Fund LLC in the amount of \$110,000 to sustain operations (Form 8-K filed May 7, 2019). During the quarter ended December 31, 2019, the Company negotiated two separate loans in the amount of \$70,000 each, in order to sustain operations and further fund the development of the Blackstar Digital Trading Platform (Form 8-K filed November 7, 2019).

The Company intends to raise additional funds in order to fund operations of the merchant bank, and to expand its services into the blockchain industry. To fund ongoing operations, we may raise funds in the future, which are not yet committed.

Reports to Security Holders

We are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act, and as such, 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, 2019, 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.

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 Form 10-K, 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, in our judgement, exhibit a potential for sustained growth. We are a publicly traded specialized merchant banking firm, facilitating joint venture capital to early stage revenue companies. We are actively seeking opportunity for discussion with revenue generating enterprises and emerging companies for financing. BlackStar intends to offer consulting and regulatory compliance services to crypto-equity companies, and blockchain entrepreneurs for securities, tax, and commodity issues. BlackStar is conducting ongoing analysis for opportunities in involvement in crypto-equity related ventures through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Crypto Equity Management Corp. (“CEMC”) formed in September 2017. BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. is traded on the OTC QB under the symbol “BEGI.” In addition to the services described above, on December 31, 2017, BlackStar formed a subsidiary nonprofit company, Crypto Industry SRO Inc., a self-regulatory membership organization for the crypto-equity industry. Further details about the business plan for CEMC, the operating subsidiary of BlackStar, and Crypto Industry SRO can be found in the “Current Business” section below.

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.

International Hedge Group, Inc. (“IHG”), our parent company, contracted to acquire 95% of our outstanding stock in January 2016 and closed on the purchase in summer of 2016. In lieu of the 95% of common shares originally agreed upon, IHG received 44,400,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 of Class A Preferred Stock. IHG is our controlling shareholder and is engaged in providing management services to companies, and, on occasion, capital consulting. IHG’s strategy in investing in BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. is to own a controlling interest in a publicly quoted company which has the mission to engage in funding of start-up and developed business ventures using its stock for private placement or public offerings. IHG and BlackStar are currently managed and controlled by the same individuals, but IHG and BlackStar may each seek its funding from different and as yet, undetermined sources, with funding structures of different natures.

Definitions

As used throughout this annual report on Form 10-K, capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings assigned to such terms in the filing. The following terms shall have the meanings set forth below, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

BlackStar Digital Trading Platform (“BDTP”): a peer-to-peer digital equity trading platform enabling the trading of registered BlackStar Digital Equities only.

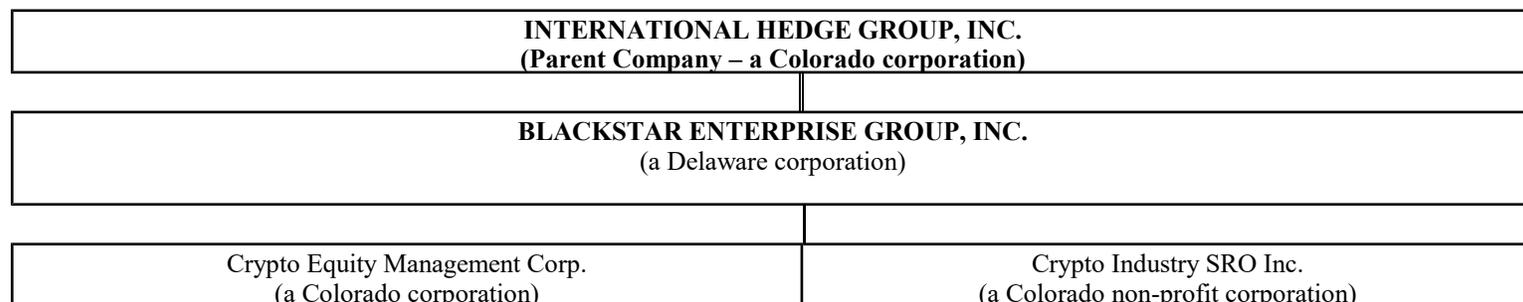
BlackStar Digital Equity: a digitally evidenced share of BlackStar common stock holding the same characteristics as securities evidenced by a paper certificate which has been transmitted and protected by cryptographic protocols.

Blockchain: a disintermediating technology, where each transaction is cryptographically signed, and always appended to an immutable ledger, visible to all participants, and distributed across boundaries of trust. The ledger runs on a set of nodes, each of which may be under the control of a separate company, individual or organization. These nodes connect to each other in a dense peer-to-peer network so that no one node acts as a central point of control or failure. There is no need for a central intermediary, where one central database is used to rule transaction validity. A ledger is both a network and a database. It has rules and built-in security, and it maintains internal integrity and its own history. Once a ledger transaction has received a sufficient level of validation, some cryptography ensures that it can never be replaced or reversed. Transactions are secure, authenticated, and verifiable.

Digital Shares: common shares holding the same characteristics as securities evidenced by a paper certificate but are recorded via electronic book-entry through the Deposit and Withdrawal at Custodian (“DWAC”) system in digital form and are protected by cryptographic protocols.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Our corporate structure is as follows:



CURRENT BUSINESS

Our Company, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. (OTC QB: BEGI) is a publicly traded merchant banking firm seeking to facilitate venture capital to early stage revenue companies. BlackStar intends to offer consulting and regulatory compliance services to blockchain and DLT companies and blockchain entrepreneurs for securities, tax, and commodity issues. BlackStar is conducting ongoing analysis for opportunities in involvement in crypto-related ventures through our newly formed wholly-owned subsidiary, Crypto Equity Management Corp., (“CEMC”), mainly in the areas of blockchain and distributed ledger technologies. BlackStar intends to serve businesses in their early corporate lifecycles and may provide funding in the forms of ventures in which we control the venture until divestiture or spin-off by developing the businesses with capital. We have only engaged in one transaction as a merchant bank form to date.

Our investment strategy focuses primarily on ventures with 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." Under no circumstances does the company intend to become an investment company and its activities and its financial statement ratios of assets and cash will be carefully monitored and other activities reviewed by the Board to prevent being classified or inadvertently becoming an investment company which would be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

BlackStar is conducting a continuing analysis for the Company's involvement in Distributed Ledger Technology ("DLT") related ventures. To pursue that end, the Company formed a subsidiary, Crypto Equity Management Corp. ("CEMC"), on September 30, 2017. As a merchant bank, BlackStar intends to seek to provide access to capital for companies and is specifically seeking out ventures involved in DLT. BlackStar recognizes the similarities in the rapidly evolving DLT ecosystem today compared to the Dot Com era in the 90's, which present both challenges and opportunities. BlackStar intends to facilitate funding and management of DLT involved companies through majority controlled joint ventures through its subsidiary Crypto Equity Management Corp. BlackStar, through CEMC, intends to initially control and manage each venture. Potential ventures for both BlackStar and CEMC will be analyzed using the combined business experience of its executives, with CEMC looking to fill those venture criteria with companies in crypto-related businesses such as blockchain or DLT technologies. The Company does not intend to develop Investment Objectives or "criteria" in any manner but will rely on the acumen and experience of its executives.

Additional Steps Taken – In June of 2017, the management of BlackStar began analyzing the crypto industry due in large part to its rapid ascent in popularity. Mr. Kurczodyna took an educational legal seminar on securities laws relating to blockchain, attended national and international conferences on cryptocurrency, and spoke with several experts at each event, informing himself about the industry, regulations, and potential pitfalls. Mr. Kurczodyna believed that many of the unregistered cryptocurrency offerings that had occurred throughout much of 2016 and 2017 were "illegal unregistered securities" offerings and that BlackStar could design and implement a better strategy for future capital raising using the security benefits of blockchain technology, perhaps in digital equity.

After significant study and discussions with multiple vendors and service providers in the digital currency industries, in May 2018 BlackStar retained Solidgreen Software, LLC, d/b/a Artuova ("Artuova") to design a technological plan and an overall estimated cost of implementation of an equity trading platform (agreement attached hereto as Exhibit 10.4). BlackStar intends to assign the contract to CEMC so that CEMC may continue to handle crypto-related ventures as the operating subsidiary of BlackStar. CEMC currently plans to build the referenced digital equity trading platform in order to trade BlackStar shares as registered Digital Shares, only after the securities have been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

As of December 31, 2019, the BDTP demonstration app was being finalized. As of the date of this filing, the demo is ready for testing and BlackStar intends to seek input from various regulatory agencies and OTC Markets on the functionality of the BDTP over the next several months. As of the date of this Form 10-K, BDTP has been completely designed in terms of the following components: data model, reports, web-based user interface, blockchain interface, transaction logic, cloud interface, and functional demonstration app.

We have contracted the services of Dr. David Gnabasik, a computer scientist contractor of Artuova and a former employee of Colorado Parks and Wildlife, who has demonstrated a working blockchain project for managing licenses for Parks and Wildlife state agencies. Mr. Mathew Baldwin, a principal of Artuova, created the software for the BDTP to work with Dr. Gnabasik's blockchain design. The software demonstrates the concept of trading shares for cash using blockchain technology. The software is complete in demonstrating a proof-of-concept trading ability, while recording activity using an immutable blockchain ledger. Currently, the working model platform is hosted on Amazons Hyperledger-Fabric Blockchain.

Risk Management Framework – We currently have no risk management framework for addressing material risks associated with this new business strategy and our decisions will be guided by management's judgment and experience.

Nature and Types of Services Provided – As a subsidiary of BlackStar, CEMC additionally intends to offer consulting and regulatory compliance services to cryptocurrency entities and blockchain entrepreneurs for securities, tax, and commodity issues. Our Company has always operated under the assumption that cryptocurrencies and tokens are “securities” and regulated under the SEC rules and in some circumstances, the CFTC rules. Due to significant experience of our management in the US securities and commodities industry, we felt that we had regulatory compliance backgrounds that could be useful in assisting with regulatory compliance for former cryptocurrency offerors and token offerors. In the 1990s, Mr. Kurczodyna was formerly the majority shareholder, general principal, and financial principal assistant of a Broker-Dealer (BD) registered with the SEC and an Introducing-Broker (IB) with the CFTC, Mills Financial Services Inc. (“Mills”). In his time at Mills, Mr. Kurczodyna wrote the policies and procedures such as: know your client; preventing the misuse of material non-public information; books and records requirements; and financial responsibility rules including the requirements concerning the safeguarding and custody of customer funds and securities. The lack of management’s cryptocurrency experience is applicable to virtually all the current “experienced” cryptocurrency executives and since BlackStar has always operated under the assumption that cryptocurrencies were securities, the securities experience applied to the cryptocurrency industry seemed like a natural progression. Other companies’ principals have been offering unregistered securities with multiple violations of securities and other laws including FinCen regulation, CFTC rules, exchange rules, AML, and tax laws. The concept of CEMC as a subsidiary of BlackStar was to provide compliance services for the multitude of laws that are applicable. Currently in the testing phase, BlackStar intends to build trading platforms for subscriber companies based on the BDTP model and offer the platforms through a subscription service, generating ongoing revenue for the Company.

Expertise and Experience – The management of BlackStar have each been involved in the securities and financial markets for well over 40 years and understand many of the intricate rules and regulations surrounding securities/commodities in general. Through CEMC, the management plans to pass on this knowledge and connect the cryptocurrency and blockchain entities with the correct industry experts. CEMC will bring in technology and/or cryptocurrency consultants when necessary to inform the design, strategy, and implementation of the planned digital equity trading platform (“BDTP”). Currently, Artuova software engineers Dr. David Gnabasik and Matthew Baldwin are providing the expertise needed to develop the hyperledger-fabric blockchain solution for CEMC. Dr. Gnabasik holds a Ph.D. in Computer Science from the University of Colorado Denver.

Regulatory Challenges – BlackStar has always recognized that crypto equities must be registered within the existing SEC regulations and guidelines. BlackStar’s aim is to develop BDTP, a digital shares trading platform, to trade registered BlackStar digital shares only. The regulatory challenges presented come from integration of the existing broker-dealer ecosystem into the platform, approvals/advice of and compliance with the rules and regulations of the OTC Market Group, SEC, FinCen, IRS, CFTC, anti-money laundering rules, and FINRA for the functionality of the system, cybersecurity laws, and other state and federal financial and banking laws. Until the implementation of the BDTP as designed, BlackStar digital shares (encrypted DWAC common shares) will be traded through the existing Market Makers system.

Our Company has examined numerous “exchanges” or “platforms” for trading including Aphelion, tZero, and others and found them lacking essential regulatory compliance practices. This research and management’s securities and compliance background lead the Company to engage a team of software experts at Artuova to create the platform that is being designed to contain the essentials for full regulatory compliance including:

- Know-Your-Customer (KYC)
- Anti-Money Laundering (AML)
- IRS tax reporting
- SEC compliance
- Exchange registration (ATS)

The Company intends to engage further software developers as needed for blockchain implementation on the Peer-to-Peer (“P2P”) BDTP platform. The Company intends to integrate BDTP with the existing FINRA and SEC regulated brokerage ecosystem in order to trade BlackStar digital shares, addressing many of the regulatory issues by operating within the existing confines of the system. The intent of BDTP is to compliment, compete with, and create arbitrage price opportunity with the market makers in the brokerage ecosystem. As intended, the system would operate in the following manner: broker-dealers would invite customers to participate as users on the BDTP to buy and sell BlackStar equity trades; the broker-dealers comply with all FinCen and Exchange regulations, KYC and FinCen rules, submit IRS tax reports, etc.; orders, bids, and offers are entered into the BDTP (like a specialist’s order book) either by broker-dealers or Users through trading software supplied by the broker-dealers; BDTP records all transactions; and finally, OTC Market Group or any other Alternative Trading System (“ATS”) quoting digital prices and the SEC/FINRA have complete and transparent access to the data stored in BDTP, offering FINRA and the likes a single data interface and consolidated history of transactions. BDTP seamlessly integrates with the order entry processes, priority rules, and execution procedures of the existing brokerage ecosystem. Although not a profit center, BlackStar intends to charge the broker-dealer a \$0.99 cent fee per customer introduced to the platform to cover expenses, and broker-dealers may recover the fee in their ticket charge. The Company has built the technology based upon the hyperledger-fabric, an open-source blockchain framework from Amazon, and to use the AWS Cloud for transaction data storage. BDTP would offer a web-based interface for trading transactions as well as an Application Programming Interface (API) that directly accesses all immutable transactions stored on BDTP. The participating members on the platform would be buying and selling broker-dealers, OTC Market Group or other ATS, FINRA, SEC, DTCC, and Clearing House. FINRA and the SEC would serve as Certificate Authorities in the BDTP permissioned blockchain, restricting the actors who can contribute to the consensus of the system state – only a restricted set of users would be enabled to have the rights to write or validate the block transactions. The distributed consensus process satisfies the following purposes: 1) permissioned clients are voted into the network by all existing validators; 2) the process helps to keep inaccurate or potentially fraudulent transactions out of the database through a chosen computational mechanism; and 3) all relevant network participants agree that a transaction is valid through the use of a multi-signature consensus algorithm where a majority of validators must agree that a specific transaction or transaction class is valid. BlackStar hopes to test and implement BDTP over the next few months, pending comments/approval by various regulatory agencies. BlackStar and CEMC would operate and manage the platform and remain responsible for the functionality and security of the platform.

