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These financial statements and notes thereto present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period presented, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, consistently applied.

AXIA GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
As at June 30, 2012
(Unaudited)

BALANCE SHEET	
<u>ASSETS</u>	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 28,628
Accounts Receivable	46,549
Other Receivable	-
Inventory	22,707
Prepaid Accounts	3,600
	101,484
LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENT	-
FIXED ASSETS - NBV	58,014
INTANGIBLE ASSETS - NBV	-
	\$ 159,498
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 25,488
Bank LOC	35,963
Taxes Payable	-
	61,451
LONG TERM LIABILITIES -	-
	61,451
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
CAPITAL STOCK	
Common Stock, authorized shares 1,500,000,000	
Issued and outstanding - 925,972,018 @ PV \$.00001	9,260
Preferred Stock authorized - 500,000,000	
Issued and outstanding - 12,000,000 @ PV \$.00001	120
Paid In Capital	25,610,742
Deficit	-
	25,522,075
	98,047
	\$ 159,498

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these
financial statements

AXIA GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED June 30, 2012
(Unaudited)

EARNINGS	
REVENUE	
Sales	\$ 226,628
	-
TOTAL SALES	<u>226,628</u>
COST OF SALES	
Cost of Sales	25,417
TOTAL COST OF SALES	<u>25,417</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>201,211</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Administrative Expense	156,657
Selling Expense	11,282
	<u>167,939</u>
OTHER INCOME & EXPENSES	-
PROFIT (LOSS)	<u>33,272</u>
NET PROFIT (LOSS)	<u>33,272</u>
Deficit - Beginning of period	<u><u>-\$ 25,555,347</u></u>
Deficit - End of period	<u><u>-\$ 25,522,075</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

AXIA GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED June 30, 2012
(Unaudited)

CASH FLOWS

Cash flows from operating activities

Profit/Loss from operations	\$ 33,272
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Adjustments to cash flows from operating activities:

Amortization of goodwill	
Depreciation of fixed assets	-

Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 33,272
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Cash flows from investing activities:

Capital expenditures	3,170
Investment in inventory	- 9,993
Increase in accounts receivable	6,568
Increase in prepaid expenses	2,010

Cash used in investing activities	\$ 1,755
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Cash flows from financing activities:

Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	- 2,613
Decrease in paid in capital	- 5,073
Increase in loans payable	- 832
Issuance of capital stock	-

Cash used for financing activities	-\$ 8,518
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Net increase (decrease) in cash	\$ 22,999
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Cash at beginning of period	5,629
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Cash at end of period	\$ 28,628
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financial statements

AXIA GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
AS AT June 30, 2012
(Unaudited)

	Preferred Shares	Stock Amount	Common Shares	Stock&PUC Amount	R/E	Total
Opening Bal	12,000,000	\$120	925,972,018	\$ 25,629,095	-\$ 25,555,347	\$73,868
Issuance of stk					-	0
Capital Paid In				-9,093		-9,093
Net Profit/Loss					33,272	33,272
Bal Jun 2012	12,000,000	\$120	925,972,018	\$ 25,620,002	-\$ 25,522,075	\$98,047

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these
financial statements

AXIA GROUP INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED June 30, 2012
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS ISSUES

On June 24, 2010, the company announced the sale of their majority shareholder to a European based holding company.

The company and its newly announced management plan to work diligently toward identifying viable merger candidates with high growth potential.

In August 2010, the company announced the purchase of new subsidiary Collagenna Skin Care Products from Hard to Treat Diseases, Inc.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

Accounting policies and procedures are listed below. The company has adopted a December 31 year end.

Accounting Basis

We have prepared the consolidated financial statements according to generally accepted accounting Principles (GAAP).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less as cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2012 the company had no cash or cash equivalent balances in excess of the federally insured amounts. The Company's policy is to invest excess funds in only well capitalized financial institutions.

Earnings per Share

The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share." SFAS No. 128 requires the presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS"). Basic EPS is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS includes the potential dilution that could occur if options or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted

Earnings per Share

The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share." SFAS No. 128 requires the presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS"). Basic EPS is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS includes the potential dilution that could occur if options or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted.

The Company has not issued any options or warrants or similar securities since inception.

Stock Based Compensation

As permitted by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation--Transition and Disclosure", which amended SFAS 123 ("SFAS 123"), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", the Company has elected to continue to follow the intrinsic value method

in accounting for its stock-based employee compensation arrangements as defined by Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related Interpretations including "Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretations No. 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation", and interpretation of APB No. 25. At June 30, 2012 the Company has not formed a Stock Option Plan and has not issued any options.

Dividends

The Company has adopted a policy regarding the payment of dividends. Dividends may be paid to shareholders once all divisions are fully operational and profitable. The Board may also pay dividends to counter any short selling or undermining of the entity. See Note 1.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are carried at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method of depreciation over the assets' estimated useful lives. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred; major renewals and improvements are capitalized. When items of fixed assets are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation is removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in income.

Income Taxes

Fixed assets are carried at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method of depreciation over the assets' estimated useful lives. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred; major renewals and improvements are capitalized. When items of fixed assets are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation is removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in income.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is the total of the current taxes payable and the net of the change in the deferred income taxes. Provision is made for the deferred income taxes where differences exist between the period in which transactions affect current taxable income and the period in which they enter into the determination of net income in the financial statements.

Advertising

Advertising is expensed when incurred.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Goodwill

Goodwill is created when we acquire a business. It is calculated by deducting the fair value of the net assets acquired from the consideration given and represents the value of factors that contribute to greater earning power, such as a good reputation, customer loyalty. We assess goodwill of individual subsidiaries for impairment in the fourth quarter of every year, and when circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired.

NOTE 3. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company had a net profit for the six month period through to June 30, 2012 of \$ 33,272. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent on its ability to meet its obligations, to obtain additional financing as may be required and ultimately to attain profitability. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this

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NOTE 4. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Management does not believe that any recently issued but not yet adopted accounting standards will have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or on the reported amounts of its assets and liabilities upon adoption.

Common Stock:

As of June 30, 2012 the company has 925,972,018 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

NOTE 6. PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

The Company provides for income taxes under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards NO. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. SFAS No. 109 requires the use of an asset and liability approach in accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities and the tax rates in effect when these differences are expected to reverse.

SFAS No. 109 requires the reduction of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The provision for income taxes is comprised of the net changes in deferred taxes less the valuation account plus the current taxes payable.