

Bergio International, Inc.
Form 10-K
April 15, 2010

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 333-150029

Bergio International, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

27-1338257
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

12 Daniel Road E.
Fairfield, New Jersey
(Address of principal executive offices)

07004
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number: (973) 227-3230

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
none	not applicable

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

Title of each class
none

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

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Indicate by checkmark 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 [X] No []

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted 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 and post such files). Yes [] No []

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes [X] No []

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

Large accelerated filer [] Accelerated filer [] Non-accelerated filer [] Smaller reporting company [X]

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. Not available

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. 72,845,052 as of April 12, 2010.

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PART I

Item 1. Business
Company Overview

We were incorporated as “Alba Mineral Exploration, Inc.” on July 24, 2007, in the State of Delaware for the purpose of engaging in mineral properties. On October 19, 2009, we entered into the Exchange Agreement with Diamond Information Institute, whereby we acquired all of the issued and outstanding common stock of Diamond Information Institute and have changed the name of the Company to Bergio International.

As a result of entering into the Exchange Agreement, we have determined to pursue the business plan of Diamond Information Institute. We are now in the business of designing and manufacturing upscale jewelry.

Our Business

We are entering into our 20th year of operations and concentrate on boutique, upscale jewelry stores. We currently sell our jewelry to approximately 150 independent jewelry retailers across the United States and have spent over \$3 million in branding the Bergio name through tradeshows, trade advertising, national advertising and billboard advertising since launching the line in 1995. We have manufacturing control over our line as a result of having a manufacturing facility in New Jersey as well as subcontracts with facilities in Italy and Bangkok.

It is our intention to establish Bergio International as a holding company for the purpose of acquiring established jewelry design and manufacturing firms who possess branded product lines. Branded product lines are products and/or collections whereby the jewelry manufacturers have established their products within the industry through advertising in consumer and trade magazines as well as possibly obtaining federally registered trademarks of their products and collections. This is in line with our strategy and belief that a brand name can create an association with innovation, design and quality which helps add value to the individual products as well as facilitate the introduction of new products.

We intend to acquire design and manufacturing firms throughout the United States and Europe. If and when we pursue any potential acquisition candidates, we intend to target the top 10% of the world’s jewelry manufactures that have already created an identity and brand in the jewelry industry. We intend to locate potential candidates through our relationships in the industry and expect to structure the acquisition through the payment of cash, which will most likely be provided from third party financing, as well as our common stock but not cash generated from our operations. In the event we obtain financing from third parties for any potential acquisitions, Bergio International may agree to issue our common stock in exchange for the capital received. However, as of the date of this annual report, we do not have any binding agreements with any potential acquisition candidates or arrangements with any third parties for financing.

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Principal Products and Services

We have historically sold our products directly to distributors, retailers and other wholesalers, who then in turn sell their products to consumers through retail stores. Independent retail jewelers that offer the current Bergio line are not under formal contracts and most sell competing products.

Our products consist of a wide range of unique styles and designs made from precious metals such as gold, platinum and Karat gold, as well as other precious stones. We continuously innovate and change our designs based upon consumer trends and as a result of new designs being created we believe we are able to differentiate ourselves and strengthen our brands. We sell our products to our customers at price points that reflect the market price of the base material plus a markup reflecting our design fee and processing fees.

Each year, most jewelry manufacturers bring new products to market. We believe that we are a trendsetter in jewelry manufacturing. As a result, we come out with a variety of products throughout the year that we believe have commercial potential to meet what we feel are new trends within the industry. The “Bergio” designs consist of upscale jewelry that includes white diamonds, yellow diamonds, pearls, and colored stones, in 18K gold, platinum, and palladium. We currently design and produce approximately 50 to 75 product styles. Prices for our products range from \$400 to \$200,000.

Our product range is divided into three fashion lines: (i) 18K gold line, (ii) a bridal line, and (iii) a couture and/or one of kind pieces. Our officer and director, Mr. Abajian, consults regularly with the design teams of his Italian manufacturers, which usually results in a constant continuation of new products and sometimes entire lines being developed. Typically, new products come on line approximately every 3 months and most recently, Bergio International introduced its latest collection “Power in Pink”, which launched in April 2008 and consists of approximately 35 pieces made with pink gold and diamonds. Depending on the timing and styling at any point in time, our products and collections would fall in one of the various categories shown below:

1. Whimsical. The whimsical line includes charms, crosses and other “add-on” pieces.
2. Middle. The proposed middle line will consist of fashion jewelry utilizing colored stones, diamonds and pearls applied to a variety of applications such as necklaces, pendants, earrings, bracelets and rings. The metals that we intend to use for the Middle line include platinum, 18K white & yellow gold.
3. Couture. The Couture line is our most luxurious line, and consists of one of a kind pieces, new showcase products each year, and predominantly utilizes diamonds, platinum and other precious metals and stones of the highest grade and quality available.
4. Bridal. The Bridal line is our core business. We attempt to stay on the forefront of trends and designs in the bridal market with the latest in wedding sets, engagement rings and wedding bands for both men and women.