Neither CEMC nor BlackStar intend to underwrite these entities or entrepreneurial companies, nor do they intend to act as a broker-dealer or investment company, though we acknowledge the potential requirements to register as such or to claim exemption from registration.

We understand that we may be required to register as an ATS. Alternatively, we may seek an exemption if we are able to establish a relationship with OTC Market Group or another ATS to quote our stock on the OTCQB page alongside the Market Makers. We plan to trade only registered shares of BEGI on a blockchain platform, and have the SEC, FINRA and BlackStar deemed the Certificate Authority on the blockchain trading platform once implemented.

Volatility of Cryptocurrencies and Tax Implications – Neither BlackStar nor CEMC will be trading in, accepting loan repayments in, or making loans in cryptocurrencies; the intent was to build a P2P platform on which to trade registered digital securities of BlackStar.

Cybersecurity Implications of DLT – Transactions on the distributed ledger fabric are protected by public-key X.509 certificates. The protection of PII data is the responsibility of each brokerage dealer. Any blockchain code used will be placed in a public repository after having been certified by an independent cybersecurity audit. Further, CEMC bases the operational requirements and cyber-security framework in part on the following publications the “Distributed Ledger Technology: Implications of Blockchain for the Securities Industry” published by FINRA, and

the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA) report entitled “Distributed Ledger Technology & Cybersecurity.”

IHG, our parent company, also may enter into management consulting agreements with companies for which BlackStar provides funding to attempt to guide the companies in the complex business world for the purpose of protecting and enhancing the venture investments made by BlackStar.

SERVICES

Crypto Equity Management Corp. is a recently formed subsidiary of BlackStar and has no operating history or assets to date. CEMC is authorized to issue 999,999,999 shares of common stock and 99,999,999 shares of preferred stock. At organization, BlackStar received 1,000 shares of common stock for formation services and is the only shareholder.

After the completion of the BDTP, as BlackStar focuses its merchant banking efforts on the crypto-equity and DLT industry, BlackStar intends to seek investments through joint ventures in private or public emerging commercial-stage businesses within the blockchain ecosystem. BlackStar also intends to offer consulting and compliance services to member crypto companies and blockchain entrepreneurs on securities and commodity futures.

The Company will seek targeted joint ventures in the sector, primarily focusing on distributed ledger security features and technology, and the peer-to-peer (P2P) global equity trading arena. BlackStar, through CEMC, will initially control and manage each venture into which it enters. While remaining compliant with current SEC disclosure and reporting guidelines, BlackStar is conducting an in-depth analysis into the Company’s involvement in crypto-equity and DLT related ventures. Additionally, as described above, BlackStar intends to use the BDTP as a model and enroll subscriber companies to use the customized platform for each company’s unique tradeable shares. If the BDTP is able to successfully trade BlackStar Digital Equity, the subscription model has the ability to provide the Company with ongoing revenues as more companies look to move away from the traditional broker-dealer ecosystem.

In addition to the services described above, BlackStar formed a subsidiary nonprofit company, Crypto Industry SRO Inc., on December 31, 2017. Crypto Industry SRO is in the beginning stages of organizing membership participation in the newly-formed nonprofit. Crypto Industry SRO is planned to act as a self-regulatory membership organization for the crypto-equity industry and set guidelines and best-practice rules by which industry members would abide. BlackStar will provide management of this entity under a services contract.

BlackStar Enterprise Group intends to leverage its experience in the traditional world of public finance, including experience with securities, options, and SEC registration and compliance, into working with select organizations supporting the development and implementation of new technologies in the crypto-equity and DLT world. To facilitate this process, BlackStar plans to establish an advisory board in its subsidiary, Crypto Industry SRO Inc., with applicable technical and practical experience.

The Company’s success will be dependent upon the Company’s ability to analyze and manage the opportunities presented.

BlackStar’s Operating Principles:

- Provide alternative joint venture funding for entrepreneurs;
- Require GAAP and SEC accounting compliance for portfolio ventures;
- Require competent and efficient legal representation;
- Require qualified managers for portfolio ventures, and in some cases, help staff the client company while avoiding recruiting costs or attempts to bring in high-price executives.

We seek venture investments in private, or public emerging commercial-stage businesses with perceived strong growth prospects within certain industry sectors. Companies that we work with may engage in consulting agreements with our parent company, International Hedge Group, Inc. (“IHG”), to add additional monitoring as to

their financial situations. We seek to invest up to \$1 million per company in business ventures. We may provide off-balance sheet financing to venture companies, through joint ventures or limited liability companies under structures we cannot now predict.

Our success will be dependent upon our abilities to analyze and manage the lending 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. 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.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

CAPITAL APPRECIATION. Our primary investment objective is to provide our shareholders with long term capital appreciation by investing primarily in business ventures in which we maintain majority control with selective private companies. We believe that a typical new business venture will have a five-year window. Our investment objective is to restrict our investments to emerging growth companies we believe offer special opportunities and meet our growth criteria, and we intend to reduce the risks associated with investments in startups. Our goal is to provide mezzanine and expansion capital to companies through legally formed joint venture entities through which we control in order to develop a comprehensive growth strategy, possibly involving a consolidation of similarly situated businesses or a geographic expansion of existing product or service offerings. We are currently exploring options for investments in companies involved in the cryptocurrency and blockchain (DLT) technology industry.

CAPITAL PRESERVATION. A second investment objective is to preserve investor capital through risk management and monitoring the management of our loan portfolio. Among the risk management techniques which we expect to employ are: (i) limiting our investments in very early stage companies, (ii) holding majority ventures interests in venture companies that have a positive cash flow; (iii) co-investing in venture companies with other professional venture capital. Many ventures will not provide any gain, and some will be complete losses. BlackStar, through CEMC, will initially control and manage each venture it enters into in the cryptocurrency and blockchain technology industry.

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, often two years or less with severe terms for extensions or additional funding. 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 business has not been fully developed or its intellectual property fully safeguarded prior to its debut into the market.

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 ventures because we may not be successful in raising additional funds to fund ventures or growth. Through the public market for our common stock, we hope to have access to additional

equity capital that may be needed for growing our ventures. We hope to offer to fill this opportunity on selected ventures.

We believe that our advantage over a strategic investor is that our interests are more closely aligned with those of the emerging company. An initial public offering of the emerging company, our venture, often required to raise the additional capital investment necessary to fully develop a venture company's product or technology, would also benefit us by creating repayment of our loan, and possibly in certain instances, an equity position.

OUR VENTURE POLICIES

We may invest in ventures which do not have any annual revenue, if we have determined that an investment may make of such company have growth capital.

Although we may seek to venture into companies with existing positive EBITDA (earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization), we may also consider turnaround situations where we can clearly identify the source(s) of financial distress and see a possible solution. Through our investment, or through co-investment with other private equity funding sources we will seek to achieve performance improvements.

In the shorter term, we do not anticipate paying any dividends or making other distributions, but this may change in the future. We may not always achieve a return on our venture investment.

In selecting venture investments for our venture, we will endeavor to meet our 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.

VENTURE CRITERIA

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA. We are a special situations Company. We will primarily look for opportunities with a core business which we believe will provide us with a return of investment and on investment within a moderate period of time, typically targeting about thirty-six to sixty months. Our objective is to invest in emerging corporations which meet our requirements as well as qualitative potential that we look for in each opportunity. In addition, we will look to invest in ventures with corporations. In some instances, we may relax our quantitative requirements with the view to assist such venture 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. We may invest in ventures with companies in any of the following stages. We will always have majority control and Board control of our venture subsidiaries.

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.

QUALITATIVE CRITERIA. All potential ventures will first be evaluated and assessed based on their relative stage of development and the quality of an investment in such venture company based on the above criteria. Once our management team has determined that a potential venture 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 venture company, the Board will consider the potential venture terms. If the Board approves the investment, we will then create appropriate legal documents to reflect our venture and any management service contracts between the venture and our company.

We intend to follow the steps set forth below in our venture process:

(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 venture 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 venture companies:

- 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 venture 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 venture'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 VENTURE TERMS. When deciding on making a venture investment, we will draw up a term sheet for negotiation, and terms will be agreed upon.

(9) FINANCIALS AND CORPORATE INFORMATION.

We will, after formation of the venture subsidiary, control all accounting and financials as a subsidiary of our Company.

RESERVES. We intend to retain reserves after the venture investment in order to have sufficient funds for equity-oriented follow-on investments in venture companies. We intend to sell additional common stock to meet the funding requirements for any follow-on venture 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.

AVERAGE INVESTMENT. The amount of funds committed to a venture will vary depending on the funds available to us, the quality and completeness of the venture management team, the perceived business opportunity, the capital required compared to existing capital, and the potential return. Although the venture or investment amounts will vary considerably, we expect that the venture (excluding follow-on investments) will be between \$250,000 and \$500,000.

INDUSTRY ANALYSIS AND HISTORY

Barriers to Entry in the Merchant Banking Industry

There is one major barrier to entry into the Merchant Banking Industry which is capital. We have very limited capital with which to compete in this industry. Many other competitors have been in the business for many years and have very large capital resources and an established reputation. Our barriers to entry are, in addition to lack of capital, lack of reputation, lack of recognition, part-time management, lack of financial history to raise money, and lack of equity in our company upon which to base a capital raise.

Competitive Factors impacting our ability to gain market share

Our competition enjoys advantages which may prevent us from achieving a market share due to our competitors' known reputations, large funding abilities, competent management, and capital resources all of which will impede our abilities to achieve market share.

Competitive Factors in the Industry

There are numerous entities, investments banks, merchant banks, hedge funds, private equity, commercial banks and private investors which will compete for the same business in which we intend to engage. We will be at a significant disadvantage to all of these other competitors for the foreseeable future. All of our competitors should be considered to be far better capitalized than we are.

Competitive Position in the Industry

BlackStar is an insignificant participant in the merchant banking industry and cannot be expected to obtain a market share even discernable percentage wise. Without a large infusion of capital, it will remain a very small participant in the industry.

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 include 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.

Merchant banking has been an occasionally lucrative but 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 specialty on the part of some institutions. However, limitations exist that 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 Modern Era Merchant Banking

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.

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 extract 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 merchant banks, or even large or mid-market banks. We are an insignificant participant in the total market and our focus is on small investments, which larger banks may rule out.

Historical Track Records

Our Company has no historical track record and we should be deemed a pure start-up of earning or operating with all of the risks of an unproven company (see "Risk Factors").

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 attempting to create a novel solution in the BDTP that we may use as a model, potentially enabling us to generate ongoing revenue that we can then use for Merchant Banking.

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 within the definitions and parameters which would make us subject to the "1940 Act." In the event we engage in business activities that result in us holding investment interests in a number of entities, we might become 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. Under no circumstances does the company intend to become an investment company and its activities and its financial statement ratios of assets and cash will be carefully monitored and other activities reviewed by the Board to prevent being classified or inadvertently becoming an investment company which would be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

As a fundamental concept, the 1940 Act requires registration of companies that invest and manage funds to invest for others and trade in securities of other companies. Those companies that cross a threshold of 40% of assets in cash and stock in other companies may be required to register. Investment companies may issue face amount certificates, be a Unit Investment Trust, or be a mutual fund. We intend to do several things to remain outside of the 1940 Act: a) we will not trade in securities of other companies or manage investments for others, b) we intend to remain primarily in the merchant bank lending business recognized as exempt under Sections 3(c)(4) and (5) of the 1940 Act, c) we intend to carefully monitor our ratios of cash and securities to total assets to avoid crossing the 1940 Act threshold, d) we intend to hold loans comprising 60% to 70% of our assets at any time, e) we intend to maintain secured loans to companies as our primary business, f) we do not intend to issue face amount certificates, g) we do not intend to distribute profits and dividends to our shareholders on an annual or shorter basis, if ever, h) we do not pass through profits and losses to our shareholders on a tax basis, i) smaller secured loans will be our primary business and our primary profit center, which we intend will account for more than 50% of our revenues; j) we will

not issue Units in investment trusts, k) we will not act as a mutual fund, and l) we will not invest funds on behalf of others.

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 3(c)(4) and (5) 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.

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 or our business operations cease to fall within certain exemptions, we might inadvertently become subject to the Act.

Compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations.

We are not involved in operations with environmental considerations for our business.

State Regulations.

Certain states may require that we obtain a Lender's License prior to making a loan in that state. We intend to address this on an as needed basis.

Title to Properties.

Not applicable.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

As of December 31, 2019, we have no full-time employees and 2 independent consultants who act as our officers and directors, one on a part-time basis of about 30 hours per week, and the other full-time.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES/ASSETS

Real Estate - None

Oil and Gas Properties - None

Patents - None

Trademarks - None

PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Contingent upon successfully raising funds, we intend to expend funds over the next four quarters as follows:

1 st Quarter 2020	Ventures/BDTP	\$250,000
	Operations	\$50,000
2 nd Quarter 2020	Ventures/BDTP	\$250,000
	Operations	\$100,000
3 rd Quarter 2020	Ventures/BDTP	\$250,000
	Operations	\$100,000
4 th Quarter 2020	Ventures/BDTP	\$250,000
	Operations	\$50,000

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

BDTP Development and Testing	\$	500,000
Working Capital – Joint Ventures	\$	500,000
Legal, Audit and Accounting	\$	150,000
Fees, rent, travel and general & administrative expenses	\$	150,000
	\$	1,300,000

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 \$33,251 as of December 31, 2019, we have the cash for an operational budget of less than two months. We intend to offer a private placement to investors in order to achieve at least \$1,300,000 in funding in the next year. We intend to commence this offering in the summer of 2020. If we are unable to generate enough revenue, 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, 2019, includes a “going concern” explanatory paragraph that describes substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

While our cash reserves were only \$33,251 in December 2019, our parent company, IHG, has agreed to fund on an interim basis any shortfall in our cash reserves. We would use our funds to pay legal, accounting, office rent and general and administrative expense. We have estimated \$50,000 for the first and fourth quarters and \$100,000 in the second and third quarters in 2020 in operations costs which includes legal, accounting, travel, general and administrative, audit, rent, telephones and miscellaneous. In early 2018, we completed a private placement of units for \$165,000, and in November 2018 we raised \$53,000 through a convertible promissory note which increased our working capital. In the year ended December 31, 2019, we received funding through various promissory notes and convertible promissory notes, totaling \$280,000 with \$236,150 being received in net cash proceeds.

