Supreme Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

(Formerly 4D Virtual Space Ltd.)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND DECEMBER 31, 2015

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Stern & Lovrics LLP

Chartered Accountants

Samuel V. Stern, BA, CPA, CA

George G. Lovrics, BComm, CPA, CA CPA (Illinois)

Nazli Dewji, BA, CPA, CMA

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Supreme Metals Corp. (formerly 4D Virtual Space Ltd.)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Supreme Metals Corp. (formerly 4D Virtual Space Ltd.), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to

design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Supreme Metals Corp. (formerly 4D Virtual Space Ltd.) as at December 31. 2016 and 2015 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describe certain conditions that give rise to substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Toronto, Ontario April 28, 2017

Chartered Accountants Licensed Public Accountants

Stern & Lovrice LLP

Supreme Metals Corp. (An Exploration Stage Company) (Formerly 4D Virtual Space Ltd.) Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at		December 31	December 31
		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		518,473	7,475
Accounts receivable	5	13,623	17,693
Prepaid expenses		2,741	1,008
		534,837	26,176
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Loan payable	7	14,000	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	184,096	94,265
		198,096	94,265
Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)			
Share Capital	8	1,560,682	466,400
Share based payments reserve	8	20,900	20,900
Valuation of warrants issued		122,834	-
Deficit		(1,367,675)	(555,389)
		336,741	(68,089)
Total liabilities and equity		534,837	26,176
Nature of operations and continuance of business Subsequents events	1 12		
Approved on behalf of the Board			
Signed:	Signed :		
Director	Director		

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Year en	ded
		December 31	
		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
EXPENSES			
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	6	580,400	9,500
Consulting fees		110,540	23,340
Professional fees		63,245	122,104
Video preparation, website development and progra	mming	25,340	16,750
Transfer agent and filing fees	· ·	19,081	31,792
Insurance		8,553	11,088
Interest		4,414	-
Office and general		713	2,724
Acquisition costs		-	50,000
Loss on note receivable		-	28,978
Travel		-	2,892
Total Expenses		812,286	299,168
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		(812,286)	(299,168)
Weighted average number of outstanding com	mon shares	95,259,247	69,877,990
Net Loss per common share - basic and diluted		(0.009)	(0.004)

Supreme Metals Corp. (An Exploration Stage Company) (Formerly 4D Virtual Space Ltd.) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Number of shares	Amount	Share-based payments reserve	Warrants reserve	Deficit	Total
		#	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at January 1, 2015		33,810,102	460,400	20,900	-	(256,221)	225,079
Shares issued:							
Shares issued on amalgamation		36,009,145	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures		100,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(299,168)	(299,168)
Balance at December 31, 2015		69,919,247	466,400	20,900	-	(555,389)	(68,089)
Shares issued for private placement	8	14,640,000	732,000	-	-	-	732,000
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	8	10,700,000	535,000	-	-	-	535,000
Share issuance costs		-	(49,884)	-	-	-	(49,884)
Valuation of warrants issued	8	-	(122,834)	-	122,834	-	-
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(812,286)	(812,286)
Balance at December 31, 2016	•	95,259,247	1,560,682	20,900	122,834	(1,367,675)	336,741