Each year, we attempt to expand and/or enhance these lines, while constantly seeking to identify trends that we believe exist in the market for new styles or types of merchandise. Design and innovation are the primary focus of our manufacturing and we are less concerned with the supply and capacity of raw materials. Over the last 19 years, Mr. Abajian has been the primary influencer over the Bergio collections. Mr. Abajian with his contacts, which are located mostly overseas, regularly meets to discuss, conceptualize and develop Bergio’s various products and collections. When necessary, additional suppliers and design teams can be brought in as the market needs dictate. Management intends to maintain a diverse line of jewelry to mitigate concentration of sales and continuously expand our market reach.

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Distribution Methods and Marketing

We continue to devote our efforts towards brand development and utilize marketing concepts in an attempt to enhance the marketability of our products. During the past several years, we have carried out our brand development strategy based on our product quality and design excellence, which is highlighted through our sales personnel. We have established significant networks and relationships with retailers which allow our products to be promoted and sold nationwide. We maintain a broad base of customers and concentrate on retailers that sell fashionable and high end jewelry. We also work with our customers to adjust product strategies based on the customer's feedback to try and decrease the likelihood of overstocked or undesired products.

We intend to further promote our products and brand by participating in trade shows and various exhibitions, consumer and trade advertisements, billboard advertisements, as well as make specialty appearances in retail stores carrying our products.

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials and Principal Suppliers

Most of the inventory and raw materials we purchase occurs through our manufacturers located in Europe. The inventory that we directly maintain is based on recent sales and revenues of our products but ultimately is at the discretion of Mr. Abajian and his experience in the industry. Our inventories are commodities that can be incorporated into future products or can be sold on the open market. Additionally, we perform physical inventory inspections on a quarterly basis to assess upcoming styling needs and consider the current pricing in metals and stones needed for our products.

We acquire all raw gemstones, precious metals and other raw materials used for manufacturing our products on the open market. We are not constrained in our purchasing by any contracts with any suppliers and acquire raw material based upon, among other things, availability and price on the open wholesale market.

Approximately 80% of our product line is contracted to manufacturing suppliers in Italy, who then procure the raw materials in accordance with the specifications and designs submitted by Bergio International. However, the general supply of precious metals and stones used by us can be reasonably forecast even though the prices will fluctuate often. Any price differentials in the precious metals and stones will typically be passed on to the customer.

For the raw materials not procured by contracted manufacturers, we have approximately 5 suppliers that compete for our business, with our largest gold suppliers being Carrera Casting and Metro Gold. Most of our precious stones are purchased from C. Mahandra & Sons and EFD. We do not have any formal agreements with any of our suppliers but have established an ongoing relationship with each of our suppliers.

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Customers

During the year ended December 31, 2009, Shane & Co. accounted for approximately 5% of our annual sales.

Intellectual Property

Bergio is a federally registered trademarked name that we own. Since the first trademark of “Bergio” was filed all advertising, marketing, trade shows and overall presentation of our product to the public has prominently displayed this trademark. As additional lines are designed and added to our products, we may trademark new names to distinguish the particular products and jewelry lines.

Personnel

At December, 2009, we had 3 full-time employees and 2 part-time employees. Of our current employees, 1 is sales and marketing personnel, 2 are manufacturing and 2 hold administrative and executive positions. No personnel are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Our relationship with our employees is believed to be good. We intend to use the services of independent consultants and contractors when possible or until we are able to hire personnel in house.

Competition and Market Overview

The jewelry design and manufacturer’s industry is extremely competitive and has low barriers to entry. We compete with other jewelry design and manufacturers of upscale jewelry to the retail jewelry stores. There are over 4,000 jewelry design and manufacturer’s companies, several of which have greater experience, brand name recognition and financial resources than Bergio International.

Our management believes that the jewelry industry competes in the global marketplace and therefore must be adaptable to ensure a competitive measure. Recently the U.S. economy has encountered a slowdown and Bergio International anticipates the U.S. economy will most likely remain weak at least through the end of 2010. Consumer spending for discretionary goods such as jewelry is sensitive to changes in consumer confidence and ultimately consumer confidence is affected by general business considerations in the U.S. economy. Consumer spending for discretionary spending generally declines during times of falling consumer confidence, which may affect our retail sale of our products. U.S. consumer confidence reflected these slowing conditions throughout 2008. The impact of the slowing U.S. economy is not usually known until the second quarter of any given year in our industry thus it is hard to estimate the actual impact the slowing economy will have on our business.

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According to the United States Department of Commerce outlook in 2008, the United States apparent consumption of precious metal jewelry was expected to grow over the next few years at a slow but steady rate, before picking up considerably in 2010. A stronger economy, more spending by the baby boomers and young professionals with an overall trend toward luxury products will lead to future growth. From 2007 to 2011, apparent consumption of precious metal jewelry is expected to increase by an average of 3.9% per year, totaling \$14.0 billion in 2011. Therefore, we intend to make strong efforts to maintain our brand in the industry through our focus on the innovation and design of our products as well as being able to consolidate and increase cost efficiency when possible through acquisitions.

Environmental Regulation and Compliance

The United States environmental laws do not materially impact our manufacturing operations as a result of having a large majority of our jewelry manufacturing being conducted overseas.

In fact, approximately 80% of our manufacturing is contracted to quality suppliers in the vicinity of Valenza, Italy with the remaining 20% of setting and finishing work being conducted in Bergio International's Fairfield, New Jersey facility. The setting and finishing work done in our New Jersey facility involves the use of precision lasers, which use soap and water rather than soldering. Also a standard polishing compound is used for the finishing work but it does not have a material impact on our cost and effect of compliance with environmental laws.