In 2017, we received the funding to loan the monies to our first borrower company, Meshworks Media Corporation, from our parent, IHG, in the form of two loans to BlackStar for a total of \$500,000. The notes were three-year notes payable at 6% interest per year. Further details of the Meshworks notes and assignment of the notes to IHG, please see page 17 of the 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K, incorporated herein by reference.

As a result of our assignment of the Meshworks notes to IHG and the agreement to settle debt with IHG, we no longer have any loans to companies and we do not intend to make loans in the future. Under our revised business plan, we will control all of our business ventures until divestiture, spin-off, or liquidation.

REPORTS TO SECURITIES HOLDERS

We provide an annual report that includes audited financial information to our shareholders. We will make our financial information equally available to any interested parties or investors through compliance with the disclosure rules for a small business issuer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We are subject to disclosure filing requirements including filing Form 10K annually and Form 10Q quarterly. In addition, we will file Form 8K and other proxy and information statements from time to time as required. We do not intend to voluntarily file the above reports in the event that our obligation to file such reports is suspended under the Exchange Act. The public may read and copy any materials that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, (“SEC”), at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS DOCUMENT INCLUDES FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, STATEMENTS RELATING TO BLACKSTAR’S 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 COMPANY’S 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: OUR ABILITY OF TO IMPLEMENT OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY; ABILITY TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL FINANCING; BLACKSTAR’S LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY; UNKNOWN LIABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH FUTURE ACQUISITIONS; ABILITY TO MANAGE GROWTH; SIGNIFICANT COMPETITION; ABILITY TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN TALENTED EMPLOYEES; AND FUTURE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS; AND OTHER FACTORS DESCRIBED IN THIS FILING OR IN OTHER OF BLACKSTAR’S FILINGS WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION. BLACKSTAR IS 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 experience in identifying, evaluating and acquiring prospective businesses for which we may ultimately provide loans, but there is no assurance our managements assessments will be successful in placing loans which are repaid with interest. Accordingly, there is only a limited basis upon which to evaluate our prospects for achieving our intended business objectives.

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 businesses declines, we may be unable to satisfy loan requirements. If that happens, we may be required to liquidate a portion of our ventures 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 MAY ENGAGE IN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES THAT COULD RESULT IN US HOLDING INVESTMENT INTERESTS IN A NUMBER OF ENTITIES WHICH COULD SUBJECT US TO REGULATION UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 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 within the definitions and parameters which would make us subject to the "1940 Act," or holding unconsolidated minority interests in multiple companies and cash which might fall within the "holding company" definitions. In the event we engage in business activities that result in us holding investment interests in a number of nonconsolidated entities, we might become 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. Additionally, the 1940 Act requires that a number of structural safeguards, such as an independent board of directors and a separate investment adviser whose contract must be approved by a majority of the company's shareholders, be put in place within such companies. The 1940 Act also imposes significant disclosure and reporting requirements beyond those found in the Securities Act and the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Likewise, the 1940 Act contains its own anti-fraud provisions and private remedies, and it strictly limits investments made by one investment company in another to prevent pyramiding of investment companies, leading to consolidated investment companies acting in the interest of other investment companies rather than in the interest of securities holders. The labeling of the Company as an investment company could significantly impair our business plan and operations and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. Compliance with the 1940 Act is prohibitively expensive for small companies, in our estimation, and even if it meant divestiture of assets, we would intend to avoid being classified as an Investment Company.

WE ARE DEPENDENT UPON OUR PART-TIME MANAGEMENT FOR OUR SUCCESS WHICH IS A RISK TO OUR INVESTORS.

Our lack of full-time management may be an impediment to our business achievement. Without full-time officers, we may not have sufficient devoted time and effort to find successful loan prospects, additional capital, or manage our loan portfolio, which could impair our ability to succeed in our business plan and could cause investment in our Company to lose value.

WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR INVESTMENT IN VENTURES AND AS A RESULT OUR VENTURES MAY 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 large number of ventures. We intend to operate as a diversified merchant bank. Prospective investors should understand that our venture 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, 2019, we have not recognized revenues. 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.

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 \$33,251 as of December 31, 2019.

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 carry out our business plan in the small and micro-cap market merchant banking industry. Our ultimate success depends upon our ability to raise additional capital. We are investigating the availability, sources, and terms that might govern the acquisition of additional capital.

We have no commitment at this time for additional capital. 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 10,000,000 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 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 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 current officers and directors also currently serve our parent company, International Hedge Group, Inc., which may have consulting agreements with some of our venture companies and as such is a direct conflict and such officers and directors may be paid by such parent. We intend to diversify and/or expand our Board of Directors in the future.

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

Delaware General Corporation Laws 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 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 General Corporation Laws 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.

We have no full-time employees which may impede our ability to carry on our business. Our officers are independent consultants who devote up to 20 hours per week to Company business. The lack of full-time employees may very well prevent the Company’s operations from being efficient, and may impair the business progress and growth, which is a risk to any investor.

THERE CAN BE NO CERTAINTY AS TO MARKET ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSED BDTP.

The Company has no certainty as to whether the market will accept and use the idea of the BDTP, should it become operational, nor is there any certainty as to how the BDTP translates to profits for the Company. There is no assurance of market acceptance or profitability of the concept or Company. The BDTP is not yet developed and may never be developed.

THERE ARE ADDITIONAL RISKS TO INVESTORS HOLDING BLACKSTAR DIGITAL SHARES DUE TO THE LACK OF MARKET.

Investors holding BlackStar Digital Shares may never be able to transfer BlackStar Digital Shares on the platform, however they will be able to transfer them through traditional avenues such as Market Makers. BlackStar Digital Shares traded on the BDTP do not currently exist and may never exist. The warrants for BlackStar Digital Shares outstanding are exercisable for them upon registration, however a secondary trading market may never develop for Digital Shares that will be distinguishable from common shares.

WE MAY NOT REALIZE RETURNS ON OUR INVESTMENTS IN VENTURES 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 as quickly as possible consistent with our business 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 venture company.

COMPETITION FOR LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

We expect to encounter competition from other entities having similar business 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. Virtually all 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 venture 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 business opportunities.

RISKS OF COMPETITION FOR OUR VENTURE COMPANIES.

Most emerging markets are highly competitive. We anticipate that nearly all our venture 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 ventures (other than short-term investments) will consist of controlling interests in ventures that at the time of acquisition are unmarketable, illiquid and for which no ready market will exist, if such a market does in fact exist. Our venture investments are intended to be in companies in which we will have controlling interest and will be privately negotiated transactions. There is not anticipated to be any market for the ventures until such until such have developed successful businesses.

Because of the illiquid nature of our venture investments, a substantial portion of our assets will be carried on our books adjusted for accrued losses, depreciation and impairment which could in some cases result in a write off. This value will not necessarily reflect the amount which could be realized upon a sale, or payoff in the future.

RISKS OF OUR NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL TO FUND OUR VENTURE COMPANIES.

We expect that most venture 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 opportunity. Each round of venture financing (whether from us or other investors) is typically intended to provide a venture 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 our Company. This additional 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 venture company. Our

management team may not be able to predict accurately the future capital requirements necessary for success of our Company or venture companies. Additional funds may not be available from any source.

OUR VENTURE PORTFOLIO IS AND MAY CONTINUE TO BE CONCENTRATED IN A LIMITED NUMBER OF VENTURE COMPANIES AND INDUSTRIES, WHICH WILL SUBJECT US TO A RISK OF SIGNIFICANT LOSS IF ANY OF THESE COMPANIES FAIL OR BY A DOWNTURN IN THE PARTICULAR INDUSTRY.

Our venture is and may continue to be concentrated in a limited number of venture companies and industries. We do not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and since we are targeting some specific industries, our venture investments could continue to be, concentrated in relatively few industries. As a result, the aggregate returns we realize may be significantly adversely affected if our venture 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 INTEND TO CONTROL ALL OF OUR VENTURES.

We will control all of our venture companies, and we will maintain financial supervision until divestiture, spin-off or liquidation.

WE MAY NOT REALIZE GAINS FROM OUR VENTURES.

Our goal is ultimately to dispose of our control interests we receive from our venture companies to attempt to realize gains upon our disposition of such interests by sale, for cash spin-off, or liquidation. However, any interests we hold may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from any venture interests, and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any venture interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience.

THE INABILITY OF OUR VENTURE 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 venture companies will not be able to commercialize their technology, products or business concepts presents significant risks to the value of our ventures. Additionally, although some of our venture 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 venture 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 venture companies will successfully acquire or develop any new technologies, or that the intellectual property the companies currently hold will remain viable. Even if our venture companies are able to develop commercially viable products, the market for new products and services is highly competitive and rapidly changing. Neither our venture companies nor we have any control over the pace of technology development. Commercial success is difficult to predict, and the marketing efforts of our venture companies may not be successful.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS

WE HAVE INCURRED SIGNIFICANT LOSSES AND ANTICIPATE FUTURE LOSSES.

As of December 31, 2019, we had an accumulated deficit of \$(4,400,602).

Future losses are likely to occur until we are able to receive returns on our loans and investments since we have no 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, 2014 through 2019, 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.

UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS IN OUR INDUSTRY OR THE GLOBAL ECONOMY OR REDUCED ACCESS TO LENDING MARKETS COULD HARM OUR BUSINESS.

Our results of operations may vary based on the impact of changes in our industry or the global economy on us or our potential customers. Current or future economic uncertainties or downturns could adversely affect our business and results of operations. Negative conditions in the general economy both in the United States and abroad, including conditions resulting from changes in gross domestic product growth, financial and credit market fluctuations, political turmoil, natural catastrophes, warfare, public health issues, such as the recent outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19), and terrorist attacks on the United States, Europe, the Asia Pacific region, or elsewhere, could cause a decrease in business investments or decrease access to financing which would harm our business. To the extent that our platform is perceived by potential customers as too costly, or difficult to deploy or migrate to, our revenue may be disproportionately affected by delays or reductions in general technology spending. Also, we may have competitors, many of whom may be larger and have greater financial resources than we do, and may respond to market conditions by attempting to lure away our customers. We cannot predict the timing, strength, or duration of any economic slowdown, instability, or recovery, generally or within any particular industry.

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 executive officers, directors, and holders of 5% or more of our issued and outstanding common stock, including International Hedge Group, Inc., beneficially own approximately 56.6% of our issued and outstanding common stock, in addition to the Super Majority Voting Class A Preferred Stock. As a result, they effectively control all 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 TWO OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS HAVE THE ABILITY TO EFFECTIVELY CONTROL SUBSTANTIALLY ALL ACTIONS TAKEN BY STOCKHOLDERS.

Mr. Harris and Mr. Kurczodyna, the officers and directors of the Company and of our parent, International Hedge Group, Inc. (“IHG”) control in excess of 28% of our issued and outstanding common stock through IHG and their own holdings and have significant influence over all actions taken by our stockholders, including the election of directors. IHG also owns Super Majority Voting Class A Preferred Stock, referenced above. 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 the market for our stock due to the concentration.

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 VENTURE INVESTMENTS

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

The possibility that our venture companies will not be able to fully carry out or execute on their expansion or growth plans presents significant risk. Our venture investments success in our subsidiary companies will ultimately depend on the success of our ventures. If the intended expansion or growth plan that was one of the main reasons we had originally formed the venture does not come to fruition or is otherwise impeded, the value of the venture may negatively reflect this information, making our investment not profitable or may subject us to a substantial loss. In such case, we may incur an entire loss of our investment.

OUR VENTURE 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 venture companies. These factors could affect our investment returns.

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

Our success will depend upon the success of our ventures. Their success, in turn, will depend in large part upon the abilities of their key personnel. The day-to-day operations of our ventures 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 ventures may not be able to attract qualified managers and personnel. Any inability to do so may negatively impact our financial picture.

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

Ventures in which we may make investments will often require substantial additional 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 ventures may seek additional capital. It is possible that one or more of our ventures 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 success. A likely economic downturn due to the recent pandemic known as coronavirus (COVID-19) may also cause lasting damage to the markets and potential ventures, from capital access and lack of investment issues to staffing and supply chain issues.

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;
- Fluctuations in stock market price and volume;
- Changes to the Distributed Ledger Technology industry; and
- Regulatory developments, particularly those affecting cryptocurrency.

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 company's 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 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 ARE A REPORTING COMPANY

We are subject to the reporting requirements under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, Section 13a, due to the effectiveness of our Registration Statement on Form 10 under Section 12(g) which became effective. 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 ANY OTHER VENTURES IN WHICH WE MAY INVEST IN A VENTURE.

We have only loaned money to one company, Meshworks Media Corporation, (and that loan has been assigned) and it may take time to find other ventures, none of which are identified as of the date of this filing.

OUR OTC MARKET STATUS MAY BE LOWERED FROM OTC QB TO OTC PINK.

Due to the low trading price of the common stock of the Company, we are at risk of being demoted from the OTCQB to OTC PINK for not maintaining the \$0.01 bid test. The Company has sought financing through convertible promissory notes in order to develop the BDTP app; some of the notes have in turn been converted to common stock and then traded on the market in large quantities, lowering the bid prices. The change in status from OTCQB to Pink may make it harder to access investors and financing to continue to fund our operations.

**RISK FACTORS RELATED TO
DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGY**

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS CLAIMS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE DISTRIBUTE LEDGER TECHNOLOGY.