Supreme Metals Corp. (An Exploration Stage Company) (Formerly 4D Virtual Space Ltd.) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	\$ (812,286)	2015 \$ (299,168 28,978 6,000 (264,190 (1,008 4,933 75,995
Operating activities Net loss for the year Adjustment for: Loss on note receivable Exploration and evaluation expenditures Net change in non-cash working capital Changes in operating assets and operating liabilities: (Increase) in prepaid expenses Decrease in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable	(812,286) - 535,000 (277,286) (1,733) 4,070	(299,168 28,978 6,000 (264,190 (1,008 4,933
Operating activities Net loss for the year Adjustment for: Loss on note receivable Exploration and evaluation expenditures Net change in non-cash working capital Changes in operating assets and operating liabilities: (Increase) in prepaid expenses Decrease in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	535,000 (277,286) (1,733) 4,070	28,978 6,000 (264,190 (1,008 4,933
Net loss for the year Adjustment for: Loss on note receivable Exploration and evaluation expenditures Net change in non-cash working capital Changes in operating assets and operating liabilities: (Increase) in prepaid expenses Decrease in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	535,000 (277,286) (1,733) 4,070	28,978 6,000 (264,190 (1,008 4,933
Adjustment for: Loss on note receivable Exploration and evaluation expenditures Net change in non-cash working capital Changes in operating assets and operating liabilities: (Increase) in prepaid expenses Decrease in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	535,000 (277,286) (1,733) 4,070	28,978 6,000 (264,190 (1,008 4,933
Loss on note receivable Exploration and evaluation expenditures Net change in non-cash working capital Changes in operating assets and operating liabilities: (Increase)in prepaid expenses Decrease in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	(277,286) (1,733) 4,070	6,000 (264,190 (1,008 4,933
Net change in non-cash working capital Changes in operating assets and operating liabilities: (Increase) in prepaid expenses Decrease in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	(277,286) (1,733) 4,070	6,000 (264,190 (1,008 4,933
Net change in non-cash working capital Changes in operating assets and operating liabilities: (Increase)in prepaid expenses Decrease in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	(277,286) (1,733) 4,070	(264,190 (1,008 4,933
Changes in operating assets and operating liabilities: (Increase) in prepaid expenses Decrease in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	(1,733) 4,070	(1,008 4,933
Changes in operating assets and operating liabilities: (Increase) in prepaid expenses Decrease in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	4,070	4,933
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Decrease in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	4,070	4,933
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	•	•
Net cash (used in) operating activities Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	89,831	<u>75,</u> 995
Investing activities Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement		
Financing activities Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	(185,118)	(184,270
Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement	-	-
Loans payable Share issuance costs Private placement		
Private placement	14,000	-
	(49,884)	-
	732,000	(28,978
The business by (about in) operating detracted	696,116	(28,978
Increase(decrease) in cash	510,998	(184,270
Cash, beginning of year	7,475	191,745
Cash, end of year	518,473	7,475
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Shares issued for exploration and evaluation expenditures		

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Alibaba Innovations Corp.'s ("AIC" or the "Company') precursor company, Cuprum Coating Acquisition Corp., was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on September 19, 2013 and has been inactive since that time. On December 11, 2014, the Company changed its name from Cuprum Coating Acquisition Corp. to Alibaba Innovations Corp. The Company's head office is located at 545 Granite Street, Sudbury, Ontario, P3C 2P4.

On January 30, 2015, the Company completed a three-cornered amalgamation with Alibaba Graphite Corp. ("AGC") wherein the two companies were amalgamated and became listed on the Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol "ABJ". Pursuant to the amalgamation, ABJ completed a forward stock split of its share capital to shareholders of record as of December 2013 consisting of 14,403,698 common shares on the basis of two and one-half for every one outstanding resulting in 36,009,145 new shares being issued.

On June 26, 2015 the Company changed its name from Alibaba Innovations Corp. to 4D Virtual Space Ltd.("AIC") pursuant to the Company entering into an agreement on May 26, 2015 to acquire 100% of the authorized share capital of a private company("Privco"), whereby Privco will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. This transaction is subject to regulatory approval to complete the acquisition. Privco is in the business of creating and developing a virtual space platform for use in the real estate development industry. On July 31, 2015 the Company amended the previously amended closing date for the agreement to acquire Privco from July 31, 2015 to October 31, 2015 and subsequently to January 14, 2016. The agreement with Privco was terminated and on November 3, 2016 the Company changed its name to Supreme Metals Corp. ("SMC") in order to reflect the return to the pursuit of natural resource properties.

The Company completed a non-brokered private placement on December 12, 2016 with the sale of 14,640,000 units at \$0.05 for total proceeds of \$732,000, each unit consisting of one common share at \$0.05 and one share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.05 for two years.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company's continuing operations, as intended, and its financial success may be dependent upon the extent to which it can successfully raise the capital to implement the investment plan. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. The Company has working capital at December 31, 2016 of \$336,741 (working capital deficit at December 31, 2015 of \$68,089).

The success of the Company is dependent upon certain factors that may be beyond management's control. If the Company is unable to fund its investments or otherwise fails to invest in an active business, its business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. All of these facts raise uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to launch its operations, as intended is dependent on its ability to obtain necessary financing and raise capital sufficient to cover its exploration and other costs. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), The policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of April 28th, 2017, the date the Board of Directors approved the statements.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items in the statements financial position:	of
inancial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.	
□available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.	

In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. The Company has elected to present the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in a single statement.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Supreme Metals Corp. (Formerly 4D Virtual Space Ltd) (the "Company") and its wholly owned subsidiary Alibaba Graphite Corp.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the years presented are included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated upon consolidation.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(i) Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. The Company considers whether relevant tax planning opportunities are within the Company's control, are feasible and are within management's ability to implement. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets or liabilities recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period.