Government Regulation

Currently, we are subject to all of the government regulations that regulate businesses generally such as compliance with regulatory requirements of federal, state, and local agencies and authorities, including regulations concerning workplace safety, labor relations, and disadvantaged businesses. In addition, our operations are affected by federal and state laws relating to marketing practices in the retail jewelry industry. We are subject to the jurisdiction of federal, various state and other taxing authorities. From time to time, these taxing authorities review or audit our business.

Reports to Security Holders

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Accordingly, we file annual, quarterly and other reports and information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy these reports, statements, or other information we file at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20549. Our filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and the Internet worldwide website maintained by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors.

A smaller reporting company is not required to provide the information required by this Item.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

A smaller reporting company is not required to provide the information required by this Item.

Item 2. Properties

Currently, we have a 1,730 square feet design and manufacturing facility located in Fairfield, New Jersey, which is currently being leased until August 31, 2010. We also rent office space at this facility. We pay approximately \$2,200 per month. Since a majority of the manufacturing is conducted by sub-contractors in Italy, the current space is presently adequate for the performance of all company functions, which includes minimal manufacturing, design and administrative needs.

Additionally, we anticipate opening additional offices and/or design facilities in other locations as we continue to implement our business plan throughout the United States, when and if any acquisitions are completed in the future. At the current time, our expansion plans are in the preliminary stages with no formal negotiations being conducted. Most likely no expansions will take place until additional revenues can be achieved or additional capital can be raised to help offset the costs associated with any expansion.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Aside from the following, we are not a party to any pending legal proceeding. We are not aware of any pending legal proceeding to which any of our officers, directors, or any beneficial holders of 5% or more of our voting securities are adverse to us or have a material interest adverse to us.

On February, 4, 2010, the Superior Court for the State of California approved an Order Approving Stipulation for Settlement of Claim in Socius CG II, Ltd. v. Bergio International Inc. The order states that in full and final settlement of the claim against us in the total amount of \$700,000 -- which Socius CG II, Ltd. ("Socius") purchased from Columbia Bank arising out of a loan by Columbia Bank to us (through Diamond Information Institute, Inc., our subsidiary) in the principal amount of \$700,000 -- we will issue and deliver to Socius 5,700,000 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, subject to adjustment as set forth in the order.

Effective on April 6, 2010, the Board of Directors of Bergio International, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company") authorized the issuance of 7,800,000 shares of common stock of the Company to Socius CG II, Ltd. ("Socius"). The 7,800,000 shares of common stock were issued to Socius in connection with the settlement of debt in the aggregate amount of \$274,000.41 (the "Claim"). The Claim is evidenced by that certain order approving stipulation for settlement of claims dated approximately April 6, 2010 between Socius, as plaintiff, and the Corporation, as defendant, Civil Case No. BC435032 in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, Central District (the "Order of Stipulation of Settlement").

The Claim consists of certain debt which was purchased by Socius pursuant to those certain claims purchase agreements representing the following creditors: (i) \$21,663.57 in debt due and owing to Carrea Castng Corp.; (ii) \$12,800.00 in debt due and owing to Cybel Trading Corporation; (iii) \$174,249.00 in debt due and owing to Moore Stephens PC; (iv) \$22,725.00 in debt due and owing to Salerno, Gannon & Angelo PC; (v) \$10,140.44 in debt due and owing to Om Color Diamonds Inc.; and (vi) \$5,422.40 in debt due and owing to Willis FAJS – Midtown NY. In accordance with the terms and provisions of the Order of Stipulation of Settlement, the Claim is to be satisfied in full

by the issuance to Socius of 7,800,000 shares of free-trading common stock.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of the Company's shareholders during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board ("OTCBB"), which is sponsored by FINRA. The OTCBB is a network of security dealers who buy and sell stock. The dealers are connected by a computer network that provides information on current "bids" and "asks", as well as volume information. Our shares are quoted on the OTCBB under the symbol "BRGO."

The following table sets forth the range of high and low bid quotations for our common stock for each of the periods indicated as reported by the OTCBB. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2009		
Quarter Ended	High \$	Low \$
December 31, 2009	0.92	0.44
September 30, 2009	0.00	0.00
June 30, 2009	0.00	0.00
March 31, 2009	0.00	0.00

Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2008		
Quarter Ended	High \$	Low \$
December 31, 2008	0.00	0.00
September 30, 2008	0.00	0.00
June 30, 2008	0.00	0.00
March 31, 2008	0.00	0.00

Penny Stock

The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a market price of less than \$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document

prepared by the SEC, that: (a) contains a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading; (b) contains a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to a violation of such duties or other requirements of the securities laws; (c) contains a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including bid and ask prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the bid and ask price; (d) contains a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions; (e) defines significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and (f) contains such other information and is in such form, including language, type size and format, as the SEC shall require by rule or regulation.

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The broker-dealer also must provide, prior to effecting any transaction in a penny stock, the customer with (a) bid and offer quotations for the penny stock; (b) the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction; (c) the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and (d) a monthly account statement showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account.

In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement as to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement.

These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity for our common stock. Therefore, stockholders may have difficulty selling our securities.