Third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to their source code, including Distributed Ledger Technology. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in distributed ledger technology's long-term viability may adversely affect an investment in us. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property claim could prevent us, our ventures, and other end-users from accessing the distributed ledger technology. As a result, an intellectual property claim against us could adversely affect an investment in us.

WE MAY DEPEND ON THIRD PARTIES TO PROVIDE EXECUTION OF OUR TRADING PLATFORM, INTERNET, TELECOMMUNICATION AND FIBER OPTIC NETWORK CONNECTIVITY TO OUR DATA CENTER, AND ANY DELAYS OR DISRUPTIONS IN SERVICE COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT AN INVESTMENT IN US.

We may rely on third-party service providers. In particular, we will depend on third parties to provide real time quotation and trading execution with our trading platform, Internet, telecommunication, and fiber optic network connectivity to our servers in our data center, and we have no control over the reliability of the services provided by these suppliers. We may in the future experience difficulties due to service failures unrelated to our systems and services. Any Internet, telecommunication, or fiber optic network failures may result in significant loss of connectivity of our wallets to the cryptocurrency exchanges, which could consequently impair our ability to facilitate cryptocurrency transactions, which could adversely impact an investment in us.

Our operations are subject to electrical power outages, regional competition for available power, and increased energy costs. Any of these could result in loss of connectivity to our wallets, increased costs of operation, and/or damage to our servers and electrical equipment, which could consequently impair our ability to facilitate cryptocurrency transactions, which could adversely impact an investment in us.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

NONE.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

REAL ESTATE.

None.

OIL AND GAS.

None.

PATENTS.

None.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We are not currently involved in any litigation that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. There is no action, suite, proceeding, inquiry or investigation before or by any court, public board, government agency, self-regulatory organization or body pending or, to the knowledge of the executive officers of our company or any of our subsidiaries, threatened against or affecting our company, our

common stock, any of our subsidiaries or of our companies or our subsidiaries' officers or directors in their capacities as such, in which an adverse decision could have a material adverse effect. We anticipate that we (including current and 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.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE.

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTC QB under the symbol "BEGI". Because we are quoted on the OTC QB, our securities may be less liquid, receive less coverage by security analysts and news media, and generate lower prices than might otherwise be obtained if they were listed on a national securities exchange.

International Hedge Group, Inc. ("IHG"), our parent company, contracted to acquire 95% of our outstanding stock in January 2016 and closed on the purchase in summer of 2016. In lieu of the 95% of common shares originally agreed upon, IHG received 44,400,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 of Class A Preferred Stock. IHG is our controlling shareholder and is engaged in providing management services to companies, and, on occasion, capital consulting. IHG's strategy in investing in BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. is to own a controlling interest in a publicly quoted company which has the legal ability and mission to do loan-based funding of start-up and developed business ventures using its stock for private placement or public offerings. Through anti-dilutive measures, IHG now owns approximately 21.7% of common shares of BlackStar. IHG and BlackStar are managed and controlled by the same individuals, but IHG may seek its funding from different and as yet, undetermined sources, with funding structures of different natures.

The following table sets forth the high and low bid quotations for our common stock as reported on the OTC QB for the periods indicated.

Fiscal 2019	Low	High
First Quarter – ended March 31, 2019	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.90
Second Quarter – ended June 30, 2019	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.70
Third Quarter – ended September 30, 2019	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.18
Fourth Quarter – ended December 31, 2019	\$ 0.0151	\$ 0.40
Fiscal 2018	Low	High
First Quarter – ended March 31, 2018	\$ 1.60	\$ 6.00
Second Quarter – ended June 30, 2018	\$ 0.60	\$ 3.90
Third Quarter – ended September 30, 2018	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.60
Fourth Quarter – ended December 31, 2018	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.50

Holders.

As of December 31, 2019, there are approximately 388 record holders of 48,003,443 shares of our common stock. The Company has also reserved out of its authorized Common Stock 150,152,174 shares of Common Stock for conversion pursuant to the convertible promissory notes.

Dividends.

As of the filing of this Form 10-K, 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.

(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.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans.

None.

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 summaries:

2019

On April 24 and April 29, 2019, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and two individual accredited investors entered into unsecured promissory notes totaling \$30,000. Holders additionally executed subscription agreements containing standard representations and warranties regarding the purchase and their accredited investor status. The Company executed six-month, 11% annual interest rate promissory notes of the Company with Holders, in the principal amount of \$20,000 and \$10,000, upon the terms and subject to the limitations and conditions set forth in such Notes. The Holders received 100,000 and 50,000 restricted shares of Common Stock of the Company,

respectively, as consideration. The Notes mature on October 24 and October 29, 2019, respectively. The Company may prepay the Notes in whole or in part at any time, but no prepayment shall entitle the Company to reduce the total amount of principal and interest due under the Notes. If the indebtedness is not paid in full by the Maturity Date, interest will continue to accrue at a rate of 11% annually. Details of the promissory notes can be found in the Form 8-K and exhibits filed on June 10, 2019. On December 13, 2019, the Company negotiated a six-month extension with the holders and paid \$1,100 and \$550 in cash, respectively, for accrued interest and issued 100,000 and 50,000 shares of common stock, respectively, as an additional inducement for the extension. The Company and the holders executed the notes in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC under the 1933 Act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act.

On April 30, 2019, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and Auctus Fund LLC. entered into a convertible promissory note totaling \$110,000, a securities purchase agreement, and a common stock warrant for 440,000 shares. The Company initially reserved out of its authorized Common Stock 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock for conversion pursuant to the note. Details of the promissory note and securities purchase agreement can be found in the Form 8-K and exhibits filed on May 7, 2019. The Company and the holder executed the securities purchase agreement in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC under the 1933 Act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act.

On November 1, 2019, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and GS Capital Partners, LLC entered into a convertible promissory note totaling \$70,000 (Note 1) and a securities purchase agreement. On November 4, 2019, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and Adar Alef, LLC entered into a convertible promissory note (Note 2) totaling \$70,000 and a securities purchase agreement. Until the Company's obligations under the notes are paid and performed in full, the Transfer Agent of the Company is authorized to establish a reserve of shares of authorized but unissued Common Stock of the Company in an amount not less than 28,000,000 and 22,994,383 shares (a total of 50,994,383) for issuance upon partial or full conversion of the Note 1 and Note 2, respectively, in accordance with the terms thereof, and the Transfer Agent shall immediately add shares of Common Stock to the reserved shares as and when requested by Company or holder in writing from time to time, so long as there are sufficient authorized and unissued shares of the Company not otherwise reserved available to do so. Details of the promissory notes and securities purchase agreements can be found in the Form 8-K and exhibits filed on November, 2019. The Company and the holders executed the securities purchase agreements in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC under the 1933 Act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act.

As part of management's anti-dilutive strategy and in connection with the above offerings, 7,289,891 shares of IHG were cancelled as of December 31, 2019. The Company also needed additional shares to be added to the reserved shares of common stock for conversions of promissory notes outstanding.

2018

On November 29, 2018, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and Power Up Lending Group Ltd. entered into a convertible promissory note totaling \$53,000 and a Securities Purchase Agreement ("SPA"). The Company has initially reserved out of its authorized Common Stock 1,303,278 shares of Common Stock for conversion pursuant to the Note, which are being registered for resale hereunder. Details of the promissory note and SPA can be found in the Form 8-K and exhibits filed on December 14, 2018. The Company and the Holder executed the SPA in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC under the 1933 Act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act.

On April 29, 2018, International Hedge Group Inc. retired 330,000 shares to treasury simultaneously to the issuance of 330,000 shares purchased in a private placement offering (see below). Messrs. Harris and Kurczodyna exercised 1,500,000 warrants each in a cashless exercise @ \$.05 per share on June 14, 2018 resulting in 1,444,445 shares of common stock, thereby changing their shareholdings. In addition, Rare Green, Inc., of which Mr. Harris is an officer, exercised 750,000 warrants in a cashless exercise @ \$.05 per share on June 14, 2018, resulting in 722,222

shares of common stock. At the same time, Patriot Mtg. Acceptance Corp., of which Mr. Kurczodyna is an officer, exercised 750,000 warrants in a cashless exercise @ \$.05 per share on June 14, 2018, resulting in 722,222 shares of common stock. IHG exercised 1,350,000 warrants on June 14, 2018 resulting in 1,300,000 shares of common stock, which were assigned to non-affiliated individual advisors to the Company. Mr. Lahr individually exercised 3,250,000 warrants in a cashless exercise @ \$.05 per share on June 14, 2018 resulting in 3,129,630 shares of common stock, thereby changing his shareholdings. THL Holdings, LLC, of which Mr. Lahr is Managing Member, exercised 2,000,000 warrants in a cashless exercise @ \$.05 per share on June 14, 2018, resulting in 1,925,926 shares of common stock. On June 18, 2018, International Hedge Group, Inc. retired 16,370,370 shares to treasury. Further details can be found in the Schedule 13D/A filed on February 16, 2018.

On February 5, 2018, the Company completed an unregistered private placement offering of units in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the 1933 Act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act. The Company raised \$165,000 through the sale of restricted units at \$0.50 each, with each unit consisting of one (1) share of restricted common stock of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. (“BlackStar”), one (1) warrant exercisable into one (1) Digital Equity of BlackStar, (subject to and effective upon a registration statement) and one (1) warrant to purchase one (1) share of Crypto Equity Management Corp. (“CEMC”) at \$10.00 per share. The warrants were issued on the Company’s warrant form attached to the Form 10-K/A and Form 10-K/A-2 as Exhibit 10.2 and 10.3, respectively. We have implemented a SAFE with specific reference to the Digital Shares underlying the warrants of certain current shareholders. Although the warrants held by these shareholders are exercisable immediately under the terms of the warrant, the intention and understanding of the Company and investors is that the warrants will be exercised upon registration of the Digital Shares, as elaborated in the SAFE attached to the Form 10-K/A-2 as Exhibit 10.5.

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

From January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2019, we have issued shares and Warrants of our common stock in exchange for services to the individuals and the amounts set forth below. Details of these issuances can be found in the annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

William Brand (1)	250,000 shares of common stock
Shelly D. Williams (2)	162,579 shares of common stock

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.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock during the year ended December 31, 2019.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Not applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Forward-Looking Statements and Associated Risks.

This form 10-K contains certain statements that are forward-looking within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. For this purpose, any statements contained in this Form 10-K that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “believe”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, or “continue” or comparable terminology are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially depending on a variety of factors, many of which are not within our control. These factors include but are not limited to economic conditions generally and in the industries in which we may participate; competition within our chosen industry, including competition from much larger competitors; technological advances and failure to successfully develop business relationships.

Based on our financial history since inception, our auditor has expressed substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, as of December 31, 2019, we had an accumulated deficit totaling \$(4,400,602). This raises substantial doubts about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Plan of Operation

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

1 st Quarter 2020	Ventures/BDTP	\$250,000
	Operations	\$50,000
2 nd Quarter 2020	Ventures/BDTP	\$250,000
	Operations	\$100,000
3 rd Quarter 2020	Ventures/BDTP	\$250,000
	Operations	\$100,000
4 th Quarter 2020	Ventures/BDTP	\$250,000
	Operations	\$50,000

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

BDTP Development	\$	500,000
Working Capital – Joint Ventures	\$	500,000
Legal, Audit and Accounting	\$	150,000
Fees, rent, travel and general & administrative expenses	\$	150,000
	\$	1,300,000

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.

Currently in the demonstration phase, we estimate finalizing the BDTP at a cost of \$60,000 USD over the next five months and have budgeted funds for the final production of the platform. This is accounted for in the budget for BDTP.

Based on our current cash reserves of approximately \$33,251 as of December 31, 2019, we have the cash for an operational budget of less than two months. We intend to offer a private placement of common shares to investors in order to achieve at least \$1,000,000 in funding in the next year. We intend to commence this offering in late summer of 2020. If we are unable to generate enough revenue 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, 2019, includes a "going concern" explanatory paragraph that describes substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have estimated \$50,000 for the first and fourth quarters and \$100,000 in the second and third quarters in 2020 in operations costs which includes legal, accounting, travel, general and administrative, audit, rent, telephones and miscellaneous. In early 2019, we raised \$236,150 through promissory notes and convertible promissory notes which increased our working capital.

Results of Operations

We had limited operations and no revenues in 2019, incurring \$380,930 in operating expenses resulting in a loss from operations of \$(380,930) for the year ended December 31, 2019. We had no revenues during the year ended December 31, 2018. Due to other expenses related to notes of \$(498,339), we incurred a net loss of \$(879,269) for the period.

We had no income for the year ended December 31, 2019, resulting in a net loss for the period of \$(879,269) or (\$0.02) per share. For the year ended December 31, 2018, we had a net loss of \$(411,380).

Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Our total assets were \$43,808 as of December 31, 2019, consisting of cash of \$33,251 and other assets. By comparison, our total assets were \$6,619 as of December 31, 2018. Our current liabilities as of December 31, 2019 totaled \$278,086 and is comprised of accounts payable of \$57,392, convertible notes payable of \$145,208, notes payable of \$30,000, accrued payables of \$3,636, and advances to related parties of \$41,850. Our current liabilities as of December 31, 2018 totaled \$101,599 and was comprised of accounts payable of \$16,834, convertible notes payable of \$53,000, notes payable of \$0, accrued payables of \$383, and advances to related parties of \$31,382. As such, we had working capital deficit of \$(234,278) and \$(95,280), respectively, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

We intend to attempt to raise capital through several sources: a) partner venture funds, b) private placements or public offerings of our stock, and/or c) loans from our parent, IHG.

We do not have terms or committed sources of capital of any type at this time. If we are able to raise additional capital, we intend to make additional loans and would intend to use the funds repaid from the loans to a) retire debt, and b) fund additional loans to companies, and c) to provide operational funds.

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.

Our auditor has expressed substantial doubt as to whether we will be able to continue to operate as a “going concern” due to the fact that the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$(4,400,602) as of December 31, 2019 and has not yet established an ongoing source of revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs and allow it to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company obtaining the adequate capital to fund operating losses until it becomes profitable. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate capital, it could be forced to cease operations.

Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company had net cash provided by financing activities of \$246,618 compared to \$170,882 over the previous year. The increased cash from financing activities is due to proceeds from convertible notes payable, net of offering costs and original issue discounts, of \$206,150, an increase in notes payable of \$30,000, and advances from related parties of \$10,468.

On April 24 and April 29, 2019, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and two individual accredited investors entered into unsecured promissory notes totaling \$30,000. Holders additionally executed subscription agreements containing standard representations and warranties regarding the purchase and their accredited investor status. The Company executed six-month, 11% annual interest rate promissory notes of the Company with holders, in the principal amount of \$20,000 and \$10,000, upon the terms and subject to the limitations and conditions set forth in such notes. The holders received 100,000 and 50,000 restricted shares of common stock of the Company, respectively, as consideration. The notes originally matured on October 24 and October 29, 2019, respectively. The Company may prepay the notes in whole or in part at any time, but no prepayment shall entitle the Company to reduce the total amount of principal and interest due under the notes. If the indebtedness is not paid in full by the maturity date, interest will continue to accrue at a rate of 11% annually. Details of the promissory notes can be found in the Form 8-K and exhibits filed on June 10, 2019. The Company and the holders executed the securities purchase agreement in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC under the 1933 Act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act. On December 13, 2019, the Company negotiated a six-month extension with the holders and paid \$1,100 and \$550 in cash, respectively, for accrued interest and issued 100,000 and 50,000 shares of common stock, respectively, as an additional inducement for the extension.

On April 30, 2019, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and Auctus Fund LLC entered into a convertible promissory note totaling \$110,000, a securities purchase agreement, and a common stock warrant for 440,000 shares. The

Company reserved out of its authorized common stock 23,953,718 shares of common stock for conversion pursuant to the note as of December 31, 2019. Details of the promissory note and securities purchase agreement can be found in the Form 8-K and exhibits filed on May 7, 2019. The Company and the holder executed the securities purchase agreement in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC under the 1933 Act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act. During the quarter ended December 31, 2019 the holder exercised its right to convert \$9,106 of accrued interest and \$3,144 of principal into common stock of the Company. As a result of these conversions the Company issued a total of 1,500,000 shares of its common stock and due to the difference between the trading price and the value of the debt converted the Company recorded a loss of (\$30,600).

On November 1, 2019, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and GS Capital Partners, LLC entered into a convertible promissory note totaling \$70,000 (Note 1) and a securities purchase agreement. On November 4, 2019, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and Adar Alef, LLC entered into a similar convertible promissory note (Note 2) totaling \$70,000 and a securities purchase agreement. Until the Company's obligations under the notes are paid and performed in full, the Transfer Agent of the Company is authorized to establish a reserve of shares of authorized but unissued common stock of the Company in an amount not less than 28,000,000 and 22,994,383 shares (a total of 50,994,383) for issuance upon partial or full conversion of the Note 1 and Note 2, respectively, in accordance with the terms thereof, and the Transfer Agent shall immediately add shares of common stock to the reserved shares as and when requested by Company or holder in writing from time to time, so long as there are sufficient authorized and unissued shares of the Company not otherwise reserved available to do so. Details of the promissory notes and securities purchase agreements can be found in the Form 8-K and exhibits filed on November 7, 2019. The Company and the holders executed the securities purchase agreements in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC under the 1933 Act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act.

As part of management's anti-dilutive strategy and in connection with the above offerings, 7,289,891 shares of IHG were cancelled as of December 31, 2019. The Company also needed additional shares to be added to the reserved shares of common stock for conversions of promissory notes outstanding. The Company undertook a shareholder vote at the annual meeting on March 10, 2020 to increase the authorized shares of common stock from 200,000,000 to 700,000,000 through an amendment to the certificate of incorporation. The amendment was approved by a majority of the shareholders and the authorized shares were increased. Details of the annual meeting can be found in the Form 8-K filed March 18, 2020.

On November 29, 2018, BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and Power Up Lending Group Ltd. entered into a convertible promissory note totaling \$53,000 and a securities purchase agreement. The Company initially reserved out of its authorized common stock 1,303,278 shares of common stock for conversion pursuant to the note. Details of the promissory note and securities purchase agreement can be found in the Form 8-K and exhibits filed on December 14, 2018. The Company and the holder executed the securities purchase agreement in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC under the 1933 Act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act. As of December 31, 2019, the holder converted \$53,000 in principal and \$3,549 of interest on the note for 1,493,334 shares of common stock, and the note is fully paid and no longer outstanding.

On April 29, 2018, International Hedge Group Inc. retired 330,000 shares to treasury simultaneously to the issuance of 330,000 shares purchased in a private placement offering (see below). Messrs. Harris and Kurczodyna exercised 1,500,000 warrants each in a cashless exercise @ \$.05 per share on June 14, 2018 resulting in 1,444,445 shares of common stock, thereby changing their shareholdings. In addition, Rare Green, Inc., of which Mr. Harris is an officer, exercised 750,000 warrants in a cashless exercise @ \$.05 per share on June 14, 2018, resulting in 722,222 shares of common stock. At the same time, Patriot Mtg. Acceptance Corp., of which Mr. Kurczodyna is an officer, exercised 750,000 warrants in a cashless exercise @ \$.05 per share on June 14, 2018, resulting in 722,222 shares of common stock. IHG exercised 1,350,000 warrants on June 14, 2018 resulting in 1,300,000 shares of common stock, which were assigned to non-affiliated individual advisors to the Company. On June 18, 2018, International Hedge Group, Inc. retired 16,370,370 shares to treasury. Further details can be found in the Schedule 13D/A filed on February 16, 2018.

On February 5, 2018, the Company completed an unregistered private placement offering of units in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the 1933 Act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act. The Company raised \$165,000 through the sale of restricted units at \$0.50 each, with each unit consisting of one (1) share of restricted common stock of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. (“BlackStar”), one (1) warrant exercisable into one (1) Digital Equity of BlackStar, (subject to and effective upon registration hereunder) and one (1) warrant to purchase one (1) share of Crypto Equity Management Corp. (“CEMC”) at \$10.00 per share. The warrants were issued on the Company’s warrant form attached to the Form 10-K/A and Form 10-K/A-2 as Exhibit 10.2 and 10.3, respectively. We have implemented a SAFE with specific reference to the Digital Shares underlying the warrants of certain current shareholders. Although the warrants held by these shareholders are exercisable immediately under the terms of the warrant, the intention and understanding of the Company and investors is that the warrants will be exercised upon registration of Digital Shares and upon the launch of the BDTP to trade them, as elaborated in the SAFE attached to the Form 10-K/A-2 as Exhibit 10.5.

Investing Activities

The Company used \$0 and \$145,000 in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Operating Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company used cash in the amount of \$219,686 in operating activities, compared to \$344,017 over the previous year. The decreased cash used in operating activities is due to larger adjustments to reconcile net loss, such as a recorded loss on note payable conversion of \$300,886, warrant expense of \$132,593, amortization of discounts on convertible notes of \$111,759, and non-cash interest paid in stock of \$75,248. Our cash at the beginning of 2019 was \$6,319 and increased to \$33,251 as of December 31, 2019.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

None

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the shareholders and the board of directors of Blackstar Enterprise Group, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Blackstar Enterprise Group, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Substantial Doubt about the Company's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has generated no revenues to date, suffered recurring losses from operations, has negative working capital, and has a significant accumulated deficit. In addition, the Company continues to experience negative cash flows from operations. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engage to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ BF Borgers CPA PC

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2016.
Lakewood, CO
May 4, 2020

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 33,251	\$ 6,319
Prepaid expenses	10,557	—
Total current assets	43,808	6,319
Fixed assets		
Furniture and equipment	1,659	1,659
Accumulated depreciation	(1,659)	(1,359)
Total fixed assets	—	300
Other assets		
Total other assets	—	—
Total Assets	\$ 43,808	\$ 6,619
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 57,392	\$ 16,834
Accrued payables	3,636	383
Advances Related parties	41,850	31,382
Convertible notes payable net of discounts of \$101,648 and \$0 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively	145,208	53,000
Notes payable	30,000	—
Total current liabilities	278,086	101,599
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Preferred stock, 10,000,000 shares authorized with \$0.001 par value. 1,000,000 and 1,000,000 outstanding as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively with a liquidation preference of \$0.01 per share	1,000	1,000
Common stock, 200,000,000 shares authorized with \$0.001 par value, 48,003,443 and 52,000,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively	48,003	52,000
Additional paid in capital	2,315,655	1,890,353
Additional paid in capital - warrants	1,562,593	1,430,000
Additional paid in capital - debt discount portion of convertible note	239,073	53,000
Accumulated deficit	(4,400,602)	(3,521,333)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(234,278)	(94,980)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$ 43,808	\$ 6,619

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

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
REVENUE	\$ —	\$ —
Cost of revenues	—	—
GROSS PROFIT	—	—
Operating Expenses:		
Depreciation	300	553
Legal and professional	102,909	67,575
Management consulting	104,720	104,331
Write off of Note Receivable	—	145,000
Warrant expense	132,593	—
General and administrative	40,408	40,538
Total operating expenses	380,930	357,997
Income (loss) from operations	(380,930)	(357,997)
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense		
Amortization of discount on convertible notes	(111,759)	(53,000)
Amortization of convertible debt issuance costs	(5,543)	—
Loss on note payable conversion	(300,886)	—
Interest expense	(80,151)	(383)
Other income (expense) net	(498,339)	(53,383)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(879,269)	(411,380)
Provision (credit) for income tax	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$ (879,269)	\$ (411,380)
Net income (loss) per share (Basic and fully diluted)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	50,033,209	19,220,608

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

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	Common Stock		Preferred Stock		Paid in Capital	Common Stock Subscribed	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Equity(Deficit)
	Shares	Amount (\$0.001Par)	Shares	Amount (\$0.001Par)				
Balances - December 31, 2017	52,000,000	52,000	1,000,000	1,000	3,155,353	60,000	(3,109,953)	158,400
Subscriptions received	—	—	—	—	—	105,000	—	105,000
Stock issued for subscriptions	330,000	330	—	—	164,670	(165,000)	—	—
Shares cancelled	(330,000)	(330)	—	—	330	—	—	—
Warrants exercised	16,370,370	16,370	—	—	(16,370)	—	—	—
Shares cancelled	(16,370,370)	(16,370)	—	—	16,370	—	—	—
Debt Discount of convertible note.	—	—	—	—	53,000	—	—	53,000
Net loss for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	(411,380)	(411,380)
Balances - December 31, 2018	52,000,000	52,000	1,000,000	1,000	3,373,353	—	(3,521,333)	(94,980)
Shares issued for interest on loans	150,000	150	—	—	48,850	—	—	49,000
Shares issued for conversion of NP	2,993,334	2,993	—	—	365,262	—	—	368,255
Paid in Capital – Warrants	—	—	—	—	132,593	—	—	132,593
Paid in Capital - Convertible note	—	—	—	—	186,073	—	—	186,073
Shares issued for extension of NP	150,000	150	—	—	3,900	—	—	4,050
Shares cancelled	(7,289,891)	(7,290)	—	—	7,290	—	—	—
Net loss for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	(879,269)	(879,269)
Balances - December 31, 2019	\$ 48,003,443	\$ 48,003	\$1,000,000	\$ 1,000	\$4,117,321	\$ —	\$ (4,400,602)	\$ (234,278)

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

**BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (879,269)	\$ (411,380)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	300	553
Loss on Note Payable conversion	300,886	—
Warrant expense	132,593	—
Amortization of convertible note issuance costs	5,543	—
Amortization of discounts on convertible notes	111,759	53,000
Non-cash interest paid in stock	75,248	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable	40,558	13,427
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued expenses	3,253	383
(Increase)/Decrease in prepaid expenses	(10,557)	—
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(219,686)	(344,017)
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Write-off of note receivable	—	\$ 145,000
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	—	145,000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Sale of Common Stock	—	165,000
Proceeds from convertible notes payable, net of offering costs and original issue discounts	206,150	53,000
Increase in notes payable	30,000	—
Advances from related parties	10,468	12,882
Common Stock Subscribed	—	(60,000)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	246,618	170,882
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash	26,932	(28,135)
Cash At The Beginning Of The Period	6,319	34,454
Cash At The End Of The Period	\$ 33,251	\$ 6,319
Schedule of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Debt and accrued interest exchanged for common stock	\$ 67,370	\$ —
Beneficial conversion feature initially recorded as debt discount	\$ 186,072	\$ 53,000
Supplemental Disclosure		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,650	\$ —
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ —	\$ —

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

**BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

DECEMBER 31, 2019

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”). Our Company was divested from Kingsley Capital, Inc. in a bankruptcy proceeding in 2008, in which Kingsley was the debtor. 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. and 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.

On January 25, 2016, International Hedge Group, Inc. (“IHG”) signed an agreement to acquire a 95% interest in the Company. The name was changed to BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. in August of 2016. In lieu of the 95% of common shares originally agreed upon, IHG received 44,400,000 shares of common stock, of which IHG currently owns 4,792,702 due to anti-dilutive cancellation of shares by management (approximately 10% of outstanding common stock), and 1,000,000 of Class A Preferred Stock. The Class A Preferred Stock is a super majority voting stock and is convertible at a rate of 100 common shares to one share of preferred stock. IHG is our controlling shareholder and is engaged in providing management services to companies, and, on occasion, capital consulting. IHG and BlackStar are currently managed and controlled by the same individuals John Noble Harris (beneficial owner of an additional 9% of common stock) and Joseph Kurczodyna (beneficial owner of an additional 9% of common stock).

The Company is a Delaware corporation organized for the purpose of engaging in any lawful business. The Company intends to act as a merchant banking firm seeking to facilitate venture capital to early stage revenue companies. BlackStar intends to offer consulting and regulatory compliance services to crypto-equity companies and blockchain entrepreneurs for securities, tax, and commodity issues. BlackStar is conducting ongoing analysis for opportunities in involvement in crypto-related ventures through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Crypto Equity Management Corp (“CEMC”). BlackStar intends to serve businesses in their early corporate lifecycles and may provide funding in the forms of ventures in which they control the venture until divestiture or spin-off by developing the businesses with capital. In addition to the services described above, BlackStar formed a subsidiary nonprofit company, Crypto Industry SRO Inc., on December 31, 2017. Crypto Industry SRO is in the beginning stages of organizing membership participation in the newly-formed nonprofit. Crypto Industry SRO is planned to act as a self-regulatory membership organization for the crypto-equity industry and set guidelines and best-practice rules by which industry members would abide. BlackStar will provide management of this entity under a services contract.

The Company currently trades on the OTC QB under the symbol “BEGI”.