Holders of Our Common Stock

As of December 31, 2009, we had 39 active shareholders of record pursuant to a shareholders' list provided by our transfer agent, Empire Stock Transfer. The number of registered shareholders excludes any estimate by us of the number of beneficial owners of common shares held in street name.

Dividends

There are no restrictions in our articles of incorporation or bylaws that prevent us from declaring dividends. The Nevada Revised Statutes, however, do prohibit us from declaring dividends where after giving effect to the distribution of the dividend:

1. we would not be able to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business, or;
2. our total assets would be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed to satisfy the rights of shareholders who have preferential rights superior to those receiving the distribution.

We have not declared any dividends and we do not plan to declare any dividends in the foreseeable future.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

In connection with the Share Exchange Agreement dated October 19, 2009, the previous shareholders of Diamond Information Institute, Inc. received 2,585,175 shares of our common stock (31,022,100 shares post 12 for 1 split). The 2,585,175 shares of our common stock which were issued to the former holders of common stock of Diamond Information Institute, Inc. were done so in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

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In February 2010, through an agreement with Socius CG II, Ltd (“Socius”), we settled a \$700,000 payment of our credit line with Columbia Bank with the issuance of 5,700,000 shares of common stock (subject to adjustment) to Socius. The offer and sale of the securities above were effected in reliance on Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act of 1933 based on the court’s approval of the issuance of the shares and that the terms and conditions of the exchange of the shares for the release of the claims was fair, reasonable and adequate (procedurally and substantively) to the plaintiffs.

In January 2010, we finalized a securities purchase agreement with Tangiers Investors, LP (“Tangiers”) pursuant to which at our discretion we can periodically sell to Tangiers shares of common stock up to a maximum purchase of \$25,000,000. The selling price will be 88% of the lowest volume weighted average price, as defined in the agreement, for the five days immediately following the notice of sale date. In addition, we issued Tangiers 1,111,111 shares of common stock valued at \$500,000 for a one-time commitment fee. The shares of our common stock were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act, and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder.

In January 2010, through two agreements with Caesar Capital Group, LLC (Caesar”), we settled approximately \$250,000 and \$152,000 of stockholder loans through the issuance of 1,086,956 and 798,731 shares of common stock to Caesar. The shares of our common stock were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act, and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder.

In March 2010, we settled approximately \$247,000 in payables with the issuance of 7,800,000 shares of common stock to Socius and we continue to work with Socius on the settlement of an additional approximate \$750,000 of debt through the issuance of equity securities. The offer and sale of the securities above were effected in reliance on Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act of 1933 based on the court’s approval of the issuance of the shares and that the terms and conditions of the exchange of the shares for the release of the claims was fair, reasonable and adequate (procedurally and substantively) to the plaintiffs.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

We do not have any equity compensation plans.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

A smaller reporting company is not required to provide the information required by this Item.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements, other than purely historical information, including estimates, projections, statements relating to our business plans, objectives, and expected operating results, and the assumptions upon which those statements are based, are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements generally are identified by the words "believes," "project," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "intends," "strategy," "plan," "may," "will," "would," "will be," "will continue," "will likely result," and similar expressions. V such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe-harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and are including this statement for purposes of complying with those safe-harbor provisions. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties which may cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Our ability to predict results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Factors which could have a material adverse affect on our operations and future prospects on a consolidated basis include, but are not limited to: changes in economic conditions, legislative/regulatory changes, availability of capital, interest rates, competition, and generally accepted accounting principles. These risks and uncertainties should also be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Further information concerning our business, including additional factors that could materially affect our financial results, is included herein and in our other filings with the SEC.

Overview

We were incorporated in the State of Delaware on July 24, 2007 under the name Alba Mineral Exploration, Inc. On October 21, 2009, as a result of a Share Exchange Agreement with Diamond Information Institute, Inc. ("Diamond") (defined below), the corporate name was changed to Bergio International, Inc. and we implemented a 12 for 1 forward stock split of our common shares. All share and per share data has been adjusted to reflect such stock split. Our business now represents the business of Diamond. Diamond had minimal activity until 1995 when it began in the business of jewelry manufacturing under the name Diamond Information Institute ("d/b/a Bergio"). Since 1995 Diamond has been engaged in the design and manufacture of upscale jewelry. We will continue these ongoing operations. We sell to approximately 150 independent jewelry retailers across the United States under the brand name Bergio. Our corporate office is located in Fairfield, New Jersey.

On October 19, 2009, we entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Exchange Agreement"), with Diamond, a New Jersey corporation. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement we acquired all the issued and outstanding common stock of Diamond, and Diamond became a wholly-owned subsidiary. In addition, we acquired all Diamond's assets and liabilities effective as of the date of the Exchange Agreement. Per the Exchange Agreement, we issued 31,022,100 (2,585,175 pre-split) shares of our common stock to the shareholders of Diamond (approximately .21884 pre-split shares of Company common stock for each share of Diamond common stock), representing approximately 60% of our aggregate issued and outstanding common stock following the closing of the Exchange Agreement and the Stock Agreement (defined below). The acquisition of Diamond was treated as a recapitalization, and the business of Diamond became our business. At the time of the recapitalization, we were in the exploration development stage and was not engaged in any active business. The accounting rules for recapitalizations require that beginning October 19, 2009, the date of the recapitalization, the balance sheet reflects the consolidated assets and liabilities of Bergio International, Inc. and the equity accounts were recapitalized to reflect the newly capitalized company. The results of operations reflect the operations of Diamond for all periods presented.