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

NOTE 2 – GOING CONCERN

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. As shown in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company has generated no revenues and has incurred substantial losses. These conditions raise substantial doubt as to the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments

relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts, or amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

As of December 31, 2019 the Company had a total of \$33,251 of cash, negative working capital of (\$234,278) and an accumulated deficit of (\$4,400,602).

The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise equity and/or debt financing, and the attainment of profitable operations from the Company's planned business. Management cannot provide any assurances that the Company will be successful in accomplishing any of its plans.

NOTE 3 –SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting policies refer to specific accounting principles and the methods of applying those principles to fairly present the Company's financial position and results of operations in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The policies discussed below include those that management has determined to be the most appropriate in preparing the Company's financial statements and are not discussed in a separate footnote.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and reflect our accounts and operations and those of our subsidiaries and include the accounts of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

On September 30, 2017, the Company formed a wholly-owned subsidiary corporation, Crypto Equity Management Corp ("CEMC") in the state of Colorado. The Company intends to use CEMC to pursue business opportunities in cryptocurrency sphere. These financial statements as currently presented reflect the combined operations of BEGI and CEMC. BlackStar also formed a subsidiary nonprofit company, Crypto Industry SRO Inc., on December 31, 2017.

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. Accounts at each institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to \$250,000. At December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had \$0 and \$0 in excess of the FDIC insured limit, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue under ASC 606, using the following five-step model, which requires that we: (1) identify a contract with the customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to performance obligations and (5) recognize revenue as performance obligations are satisfied. The Company currently has no sources of revenue.

Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

The Company computes loss per share in accordance with Accounting Standards Update ("ASU"), *Earnings per Share (Topic 260)* which requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of the statement of operations. Basic EPS would exclude any dilutive effects of options, warrants, and convertible securities but does include the restricted shares of common stock issued. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that would occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted to common stock. Basic EPS calculations are determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of

common stock outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS calculations are determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive common share equivalents outstanding. Under current Company policy the majority stockholder International Hedge Group has and intends to surrender an equivalent number of common shares each time shares are sold or converted from other instruments. As a result, the EPS is the same for basic and diluted shares.

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 assets. 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.

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

Management may make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and footnotes. Actual results could differ from those 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.

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 share-based payments pursuant to ASC 718, "Stock Compensation" and, accordingly, the Company records compensation expense for share-based awards based upon an assessment of the grant date fair value for stock options and restricted stock awards using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Stock compensation expense for stock options is recognized over the vesting period of the award or expensed immediately when stock or options are awarded for previous or current service without further recourse. 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. The Company currently has no stock-based compensation plan in place.

Advertising and Promotional Costs

Advertising and promotional costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising and promotional expenses totaled \$0 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income is defined as all changes in stockholders' equity (deficit), exclusive of transactions with owners, such as capital investments. Comprehensive income includes net income or loss, changes in certain assets and liabilities that are reported directly in equity such as translation adjustments in investments in foreign subsidiaries and unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities. From our inception, there have been no differences between our Comprehensive loss and net loss. Our comprehensive loss was identical to our net loss for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Original Issue Discount

For certain convertible debt issued, the Company provides the debt holder with an original issue discount. The original issue discount is recorded as a debt discount, reducing the face amount of the note and is amortized to interest expense over the life of the debt.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Fair value accounting requires bifurcation of embedded derivative instruments such as convertible features in convertible debt or equity instruments, and measurement of their fair value for accounting purposes. In determining the appropriate fair value, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model. In assessing the convertible debt instruments, management determines if the convertible debt host instrument is conventional convertible debt and further if there is a beneficial conversion feature requiring measurement. If the instrument is not considered conventional convertible debt, the Company will continue its evaluation process of these instruments as derivative financial instruments.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Management has evaluated accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective as of April 27, 2020 and does not expect such pronouncements to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, operations, or cash flows.

NOTE 4 – 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 \$300 and \$553 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and a total accumulated depreciation of \$1,659 and \$1,359 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

NOTE 5 – NOTE RECEIVABLE

During the month of October 2016, the Company identified a target company, MeshWorks, in which management felt it would be beneficial to invest. The target company was looking for an aggregate investment of \$2,500,000, of which the Company agreed to provide \$500,000 and to provide assistance in raising the remaining \$2,000,000.

The terms of this investment are the note shall bear an interest rate of 12% and the lender (Company) shall receive 2 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred stock for each one dollar (\$1.00) loaned to the target company. Payments on the note shall commence at such time the target company is generating gross revenues. The payment shall consist of 15% of the gross revenues ratably apportioned among the then existing note holders. Said payments to be applied first to accrued interest and then to the outstanding principal. Notwithstanding the aforementioned payment schedule the entire note becomes due and payable on February 1, 2019. Commencing not later than February 1, 2019, the target company shall pay a 15% dividend to the holders of the Series B Convertible Preferred stock until such time as each holder of the Series B Convertible Preferred stock has received an amount equivalent to their original loan. At such time the Series B Convertible Preferred stock shall be converted into common stock of the target company at the rate of one share of common stock for each share of Convertible stock.

During the month of January 2017, the Company advanced the second tranche of \$250,000.

On September 27, 2017, the Company assigned the MeshWorks Promissory Notes (principal amount of \$500,000) and all collateral agreements to IHG, the parent and majority stockholder of the Company, in exchange for a settlement of the verbal working capital loan agreement for \$400,000 between IHG and the Company (IHG advanced startup funds to Company in 2016) and a promissory note for \$145,000, payable to the Company in twelve months with interest of 1% per quarter on the last day of each quarter until paid. A copy of the Agreement is available from the Company or by accessing the form 8-K filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2017.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, the Company requested documentation relating to the collectability of the \$145,000 note from International Hedge Group, Inc. (IHG). IHG responded that since their ability to pay this note was connected to their ability to collect the monies owed them by MeshWorks Media Corp they could not provide a definite date by which the note could be redeemed. Consequently, management has deemed it necessary to record a 100% impairment of the note and recorded write-off expense of \$145,000 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

NOTE 6 – STOCKHOLDER’S DEFICIT

The total number of common shares authorized to be issued by the Company as of December 31, 2019 was 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. Subsequently, on March 10, 2020, the Company’s shareholders voted to increase the Company’s authorized common shares from 200,000,000 to 700,000,000.

On August 25, 2016 the Company issued 44,400,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of its Class A Preferred Convertible Stock to IHG in fulfillment of the purchase agreement. As of December 31, 2019, there are 1,000,000 Preferred 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.

Class A Preferred 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. 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"). 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. 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. 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

Common Stock Voting Rights: Except as stated in the articles of incorporation, each outstanding share, regardless of class, is entitled to one vote, and each fractional share is entitled to a corresponding fractional vote, on each matter voted on at a shareholders' meeting.

As of December 31, 2019, the total number of common shares outstanding was 48,003,443. 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.

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.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2017, the Company sold 100,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$0.30. Each of the shares sold had a warrant to purchase one additional share for \$0.60 with an exercise period of 5 years. Using the Black-Scholes valuation model the Company assigned a value of \$70,000 to these warrants. The Company recorded an expense of \$70,000 on the operating statement for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. Concurrently, with the sale of these shares, International Hedge Group, the majority stockholder of the Company, surrendered 100,000 of its shares.

In December of 2017 the Company began a private placement program to raise additional funds for the operations of the Company. At the end of December 2017, the Company had received \$60,000 in subscriptions for this offering. During the quarter ended March 31, 2018, the Company had received an additional \$105,000 in subscriptions. During the quarter ended June 30, 2018 the Company issued 330,000 shares of its common stock for the amounts subscribed. At the same time IHG surrendered 330,000 of its common stock holdings. The offering is explained in greater detail in the footnote: PRIVATE OFFERING.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, the Company negotiated a loan in the amount of \$53,000 to sustain operations. The note is payable in cash or stock in one year. The conditions of note are explained in greater detail in

the footnote: **CONVERTIBLE NOTE**. During 2019, the Company issued 1,493,334 common shares to satisfy \$53,000 of principal and \$2,120 of interest.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2019 the Company negotiated a loan in the amount of \$110,000 to sustain operations. The note is payable in cash or stock in nine months. If the conversion were to take place on December 31, 2019 the conversion effect would be based on an outstanding debt of \$106,856 of principal and \$773 of accrued interest for a total of \$107,629. Dividing the outstanding total amount by 0.0076, which represents 50% of the lowest trading price of the previous 25 days, would result in a total of 14,255,497 shares. The lending instrument, however, limits the number of shares to be no more than 4.99% of the total outstanding shares. With the number of shares outstanding as of December 31, 2019, of 48,003,443, 4.99% would be 2,395,372. Using this conversion number of shares, the transfer agent was advised to reserve 23,953,718 shares. The conditions of the note are explained in greater detail in the footnote, **CONVERTIBLE NOTE**.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2019, the Company negotiated two separate loans in the amount of \$70,000 each. They are payable in cash or stock in one year. If the conversion were to take place as of December 31, 2019, the Company would be obligated to issue 28,000,000 shares of its common stock. However, the lending instrument limits the number of shares to be no more than 4.99% of the total outstanding shares. The lender reserves the right to increase this percentage to 9.9% with 60 days written notice to the borrower. Considering this limitation, the maximum number of shares that could be issued under each note would be 2,395,372 or 4,752,341 shares if the increase is exercised as of December 31, 2019. Inasmuch as the note was issued in the month of December the calculation would be the same at the date of issuance as at the fiscal year end. The conditions of these notes are explained in greater detail in the footnote, **CONVERTIBLE NOTE**.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2019, the Company negotiated a six-month extension on two notes dated April 24 and April 29, 2019 in the amounts of \$20,000 and \$10,000, respectively. As an inducement to extend these loans the holders were paid a total of \$1,650 in cash and a total of 150,000 shares which were assigned by International Hedge Group from their holdings. As a result, there was no impact on the total shares issued by the Company.

On October 9, 2019 the Company issued a Press Release and concurrently filed a form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission advising that an internal investigation was conducted relative to unusual price and volume action in trading in the Company's common stock. The internal investigation did not reveal any trading activity by anyone within the Company or its major stockholders.

NOTE 7 – WARRANTS

On August 25, 2016 the Company issued 34,000,000 warrants to purchase the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.05. These warrants had an exercise price of \$0.05 per share and an expiration date that was 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 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 in the quarter ended September 30, 2016.

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." The Company policy is to calculate the expense as of the time of issuance and does not reevaluate this calculation in subsequent periods.

On June 14, 2017, the Company received notice from the holders of 17,000,000 warrants as to their intentions to convert the warrants into shares of common stock of the Company. The Company instructed the transfer agent to proceed with the issuance of 16,320,000 shares of the common stock of the Company. This exercise was carried out as a “cashless exercise” which meant that the actual exercise resulted in no cash being received by the Company. The number of shares of common stock to be issued in exchange for the warrants was calculated by using the closing price of the stock on the last trading day prior to the exchange which was \$1.25. The value of the warrant, \$0.05, was subtracted from the trading price which was then multiplied by the number of warrants being exercised. This result was then divided by the last trading price of \$1.25 to determine the number of shares to be issued. At the same time that these warrants were exercised International Hedge Group agreed to surrender 16,320,000 shares of the common stock of the Company that it holds. This transaction produced no financial consequence to the Company.

On July 3, 2017, in consideration for \$30,000, the Company sold 100,000 units, each unit consisting of one share of restricted common stock and one warrant to purchase common stock with an exercise price of \$0.60, expiring after 5 years, in accordance with and in reliance upon the exemption from securities registration for offers and sales to accredited investors afforded, inter alia, by Rule 506 under Regulation D as promulgated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the 1933 act, and/or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act. The shares were issued on July 5, 2017.

A warrant expense of \$70,000 was recorded for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. The warrant expense for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$70,000.

On June 14, 2018 the Company received notice from the holders of the remaining 17,000,000 warrants as to their intentions to convert the warrants into shares of common stock of the Company. As mentioned above, the exercise is a “cashless transaction.” The closing price of the stock on the last trading day prior to the exchange was \$1.35. By using the same methodology as cited above the number of shares was calculated to be 16,370,370. These shares were issued by the transfer agent on June 18, 2018 and concurrently the transfer agent cancelled 16,370,370 of the shares held by IHG.

Concurrent with the receipt of the \$110,000 in the form of a convertible note dated April 26, 2019, the Company was required to issue warrants in the amount of 440,000. These warrants have a life of 5 years and are exercisable at a value of \$0.25. Using the Black-Scholes valuation model a value of \$132,593 is assigned to these warrants. The parameters used in the Black-Scholes model were as follows: stock price \$0.38; strike price \$0.25; volatility 98%; risk free rate 2.25% and time to expiration of 5 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.” The Company recognized a warrant expense of \$132,593 for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Warrant Table

	Date	Issue Life	Shares Under Warrant	Exercise Price	Remaining Life
Balance at	December 31, 2015		0	0	0
Granted	August 30, 2016	3.00	34,000,000	\$ 0.05	0.00
Exercised	June 14, 2017		(17,000,000)	0	0
Issued	July 5, 2017	5.00	100,000	\$ 0.60	2.51
Exercised	June 14, 2018		(17,000,000)	0	0
Issued	April 26, 2019	5.00	440,000	\$ 0.25	4.32
Expired			0	0	0
Balance at	<u>December 31, 2019</u>		<u>540,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.60</u>	<u>3.42</u>

As of December 31, 2019, warrants to purchase 540,000 shares of common stock were outstanding.

NOTE 8 – INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes at the United States federal statutory rate of 21% and a Colorado state rate of 5% compared to the Company’s income tax expense as reported is as follows:

Income tax valuation allowance

	December 31 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Net loss before income taxes	\$ (665,615)	\$ (411,380)	\$ (116,138)
Adjustments to net loss			
Warrant expense	132,593	53,000	—
Convertible note expense	187,573	—	—
Net taxable income (loss)	(345,449)	(358,380)	(116,138)
Income tax rate	26%	26%	26%
Income tax recovery	89,817	93,180	30,200
Valuation allowance change	(89,817)	(93,180)	(30,200)
Provision for income taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

The significant components of deferred income tax assets at December 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

Components of deferred income tax assets

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Net operating loss carryforward	\$ 912,074	\$ 566,625	\$ 208,245
Valuation allowance	(912,074)	(566,625)	(208,245)
Net deferred income tax asset	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

As of December 31, 2019, 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 prior 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, 2018 and 2017, and no interest or penalties have been accrued as of December 31, 2019. As of December 31, 2019, the Company did not have any amounts recorded pertaining to uncertain tax positions.

As at April 27, 2020 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 unnecessary to record any liability.

NOTE 9 – LOAN PAYABLE

As of the quarter ended September 30, 2017 International Hedge Group, the holder of a majority of the common stock and all of the preferred stock of the Company has advanced a total of \$440,500 to the Company. During the quarter ended September 30, 2017 the Company made repayments in the amount of \$22,000. On September 27, 2017 the Company entered into an Agreement with International Hedge Group to effect an exchange of this Loan Payable in the amount of \$400,000 and a Note Receivable in the amount of \$145,000 for the Note Receivable and accrued interest from MeshWorks Media Corp. in the amount of \$545,000. At December 31, 2018 the note was deemed uncollectible and was expensed in that same year. After expensing the \$145,000, the Company had a remaining obligation to IHG in the amount of \$18,500. There is no written note for this amount, and it is included with other amounts that have been advanced by IHG to the Company in a total of \$22,590.

This loan is not secured, bears no interest, is not documented in writing and is payable on demand of the lender.

NOTE 10 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES

10-1 POWER-UP LENDING GROUP

On November 29, 2018 the Company entered into an agreement with Power Up Lending Group LLC. The terms and conditions are as follows:

The face value of the note is \$53,000 at an interest rate of 8% and the maturity date is November 28, 2019. At the time of the disbursement the Company received \$50,000 net cash proceeds, as there was a deduction from proceeds to the Company of \$3,000 for legal fees and due diligence fees related to the issuance of the promissory note. The repayment is a lump sum payment on the due date or is convertible into Company common stock at the discretion of the lender. The conversion, if chosen, will be at 61% of the two lowest trading days in the previous ten-day period prior to the date of conversion. This represents a discount of thirty-nine percent (39%). The number of shares to be issued in the conversion will be calculated as follows: the average price of the two lowest trading days of the preceding ten days will be multiplied by 0.61 ((to arrive at the discount factor) and then the resulting price will be divided into the principal and accrued interest resulting in the number of shares due. The lender agrees to limit the amount of stock received to less than 4.99% of the total outstanding common stock. There are no warrants or options attached to this note.

The Company accounted for this conversion feature as a Beneficial Conversion Feature and fully recognized the Beneficial Conversion Feature on inception. The fair value was calculated to be \$53,000 for the expense portion of the note. This calculation was based on the current trading prices of the Company. Management has determined that this treatment, the expensing of the entire value of the note, was appropriate given the uncertain nature of the value of the Company and its stock. With this treatment there were no revaluations until the note was redeemed for stock.

On June 5, 2019, the lender notified the Company of their intent to convert \$8,000 of the debt into shares of the Company's common stock. The effective conversion price for these shares was \$0.1525. At this conversion rate the number of shares to be issued was 52,459.

On June 24, 2019, the lender notified the Company of their intent to convert \$8,000 of the debt into shares of the Company's common stock. The effective conversion price for these shares was \$0.0915. At this conversion rate the number of shares to be issued was 87,432.

On July 23, 2019, the lender notified the Company of their intent to convert \$10,000 of the debt into shares of the Company's common stock. The effective conversion price for these shares was \$0.0625. At this conversion rate the number of shares to be issued was 160,000.

On October 4, 2019, the lender notified the Company of their intent to convert \$27,000 of principal and \$2,120 of accrued interest into shares of common stock of the Company. The effective conversion price for these shares was \$0.0244. At this conversion rate the lender received 1,193,443 shares of stock.

As a result of the conversions exercised by the lender the Company issued a total of 1,493,334 shares of its common stock and due to the difference between the trading price and the value of the debt converted the Company recorded

a loss of (\$270,286). This is reported on the Statement of Operations under the heading of “Loss on Conversion of Notes Payable.”

10-2 AUCTUS FUND

On April 26, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Auctus Fund LLC. The terms and conditions are as follows:

The face value of the note is \$110,000 at an interest rate of 12% and the maturity date is January 26, 2020. At the time of the disbursement the Company received \$97,250 net cash proceeds, as there was a deduction from proceeds to the Company of \$2,750 for legal fees related to the issuance of the promissory note and a deduction of \$10,000 as prepaid interest to the lender of which \$1,111 was expensed in the current quarter. The repayment is a lump sum payment on the due date or is convertible into Company common stock at the discretion of the lender. The conversion, if chosen, will be at 50% of the two lowest trading days in the previous ten-day period prior to the date of conversion. This represents a discount of fifty percent (50%). The number of shares to be issued in the conversion will be calculated as follows: the average price of the two lowest trading days of the preceding days will be multiplied by 0.50 ((to arrive at the discount factor) and then the resulting price will be divided into the principal and accrued interest resulting in the number of shares due. The lender agrees to limit the amount of stock received to less than 4.99% of the total outstanding common stock. There are also 440,000 warrants attached to this note with an exercise price of \$0.25 and a life of 5 years.

The Company accounts for this conversion feature as a Beneficial Conversion Feature and has fully recognized the Beneficial Conversion Feature on inception. The fair value is calculated to be \$110,000 for the expense portion of the note. This calculation is based on the current trading prices of the Company. Management has determined that this treatment, the expensing of the entire value of the note, is appropriate given the uncertain nature of the value of the Company and its stock. With this treatment there will be no revaluations until the note is paid or redeemed for stock.

The Company has accounted for the value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes model with a stock price of \$0.38, volatility of 98%, risk free rate of 2.25% and a life of 5 years. Within these parameters the Company has recorded a warrant expense of \$132,593.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2019 the lender exercised its right to convert \$9,106 of accrued interest and \$3,144 of principal into common stock of the Company.

As a result of these conversions the Company issued a total of 1,500,000 shares of its common stock and due to the difference between the trading price and the value of the debt converted the Company recorded a loss of (\$30,600). This is reported on the Statement of Income and Expense under the heading of “Loss on conversion of Notes Payable.”

10-3 GS CAPITAL PARTNERS

On November 1, 2019 the Company entered into a financing arrangement with GS Capital Partners LLC. The face value of the note is \$70,000 at an interest rate of 10% and the maturity date is November 1, 2020. At the time of the disbursement the Company received \$54,450 net cash proceeds, as there was a deduction from proceeds to the Company of \$3,500 for legal fees related to the issuance of the promissory note, \$6,000 as prepaid interest and \$6,050 as a note placement expense. The repayment is a lump sum payment on the due date or is convertible into Company common stock at the discretion of the lender. The conversion, if chosen, will be at 50% of the two lowest trading days in the previous ten-day period prior to the date of conversion. This represents a discount of fifty percent (50%). The number of shares to be issued in the conversion will be calculated as follows: the average price of the two lowest trading days of the preceding days will be multiplied by 0.50 (to arrive at the discount factor) and then the resulting price will be divided into the principal and accrued interest resulting in the number of shares due. The lender agrees to limit the amount of stock received to less than 4.99% of the total outstanding common stock. There are no warrants or options attached to this note.

10-4 ADAR ALEF

On November 4, 2019 the Company entered into a financing arrangement with Adar Alef, LLC. The face value of the note is \$70,000 at an interest rate of 10% and the maturity date is November 1, 2020. At the time of the disbursement the Company received \$54,450 net cash proceeds, as there was a deduction from proceeds to the Company of \$3,500 for legal fees related to the issuance of the promissory note, \$6,000 as prepaid interest and \$6,050 as a note placement expense. The repayment is a lump sum payment on the due date or is convertible into Company common stock at the discretion of the lender. The conversion, if chosen, will be at 50% of the two lowest trading days in the previous ten-day period prior to the date of conversion. This represents a discount of fifty percent (50%). The number of shares to be issued in the conversion will be calculated as follows: the average price of the two lowest trading days of the preceding the days will be multiplied by 0.50 (to arrive at the discount factor) and then the resulting price will be divided into the principal and accrued interest resulting in the number of shares due. The lender agrees to limit the amount of stock received to less than 4.99% of the total outstanding common stock. There are no warrants or options attached to this note.

Upon issuance of the 2019 convertible notes, the Company recorded discounts of \$229,922 against the notes' face values, to be amortized ratably over the life of each note. The discounts initially consisted of \$186,072 of beneficial conversion features, \$9,750 of direct legal costs, \$12,100 of placement costs and \$22,000 of original issue discounts.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company amortized the following to expense: \$6,141 of legal fees, \$10,166 of placement costs, \$74,314 of beneficial conversion features and \$11,027 of prepaid interest.

A summary of balances and activity related to convertible notes and interest as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for the years then ended is as follows:

CONVERTIBLE NOTE SUMMARY

		Accrued		Principal Payable	Interest Converted	Principal Converted	Shares Converted	Shares Reserved
		Interest Expense	Interest Payable					
10-1	12/31/2018	\$ 383	\$ 383	\$ 53,000	—	—	—	—
Power Up Lending	12/31/2019	\$ 3,165	—	—	\$ 3,549	\$ 53,000	1,493,334	Nil
10-2	4/6/2019	—	—	\$110,000	—	—	—	—
Auctus	12/31/2019	\$ 10,188	\$ 773	\$106,856	\$ 9,106	\$ 3,144	1,500,000	23,953,718
10-3	11/1/2019	—	—	\$ 70,000	—	—	—	—
GS Capital	12/31/2019	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,151	\$ 70,000	—	—	—	28,000,000
10-4	11/4/2019	—	—	\$ 70,000	—	—	—	—
Adar Alef	12/31/2019	\$ 1,093	\$ 1,093	\$ 70,000	—	—	—	22,994,383
Totals	12/31/2019	\$ 15,597	\$ 3,017	\$246,856	\$ 12,655	\$ 56,144	2,993,334	74,948,101

**AMORTIZATION OF PREPAID INTEREST
ON CONVERTIBLE NOTES**

	Prepaid	Begin Date	End Date	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Balance
10-2 Auctus	\$ 10,000	4/26/2019	1/26/2020	\$ —	\$ 2,364	\$ 3,345	\$ 3,345	\$ 946
10-3 GS Capital	\$ 6,000	11/1/2019	11/1/2020	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 984	\$ 5,016
10-4 Adar Alef	\$ 6,000	11/4/2019	11/1/2020	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 942	\$ 5,058
Totals				\$ —	\$ 2,364	\$ 3,345	\$ 5,271	\$ 11,020

NOTE 11 – NOTES PAYABLE

On April 24, 2019, the Company received \$20,000 from an individual. The terms of this note are: a due date of October 24, 2019 and an interest rate of 11%. In addition, the individual received 100,000 shares of restricted common stock. These shares were valued at \$30,000 which represents the trading price as of the date indicated and were recorded to interest expense.

On December 13, 2019, the Company negotiated a six-month extension with the lender and paid \$1,100 cash for accrued interest and issued 100,000 shares of common stock as an additional inducement for the extension. The stock was valued at \$0.027 per share per the loan agreement, resulting in \$2,700 of interest expense based on the stock's closing price on that date.

On April 29, 2019, the Company received \$10,000 from an individual. The terms of this note are: due date October 29, 2019 and an interest rate of 11%. In addition, the individual received 50,000 shares of restricted common stock. These shares were valued at \$19,000 which represents the trading price as of the date indicated and recorded to interest expense.

On December 13, 2019, the Company negotiated a six-month extension with the lender and paid \$550 cash for accrued interest and issued 50,000 shares of common stock as an additional inducement for the extension. The stock was valued at \$0.027 per share per the loan agreement, resulting in \$1,350 of interest expense based on the stock's closing price on that date.

Related party transactions.

In support of the Company's efforts and cash requirements, it must rely on advances from related parties until such time that the Company can support its operations or attains adequate financing through sales of its equity or traditional debt financing. There is no formal written commitment for continued support by shareholders. The advances are considered temporary in nature and have not been formalized by a promissory note. The following table summarizes the advances and repayments from/to related parties and describes each person's relationship to the Company.

In addition, International Hedge Group provides management consulting services to the Company. There is no formal written agreement that defines the compensation to be paid. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 the Company recorded the related party management consulting expense of \$104,720 and \$104,331 respectively.

NOTE 12 – PRIVATE OFFERING

In December of 2017 the Company initiated a private offering to raise additional funds. A summary of this offering is as follows:

The offering is a maximum of 1,000,000 units at \$0.50 per unit. Each unit consists of 1 common share of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. (BlackStar), 1 warrant exercisable into 1 Digital Equity of BlackStar, (effective upon a registration statement) and 1 right to purchase 1 share of Crypto Equity Management Corp. at \$10.00 per share. The units offered were not registered and the underlying stock and digital share were restricted under Rule 144 as to resale unless made effective by registration with the SEC, or another exemption is made available under the Securities Act of 1933. The Company reserved the right to accept an additional 1,000,000 units.

The receipt of ongoing purchases of this private offering are reflected in the Equity section of the balance sheet and on the Statement of Stockholder's Equity as "Stock subscriptions received." Management deems this method of reporting to be an accurate reflection of the terms of the offering. The initial tranche of this offering in the amount of \$165,000 was completed on April 29, 2018 with the issuance of 330,000 shares of common stock of the Company. Further tranches will be addressed on an ongoing basis by the Company with stock being issued accordingly. The offering is scheduled to terminate upon meeting the offering maximum or the termination date of December 29, 2018, whichever comes first. Management has kept the offering open; however, the Company raised \$0 from the offering in the year ended December 31, 2019.

Management intends that the BlackStar Digital Equity be treated as a SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) contract. The terms and conditions of this contract are yet to be determined by the Company. It is considered to be a derivative equity instrument that, at present, has no value due to not being defined by any terms or conditions.

Management has researched and has found no definitive means for valuing the "BlackStar Digital Equity". First; the digital equity is not yet in existence, second; it is considered a tier 3 asset which relies on secondary sources of valuation which, at this time are not viable. The Internal Revenue Service in their Notice 2014-21 states "Virtual currency that has an equivalent value in real currency, or that acts as a substitute for real currency, is referred to as 'convertible' virtual currency."

The essence of the Notice 2014-21 is that the Internal Revenue Service deems that a virtual currency transaction is subject to the United States income tax laws in much the same manner as the "barter clubs" in the past. This means that the holder must necessarily maintain records of the acquisition costs in USD and the fair market value of the goods or services acquired by the expenditure of the virtual currency. With this information the taxpayer calculates a gain or a loss on the transaction in the normal manner.