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In conjunction with the Exchange Agreement, on October 20, 2009 we entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the “Stock Agreement”) with certain stockholders of our company (the “former stockholders”). Pursuant to the Stock Agreement, we sold our 100% interest in Alba Mineral Exploration, Inc., an Alberta, Canada corporation (“Alba Canada”) to the former stockholders for nominal consideration and the cancellation of all of the shares of common stock of our company then owned by the former stockholders. As a result, a total of 39,720,000 (3,310,000 pre-split) shares were cancelled.

Overview of Current Operations

Our products consist of a wide range of unique styles and designs made from precious metals such as, gold, platinum, and Karat gold, as well as diamonds and other precious stones. We have approximately 50 to 75 product styles in our inventory, with prices ranging from \$400 to \$200,000. Additionally, we have manufacturing control over our line as a result of having a manufacturing facility in New Jersey as well as subcontracts with facilities in Italy and Bangkok.

We intend to acquire design and manufacturing firms throughout the United States and Europe. If and when we pursue any potential acquisition candidates, we intend to target the top 10% of the world’s jewelry manufactures that have already created an identity and brand in the jewelry industry. We intend to locate potential candidates through our relationships in the industry and expect to structure the acquisition through the payment of cash, which will most likely be provided from third party financing, as well as the Company’s common stock and not cash generated from the our operations. In the event, we obtain financing from third parties for any potential acquisitions; we may agree to issue the Company’s common stock in exchange for the capital received.

In September 2009, we executed an Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Mario Panelli & C., s.a.s. (the “Seller”), an Italian company, to acquire substantially all of the assets of the Seller at an amount equal to 100% of the book value of such assets, as defined in the Agreement. The Agreement is pending our closing on financing.

Our management believes that the jewelry industry competes in the global marketplace and therefore must be adaptable to ensure a competitive measure. Recently the U.S. economy has encountered a slowdown and we anticipate the U.S. economy will most likely remain weak at least through most of 2010. Consumer spending for discretionary goods such as jewelry is sensitive to changes in consumer confidence and ultimately consumer confidence is affected by general business considerations in the U.S. economy. Consumer spending for discretionary spending generally decline during times of falling consumer confidence, which may affect the retail sales of our products. U.S. consumer confidence reflected these slowing conditions during the last quarter of 2007 and has been carried forward throughout the year of 2009. Therefore, we intend to make strong efforts to maintain our brand in the industry through our focus on the innovation and design of our products as well as being able to consolidate and increase cost efficiency when possible through acquisitions.

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Result of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

The following income and operating expenses tables summarize selected items from the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008.

INCOME:

	Years Ended December		
	31,	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)
	2009		
Sales – net	\$ 975,354	\$ 1,385,620	(30%)
Cost of Sales	690,708	847,976	(19%)
Gross Profit	\$ 284,646	\$ 537,644	(47%)
Gross Profit as a Percentage of Revenue	29%	39%	(26%)

Sales

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$975,354 compared to \$1,385,620 for the year ended December 31, 2008. This resulted in a decrease of approximately \$410,000 or 30% from the comparable period. The decrease is primarily due to the lack of consumer confidence in the U.S. economy which began in 2008. Such lack of confidence has resulted in a slowdown in discretionary spending which has continued to negatively affect our sales from the second half of 2008 throughout fiscal 2009.

Typically, revenues experience significant seasonal volatility in the jewelry industry. The first two quarters of any given year typically represent approximately 15%-25% of total year revenues, based on historic results. The holiday buying season during the last two quarters of every year typically account for the remainder of annual sales.

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Cost of Sales

Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$690,708 a decrease of approximately \$157,000, or 19%, from \$847,976 for the year ended December 31, 2008. Although total cost of sales decreased, which was reflective of the decrease in sales, as a percentage of sales costs increased due to higher commodity prices in 2009.

Gross Profit:

During the year ended December 31, 2009, our gross profit as a percentage of sales was 29%, compared to a gross profit as a percentage of sales of 39% for the year ended December 31, 2008. Our decreased gross profit during 2009 was a result of higher commodity prices.

OPERATING EXPENSES:

	Years Ended December 31,		Increase/ (Decrease)
	2009	2008	
Selling Expenses	\$ 212,709	\$ 368,664	(42%)
Total General and Administrative Expenses	576,708	1,262,623	(54%)
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 789,417	\$ 1,631,287	(52%)
Net Loss	\$ (597,725)	\$ (1,106,856)	(46%)

Selling Expenses

Total selling expenses were \$212,709 for the year ended December 31, 2009, which was approximately a 42% decrease from \$368,664 for the year ended December 31, 2008. Selling expenses include advertising, trade show expenses and selling commissions. The decrease in selling expenses during the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 was a result of decreased advertising and travel expenses under the Company's cost saving programs implemented in 2008.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$576,708 for the year ended December 31, 2009 versus \$1,262,623 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease in general and administrative expenses is due primarily to a decrease in professional fees due to certain filings in 2008 related to being a publicly-traded company. Included in professional fees in 2008 was a non-cash charge related to stock based compensation of \$450,000, which decreased to \$48,000 in 2009. Also included in general and administrative expenses in 2008 were share-based compensation of \$317,500 and non-cash stock based expense for computer services in the amount of \$14,000. Total non-cash stock based compensation was \$781,500 in 2008 compared to \$68,000 in 2009.

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Loss from Operations

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we had a loss from operations totaling \$504,771 which was a decrease of approximately \$589,000 (54%) from the loss of \$1,093,643 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The primary contributing factor for the decrease in our loss from operations was reductions in selling and general and administrative expenses, as discussed above.

Other Expense / Income

Other Expense / Income is comprised primarily of interest incurred on bank lines of credit, corporate credit cards, term loans and capital leases in connection with operations related to manufacturing and indirect operating expenses offset by miscellaneous income. Interest expense decreased from \$103,715 in 2008 to \$93,350 in 2009 primarily due to lower interest rates on credit lines and credit cards.

Income Tax (Benefit) Provision

The Company reported an income tax benefit of \$89,133 for the year ended December 31, 2008, which resulted from the utilization of loss carryforwards to offset taxable income generated from our change in accounting method from cash to accrual basis in 2008. There was no income tax benefit in 2009. The decrease in the tax benefit is attributable to the valuation allowance of 100% of our deferred tax asset.

Net Loss

The Company incurred a net loss of \$597,725 for the year ended December 31, 2009 versus a net loss of \$1,106,856 for the year ended December 31, 2008. This was a decrease of \$509,000 (46%) in our net loss from the comparable period. Our decrease in net loss is directly attributable to our reduction in selling and general administrative expenses which we resulted from our cost reduction measures implemented in 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes working capital at December 31, 2009 compared to December 31, 2008.

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	Increase/ Decrease
C u r r e n t			
Assets	\$ 1,722,903	\$ 2,079,321	\$(356,418)
C u r r e n t			
Liabilities	\$ 2,100,386	\$ 1,996,988	\$ 103,398
W o r k i n g			
Capital	\$(377,483)	\$ 82,333	\$(459,816)

As of December 31, 2009, we had a cash overdraft of \$13,717, compared to a cash overdraft of \$7,345 at December 31, 2008. Over the next twelve months we believe that our existing capital combined with cash flow from operations will be sufficient to sustain our current operations. It is anticipated that we will need to sell additional equity and/or debt securities in the event we locate potential mergers and/or acquisitions.

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Subsequent to year end, we entered into various debt restructuring and financing agreements as follows:

In February 2010, through an agreement with Socius CG II, Ltd (“Socius”), we settled a \$700,000 payment of our credit line with Columbia Bank with the issuance of 5,700,000 shares of common stock (subject to adjustment) to Socius.

In January 2010, we finalized a securities purchase agreement with Tangiers Investors, LP (“Tangiers”) pursuant to which at our discretion we can periodically sell to Tangiers shares of common stock up to a maximum purchase of \$25,000,000. The selling price will be 88% of the lowest volume weighted average price, as defined in the agreement, for the five days immediately following the notice of sale date. In addition, we issued Tangiers 1,111,111 shares of common stock valued at \$500,000 for a one-time commitment fee.

In January 2010, through two agreements with Caesar Capital Group, LLC (Caesar”), we settled approximately \$250,000 and \$152,000 of stockholder loans through the issuance of 1,086,956 and 798,731 shares of common stock to Caesar.

In March 2010, we settled approximately \$247,000 in payables with the issuance of 7,800,000 shares of common stock to Socius and we continue to work with Socius on the settlement of an additional approximate \$750,000 of debt through the issuance of equity securities.

Accounts receivable at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$341,695 and \$713,194, respectively, representing a decrease of 52%. We typically offer our customers 60, 90 or 120 day payment terms on sales, depending upon the product mix purchased. When setting terms with our customers, we also consider the term of the relationship with individual customers and management’s assessed credit risk of the respective customer, and may at management’s discretion, increase or decrease payment terms based on those considerations. The decrease in accounts receivable from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2009 is primarily attributable to the decreased sales.

Inventory at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$1,378,271 and \$1,326,989, respectively. Our management seeks to maintain a very consistent inventory level that it believes is commensurate with current market conditions and manufacturing requirements related to anticipated sales volume. We historically do not have an inventory reserve for slow moving or obsolete products due to the nature of our inventory of precious metals and stones, which are commodity-type raw materials and rise in value based on quoted market prices established in actively trade markets. This allows for us to resell or recast these materials into new products and/or designs as the market evolves.

Accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2009 were \$587,443 compared to \$446,892 at December 31, 2008, which represents a 31% increase. The increase was a result of payables we were negotiating which were settled in the subsequent period.

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Bank Lines of Credit and Notes Payable

Our indebtedness is comprised of various bank credit lines, term loans, capital leases and credit cards intended to provide capital for the ongoing manufacturing of our jewelry line, in advance of receipt of the payment from our retail distributors. As of December 31, 2009, we had 2 outstanding term loans and two demand notes. The demand notes bear interest of 10% and are in the amount of \$11,500 and \$10,000. One of the term loans is for \$100,000 with Leaf Financial Corp., which is payable in monthly installments and matures in December 2013. The note bears an annual interest rate of 9.47% and as of December 31, 2009, there was an outstanding balance of \$83,074. We also have a \$300,000 term loan with JPMorgan Chase, which is payable in monthly installments and matures in June 2011. The note bears an annual interest rate of 7.60% and as of December 31, 2009 there was an outstanding balance of \$115,259. Both of these notes are collateralized by our assets as well as a personal guarantee by our CEO, Berge Abajian.