The Accounting Standards Board has convened a committee to investigate and promulgate reporting requirements with respect to the virtual currency situation. As of the date of these financial statements there has been no such pronouncement made.

Given that the digital equities have not been issued and that there is no stock issued in Crypto Equity Management Corp, causing the warrants for such stock to have no value per the Black-Scholes valuation model, management has determined that the full exercise price of \$0.50 be applied to the shares of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. using the capital stock and paid in capital reporting as is customarily reported.

NOTE 13 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 6, 2020, the Company received notice from Auctus Fund, LLC of their intention to redeem \$862 of principal and \$2,471 of accrued interest. To complete this the Company issued 2,387,795 shares of its common stock at an average price of \$0.0018 per share.

On March 10, 2020, at the Company's annual meeting an amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation increasing the number of authorized common shares from 200,000,000 to 700,000,000. The amendment was approved by an overwhelming majority of the stockholders voting.

Management has evaluated significant events through May 4, 2020, the date these financial statements were available to be issued, noting none that require additional disclosure.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS & PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to management including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In connection with this annual report, as required by Rule 15d-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we have carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our company's disclosure controls and procedures. Under the supervision of our Board of Directors, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, acting as our principal executive officer and principal financial officer respectively, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019 based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013), our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2019. Subject to the inherent limitations noted in this Part II, Item 9A as of December 31, 2019, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the existence of material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting as discussed below. It is management's responsibility to establish and maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding our internal control over financial reporting. Management's report on internal control over financial reporting was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to the rules of the SEC because we are neither an accelerated filer nor a larger accelerated filer.

We have implemented a framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, which incorporates a quarterly review by our Board of Directors of the recording of transactions and whether questions of accuracy and authorization may arise as the accounting may be reviewed by our auditors.

Our Management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting as of the end of the most recent fiscal year, including a statement as to whether or not internal control over financial reporting is effective is contained in the section immediately following this paragraph.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

It is Management's responsibility to establish and maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting. The matters involving internal controls and procedures that our Company's management considered to be material weaknesses and may have been ineffective under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board were: (1) lack of a functioning audit committee and lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures; (2) inadequate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives; (3) insufficient written policies and procedures for accounting and financial reporting with respect to the requirements and application of US GAAP and SEC disclosure requirements; and (4) ineffective controls over period end financial disclosure and reporting processes.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting at the end of the most recent fiscal year and has determined several weaknesses and has determined that its internal controls have not been effective due, in part, to lack of full-time financial accounting professionals.

Management believes that the material weaknesses and ineffectiveness set forth in items (2), (3) and (4) above did not have an effect on our Company's financial results. However, management believes that the lack of a functioning audit committee and lack of a majority of outside directors on our Company's board of directors, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures may result in our Company's financial statements for the future years being subject to error and inaccurate if controls, procedures, and professional financial officers are not maintained.

We are committed to improving our financial organization. As part of this commitment, we intend to create a position to segregate duties consistent with control objectives and intend to increase our personnel resources and technical accounting expertise within the accounting function when funds are available to our Company: i) Appointing one or more outside directors to our board of directors who shall be appointed to the audit committee of our Company resulting in a fully functioning audit committee who will undertake the oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures; and ii) preparing and implementing sufficient written policies and checklists which will set forth procedures for accounting and financial reporting with respect to the requirements and application of US GAAP and SEC disclosure requirements.

Management believes that the appointment of one or more outside directors, who shall be appointed to a fully functioning audit committee, will remedy the lack of a functioning audit committee and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our Company's Board. In addition, management believes that preparing and implementing sufficient written policies and checklists will remedy the following material weaknesses (i) insufficient written policies and procedures for accounting and financial reporting with respect to the requirements and application of US GAAP and SEC disclosure requirements; and (ii) ineffective controls over period end financial close and reporting processes. Further, management believes that the hiring of additional personnel who have the technical expertise and knowledge will result proper segregation of duties and provide more checks and balances within the department. Additional personnel will also provide the cross training needed to support our Company if personnel turn over issues within the department occur. This coupled with the appointment of additional outside directors will greatly decrease any control and procedure issues our Company may encounter in the future.

Due to insufficient funds during the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company has been unable to implement many of the remedies to the ineffective oversight. The Company will continue to implement the changes as laid out above as soon as funds are available to the Company.

We will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our internal controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting on an ongoing basis and are committed to taking further action and implementing additional enhancements or improvements, as necessary and as funds allow.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.**

The following table sets forth information as to persons who currently serve as our directors or executive officers, including their ages as of April 11, 2020.

Name	Age	Position
John Noble Harris	73	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Joseph E. Kurczodyna	66	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 44,400,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 Class A Preferred shares in BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. As of December 31, 2019, IHG owned 4,792,702 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 Class A Preferred shares in BlackStar Enterprise Group Inc.

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 44,400,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 Class A Preferred shares in BlackStar Enterprise Group Inc. As of December 31, 2019, IHG owned 4,792,702 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 Class A Preferred shares 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 approximately 30-40 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 may be engaged by client borrowers of our Company to provide consulting services, and such poses a risk of financial conflict to our Company.

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.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

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.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of stockholders is anticipated in the Fall of 2020 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.

The annual meeting for the year ended December 31, 2018 was held on March 10, 2020. Please see the Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A and the subsequent results on Form 8-K. Importantly, the shareholders vote in favor of an increase in the authorized shares of the Company from 200,000,000 to 700,000,000 and an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation was filed with the State of Delaware. A copy of the stamped amendment is attached hereto as Exhibit 3(i).6.

PREVIOUS "BLANK CHECK" OR "SHELL" COMPANY INVOLVEMENT

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

Involvement in Legal Proceedings

No executive Officer or Director of our Company has been convicted in any criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations) or is the subject of a criminal proceeding that is currently pending.

No executive Officer or Director of our Company is the subject of any pending legal proceedings.

No Executive Officer or Director of our Company is involved in any bankruptcy petition by or against any business in which they are a general partner or executive officer at this time or within two years of any involvement as a general partner, executive officer, or Director of any business.

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ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

Summary of Executives and Director Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the compensation paid to our officers from the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017.

SUMMARY EXECUTIVES COMPENSATION TABLE
In Dollars

Name & Position	Year	Contract Payments (\$) (See Footnotes)	Bonus (\$)	Stock awards (\$)	Option awards (\$)(3)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)(1)	Non-qualified deferred compensation earnings (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
John Noble Harris, CEO	2019	0 (5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0 (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joseph E. Kurczodyna, CFO	2019	0 (5)							
	2018	0 (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd H. Lahr, Former President (2)	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Current Executive Officers	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) International Hedge Group, of which these persons are controlling parties, received \$25,000 total as a consulting fee in the year ended December 31, 2017, and also owns 1,350,000 Warrants to purchase @ \$0.05 expiring August 2019. Mr. Harris and Mr. Kurczodyna each own individually 1,500,000 warrants to purchase @ \$0.05.

(2) Resigned as President of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. on February 8, 2017.

(3) Using the Black-Scholes valuation model the Company assigned a value of \$.04 to each warrant. 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. The total value of each issuance of warrants is listed in the column.

(4) Management, through IHG, was paid consulting fees of \$104,331 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

(5) Management, through IHG, was paid consulting fees of \$104,720 for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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. Our Company entered into a Management Consulting Agreement with our parent company, IHG, on December 1, 2017. The agreement is attached as Exhibit 10.1 to the Amend. No. 1 to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. The term of the agreement is until terminated with 30 days prior notice. We agreed to pay IHG \$25,000 for services occurring in 2017, payable as cash, stock, or both upon mutual agreement. We will limit expenses of IHG pursuant to the allocations made in the budget, and all reasonable pre-approved out-of-pocket expenses actually incurred by IHG on behalf of the Company will be reimbursed. IHG agreed to assist the Company in all filing necessary to be a fully reporting public company, assist the Company in public relations, evaluate candidates for the portfolio of companies in merchant banking, establish new contacts for the Company and develop proposals and deals to capture revenues, and assist the Company in their capital funding strategy. IHG have continued to consult for the Company and for their services, they have been paid \$104,720 and \$104,331 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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 years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)</u>	<u>Stock awards (\$)</u>	<u>Option awards (\$)</u>	<u>Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)</u>	<u>Non-qualified deferred compensation earnings (\$)</u>	<u>All other compensation (\$)</u>	<u>Total (\$)</u>
John Noble Harris, Director	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0
Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Director	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0
Todd H. Lahr, Former Director (1)	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0
Total	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 0

(1) Mr. Lahr resigned as an Officer and Director of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. on February 8, 2017.

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 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 31, 2019, we have granted no stock options to purchase any shares of our common stock under the Plan.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

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 31, 2019.

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner (1)	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner	Percent of Class Outstanding (2)(4)(5)	Number of Shares & Warrants if fully exercised	Percent of Class including Warrants
Common Stock	John Noble Harris, Chief Executive Officer and Director (3)(4)	9,119,369	19%	9,119,369	19%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	John Noble Harris Chief Executive Officer and Director (3)(4)	1,000,000	100%	N/A	N/A
Common Stock	Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Chief Financial Officer and Director (3)(4)	9,119,369	19%	9,119,369	19%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Chief Financial Officer and Director (3)(4)	1,000,000	100%	N/A	N/A
Common shares	All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (2 persons) Common Shares	9,119,369	19%	9,119,369	19%
	All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (2 persons) Preferred Shares	1,000,000	100%	N/A	N/A

- (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 48,003,443 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., or any Digital Equities under a SAFE).
- (3) Mr. Harris, Mr. Lahr and Mr. Kurczodyna are persons owning and controlling International Hedge Group, Inc. and deemed beneficial owners.
- (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.
- (5) Including other affiliate companies of Mr. Harris and Mr. Kurczodyna.

GREATER THAN 5% STOCKHOLDERS

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner (1)	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner	Percent of Class Outstanding (2)(4)(5)	Number of Shares & Warrants if fully exercised	Percent of Class including Warrants
Common Stock	International Hedge Group, Inc. (4)	4,792,702	10%	4,792,702	10%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	International Hedge Group, Inc. (4)	1,000,000	100%	N/A	N/A
Common Stock	John Noble Harris, Chief Executive Officer and Director (3)(4)	9,119,369	19%	9,119,369	19%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	John Noble Harris Chief Executive Officer and Director (3)(4)	1,000,000	100%	N/A	N/A
Common Stock	Todd H. Lahr, Former President and Former Director (3)(4)(6)	15,848,258	33%	15,848,258	33%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	Todd H. Lahr, Former President and Former Director (3)(4)(6)	1,000,000	100%	N/A	N/A
Common Stock	Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Chief Financial Officer and Director (3)(4)	9,119,369	19%	9,119,369	19%
Class A Preferred Convertible Stock	Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Chief Financial Officer and Director (3)(4)	1,000,000	100%	N/A	N/A
Common Stock	Anna E LLC (7)	2,584,444	5.4%	2,584,444	5.4%
Total		27,086,036	56.43%	27,086,036	56.43%

- (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 on 48,003,443 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., or any Digital Equities under a SAFE)
- (3) Mr. Harris, Mr. Lahr and Mr. Kurczodyna are persons owning and controlling International Hedge Group, Inc. and deemed beneficial owners.
- (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.
- (5) Including other affiliate companies of Mr. Lahr, Mr. Harris and Mr. Kurczodyna.
- (6) Resigned as an Officer and Director of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. on February 8, 2017 and as an Officer and Director of International Hedge Group, Inc. on February 9, 2017.
- (7) Is controlled by the daughter of Joseph Kurczodyna, an Officer and a Director of our Company, but is not a dependent and he disclaims any ownership or control of such shares.

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.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR END

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.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

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 are to have a direct or indirect material interest.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

We incurred approximately \$16,200 in audit fees to our principal independent accountants for professional services rendered in connection with the audit of financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. We incurred approximately \$16,200 in audit fees to our principal independent accountants for professional services rendered in connection with the audit of financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, we did not incur any other fees for professional services rendered by our principal independent accountants for all other non-audit services which may include, but not limited to, tax related services, actuarial services or valuation services.

PART IV**ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.**

The following exhibits are incorporated into this Form 10-K Annual Report:

Exhibit No.	Description
3(i).1	Certificate of Incorporation of NPI08, Inc. – filed December 17, 2007 [1]
3(i).2	Certificate of Amendment of BlackStar Energy Group, Inc. – name change to BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. filed July 14, 2016 [1]
3(i).3	Certificate of Amendment filed August 25, 2016 [1]
3(i).4	Certificate of Correction filed August 25, 2016 [1]
3(i).5	Articles of Incorporation for Crypto Industry SRO Inc. [2]
3(i).6	Certificate of Amendment filed March 12, 2020
3(ii).1	Bylaws of BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. [1]
10.1	Management Consulting Agreement – BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. and International Hedge Group, Inc., December 1, 2017 [3]
10.2	Warrant to Purchase Digital Shares of Common Stock – BlackStar Enterprise Group, Inc. [3]
10.3	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Common Stock – Crypto Equity Management Corp. [4]
10.4	Agreement with Solidgreen Software, LLC [4]
10.5	SAFE for BlackStar Digital Equities [4]
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer under Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer under Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document [5]
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document [5]
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document [5]
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document [5]
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document [5]
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document [5]

- [1] Incorporated by reference from the exhibits included in the Company’s Registration Statement No. 000-55730 on Form 10-12g filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (www.sec.gov), dated December 28, 2016, as amended.
- [2] Incorporated by reference from the exhibits included in the Company’s Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (www.sec.gov), dated March 1, 2018.
- [3] Incorporated by reference from the exhibits included in the Company’s Form 10-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (www.sec.gov), dated July 3, 2018.
- [4] Incorporated by reference from the exhibits included in the Company’s Form 10-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (www.sec.gov), dated September 5, 2018.
- [5] Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this interactive data file is deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

Not Applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BLACKSTAR ENTERPRISE GROUP, INC.

/s/ John Noble Harris May 11, 2020
John Noble Harris
(Chief Executive Officer/Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Joseph E. Kurczodyna May 11, 2020
Joseph E. Kurczodyna
(Chief Financial Officer/Principal Financial Officer/Principal Accounting Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ John Noble Harris May 11, 2020
John Noble Harris, Director

/s/ Joseph E. Kurczodyna May 11, 2020
Joseph E. Kurczodyna, Director