Additionally, in November 2009, we issued a 7% secured convertible debenture in the amount of \$25,000 to Tangiers Capital, LLC. The principal and accrued interest is payable on August 16, 2010 (or at an earlier date) or is convertible into shares of our common stock, as defined in the Agreement.

In addition to the notes payable, we utilize bank lines of credit to support working capital needs. As of December 31, 2009, we had 2 lines of credit. One bank line of credit is for \$700,000 with Columbia Bank and requires minimum monthly payment of interest only. The interest is calculated at the bank's prime rate plus 0.75%. As of December 31, 2008, we had an outstanding balance of \$699,999 at an effective annual interest rate of 4.00%. Additionally, we have a bank line of credit of \$55,000 with JPMorgan Chase Bank, which also requires a monthly payment of \$500 and matures in June 2011. The interest rate is calculated at the bank's prime rate plus 0.75%. As of December 31, 2009, we had an outstanding balance of \$44,380 at an effective annual interest rate of 4.00%. Each credit line renews annually and is collateralized by our assets as well as a personal guarantee by our CEO, Berge Abajian.

In addition to the bank lines of credit and term loans, we have a number of various unsecured credit cards. These credit cards require minimal monthly payments of interest only and as of December 31, 2009 have interest rates ranging from 3.99% to 24.90%. As of December 31, 2009, we have outstanding balances of \$177,584.

Satisfaction of our cash obligations for the next 12 months.

A critical component of our operating plan impacting our continued existence is to efficiently manage the production of our jewelry lines and successfully develop new lines through our Company or through possible acquisitions and/or mergers. Our ability to obtain capital through additional equity and/or debt financing, and joint venture partnerships will also be important to our expansion plans. In the event we experience any significant problems assimilating acquired assets into our operations or cannot obtain the necessary capital to pursue our strategic plan, we may have to reduce the growth of our operations. This may materially impact our ability to increase revenue and continue our growth.

Over the next twelve months we believe that our existing capital combined with cash flow from operations will be sufficient to sustain our current operations. However, in the event we locate potential acquisitions and/or mergers we will most likely need to sell equity and/or debt securities.

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Summary of product and research and development that we will perform for the term of our plan.

We are not anticipating significant research and development expenditures in the near future.

Expected purchase or sale of plant and significant equipment.

We do not anticipate the purchase or sale of any plant or significant equipment; as such items are not required by us at this time.

Significant changes in the number of employees.

We currently have 3 full-time employees and 2 part-time employees. Of our current employees, 1 is sales and marketing personnel, 2 are manufacturing and 2 hold administrative and executive positions. None of our employees are subject to any collective bargaining agreements. We do not anticipate a significant change in the number of full time employees over the next 12 months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, results or operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is deemed material.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period.

Accounts Receivable. Management periodically performs a detailed review of amounts due from customers to determine if accounts receivable balances are impaired based on factors affecting the collectability of those balances. Management has provided an allowance for doubtful accounts of approximately \$86,000 at December 31, 2009.

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Long-Lived Assets. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, long-lived tangible assets subject to depreciation or amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If an asset is determined to be impaired, the loss is measured by the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its fair value as determined by an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows. As these factors are difficult to predict and are subject to future events that may alter management's assumptions, the future cash flows estimated by management in their impairment analyses may not be achieved.

Equity-Based Compensation. The Company accounts for equity based compensation transactions with employees under the provisions of ASC Topic No. 718, "Compensation; Stock Compensation" ("Topic No. 718"). Topic No. 718 requires the recognition of the fair value of equity-based compensation in net income. The fair value of the Company's equity instruments are estimated using a Black-Scholes option valuation model. This model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions and elections including expected stock price volatility and the estimated life of each award. In addition, the calculation of equity-based compensation costs requires that the Company estimate the number of awards that will be forfeited during the vesting period. The fair value of equity-based awards granted to employees is amortized over the vesting period of the award and the Company elected to use the straight-line method for awards granted after the adoption of Topic No. 718.

The Company accounts for equity based transactions with non-employees under the provisions of ASC Topic No. 505-50, "Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees" ("Topic No. 505-50"). Topic No. 505-50 establishes that equity-based payment transactions with non-employees shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. When the equity instrument is utilized for measurement the fair value of the equity instrument is estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. In general, the Company recognizes an asset or expense in the same manner as if it was to receive cash for the goods or services instead of paying with or using the equity instrument.

Revenue Recognition. The Company's management recognizes revenue when realized or realizable and earned. In connection with revenue recorded, the Company establishes a sales returns and allowances reserve for anticipated merchandise to be returned. The estimated percentage of sales to be returned is based on the Company's historical experience of returned merchandise as prescribed by promulgated accounting principles. Also, management calculates an estimated gross profit margin on returned merchandise deriving a cost for the anticipated returned merchandise also based on the Company's historical operations.

The Company's sole revenue producing activity as a manufacturer and distributor of upscale jewelry is affected by movement in fashion trends and customer desire for new designs, varying economic conditions affecting consumer spending and changing product demand by retailers affecting their desired inventory levels.

Therefore, management's estimation process for merchandise returns can result in actual amounts differing from those estimates. This estimation process is susceptible to variation and uncertainty due to the challenges faced by management to comprehensively discern all conditions affecting future merchandise returns whether prompted by fashion, the economy or customer relationships. Ultimately, management believes historical factors provide the best indicator of future conditions based on the Company's responsiveness to changes in fashion trends, the cyclical nature of the economy in conjunction with the number of years in business and consistency and longevity of its customer mix.

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Recently Issued Accounting Standards

On July 1, 2009, the Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) became the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) officially recognized source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles applicable to all public and non-public non-governmental entities, superseding existing FASB, AICPA, EITF and related literature. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under the authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. All other accounting literature is considered non-authoritative. The switch to the ASC affects the way companies refer to U.S. GAAP in financial statements and accounting policies. Citing particular content in the ASC involves specifying the unique numeric path to the content through the Topic, Subtopic, Section and Paragraph structure.

FASB ASC Topic 260, “Earnings Per Share.” On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted new authoritative accounting guidance under FASB ASC Topic 260, “Earnings Per Share,” which provides that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and shall be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method.

FASB ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.” New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures,” affirms that the objective of fair value when the market for an asset is not active is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction, and clarifies and includes additional factors for determining whether there has been a significant decrease in market activity for an asset when the market for that asset is not active. ASC Topic 820 requires an entity to base its conclusion about whether a transaction was not orderly on the weight of the evidence. The new accounting guidance amended prior guidance to expand certain disclosure requirements. The Company adopted the new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 820 during the first quarter of 2009. Adoption of the new guidance did not significantly impact the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Further new authoritative accounting guidance (Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-5) under ASC Topic 820 provides guidance for measuring the fair value of a liability in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available. In such instances, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value utilizing a valuation technique that uses (i) the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset, (ii) quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets, or (iii) another valuation technique that is consistent with the existing principles of ASC Topic 820, such as an income approach or market approach. The new authoritative accounting guidance also clarifies that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to include a separate input or adjustment to other inputs relating to the existence of a restriction that prevents the transfer of the liability. The foregoing new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 820 will be effective for the Company’s consolidated financial statements beginning October 1, 2009 and is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

FASB ASC Topic 825 “Financial Instruments.” New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 825, “Financial Instruments,” requires an entity to provide disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments in interim financial information and amends prior guidance to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods.

FASB ASC Topic 855, “Subsequent Events.” New authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 855, “Subsequent Events,” establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. ASC Topic 855 defines (i) the period after the balance sheet date during which a reporting entity’s management should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (ii) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and (iii) the

disclosures an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. The new authoritative accounting guidance under ASC Topic 855 became effective for the Company's financial statements for periods ending after June 15, 2009. Effective February 24, 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2010-09, "Subsequent Events (Topic 855): Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements" which revised certain disclosure requirements. ASU No. 2010-09 did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The company evaluated subsequent events, which are events or transactions that occurred after December 31, 2009 through the issuance of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have an effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

A smaller reporting company is not required to provide the information required by this Item.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Index to Financial Statements Required by Article 8 of Regulation S-X:

Audited Financial Statements:

<u>F-1</u>	<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms</u>
<u>F-3</u>	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008;</u>
<u>F-5</u>	<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008;</u>
<u>F-6</u>	<u>Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for period from inception to December 31, 2009;</u>
<u>F-8</u>	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008;</u>
<u>F-9</u>	<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors of
Bergio International, Inc.
Fairfield, New Jersey

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Bergio International, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The consolidated financial statements of Bergio International, Inc. (formerly known as Diamond Information Institute, Inc.) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 were audited by other auditors whose report dated March 23, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bergio International, Inc. as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Silberstein Ungar, PLLC

Bingham Farms, Michigan
March 30, 2010

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Bergio International, Inc. formerly, Diamond
Information Institute, Inc.
Fairfield, New Jersey

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Bergio International, Inc., formerly, Diamond Information Institute, Inc. as of December 31, 2008, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bergio International, Inc., formerly, Diamond Information Institute, Inc. as of December 31, 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

MSPC
Certified Public Accountants and Advisors,
A Professional Corporation

Cranford, New Jersey
March 23, 2009

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Table of ContentsBERGIO INTERNATIONAL, INC. (F/K/A ALBA MINERAL EXPLORATION, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Assets:		
Current Assets:		
Accounts Receivable – Net	\$ 341,695	\$ 713,194
Inventory	1,378,271	1,326,989
Prepaid Expenses	2,937	39,138
Total Current Assets	1,722,903	2,079,321
Property and Equipment – Net	160,307	160,983
Other Assets:		
Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliate	5,000	5,000
Total Assets	\$ 1,888,210	\$ 2,245,304

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

Table of ContentsBERGIO INTERNATIONAL, INC. (F/K/A ALBA MINERAL EXPLORATION, INC.)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETSDecember 31,
2009 2008

Liabilities and Stockholders'		
Equity (Deficit):		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Cash Overdraft	\$ 13,717	\$ 7,345
Accounts Payable and Accrued		
Expenses	587,443	446,892
Bank Lines of Credit – Net	883,583	910,449
Convertible Debt, Net of		
Discount of \$9,075	15,925	--
Current Maturities of Notes		
Payable	69,335	82,015
Current Maturities of Capital		
Leases	22,375	23,402
Advances from Stockholder – Net		