(ii) Share-based payments

Management determines costs for share-based payments using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant and incorporates Black- Scholes input assumption's including the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, and expected life. Such judgements and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

(iii) Warrants

Management determines the fair value of warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value incorporates Black-Scholes input assumption's including the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, and expected life. Such judgements and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs except for those which are designated at fair value through profit or loss.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables:

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash, accounts receivable and other receivables.

Cash consists of cash balances on deposit with a Canadian chartered bank.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets:

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in accumulated other comprehensive income. When an investment is realized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company classified its trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable as financial liabilities at amortized cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred in mineral properties not commercially viable and financially feasible. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs of mineral properties, property option payments and evaluation activities.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized if the Company can demonstrate that these expenditures meet the criteria of an identifiable intangible asset. To date, no such exploration and evaluation expenditures have been identified and capitalized.

Impairment

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets which are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that they are impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event can be reliably estimated to have a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated discounted future cash flows. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment (continued)

(ii) Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. In addition, long –lived assets that are not amortized are subject to an annual impairment assessment.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

The Company has no material provisions at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Share capital

(i) Common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(ii) Warrants

Warrants are classified as equity as they are derivatives over the Company's own equity that will be settled only by the Company's own equity instruments.

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized with regards to the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred taxes are recognized as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that tax arises from transactions recognized in equity. Therefore, when deferred taxes relate to equity items, a backwards tracing is necessary to determine the adjustment to taxes (e.g. change in tax rates and change in valuation allowance) that should be recorded in equity. For this purpose, the accounting policy of the Company is to first allocate changes in valuation allowance to capital losses due to share issuance costs before non-capital losses carryforwards.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which share options granted to employees and directors.

These potential common shares are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of outstanding shares for diluted loss per common share when the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Segment reporting

The Company determined that it had only one operating segment, i.e. the mining exploration.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

IFRS 9 – Financial instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in October 2010 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

3. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure continuity as a going-concern as well as to safeguard its ability to continue its acquisition and exploration programs. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares and acquire or sell mining properties to improve its financial performance and flexibility.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which comprises share capital, reserves, accumulated other comprehensive loss and accumulated deficit, which at December 31, 2016, totalled \$336,741 (December 31, 2015 - \$(68,089)).

To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. As needed, the Company raises funds through private placements or other equity financings. The Company does not utilize long-term debt as the Company does not currently generate operating revenues. There is no dividend policy.

The Company's management of capital remained unchanged since the prior year.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Fair value

Certain of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that financial asset or financial liability.

In establishing fair value, the Company uses a fair value hierarchy based on levels as defined below:

Level 1: defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets.

Level 2: defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: defined as inputs that are based on little or no observable market data and, therefore, requiring entities to develop their own assumptions.

The carrying values of short-term financial assets and liabilities, which include accounts receivable, other receivables, trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these items.

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, all financial instruments held at fair value are considered to be Level 1 under the fair value hierarchy.

Financial risk

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk).

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, trade accounts receivable and other receivables. Cash is held with a select major Canadian chartered bank, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. Accounts receivable and other receivables consist of receivables from unrelated companies. Amounts receivable are in good standing as of December 31, 2016. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to these amounts receivable is minimal.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at December 31, 2015, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$518,473 (December 31, 2015 - \$7,475) to settle trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$184,096 (December 31, 2015 - \$94,265) the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as liquidity. As discussed in Note 1, the Company's ability to continually meet its obligations and carry out its planned exploration activities is uncertain and dependent upon the continued financial support of its shareholders and securing additional financing. To date the Company has been unsuccessful in securing additional financing in an extremely weak junior exploration company capital market. Management is continuing in its efforts to secure a financing and believes it will be successful.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash and cash equivalent balances and no variable interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in guaranteed investment certificates issued by a Canadian chartered bank with which it keeps its bank accounts. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its Canadian chartered bank.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is nil.

(c) Commodity and equity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, as they relate to precious and base metals and other minerals, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability of development depend upon the world market price of precious and base metals and other minerals. Precious and base metals and other mineral prices have fluctuated widely in recent years. There is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of precious and base metals and other minerals are produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them. As of December 31, 2016, the Company was not a precious minerals, base metals and other minerals producer. Even so, commodity price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

Sensitivity analysis

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are reasonably possible over a twelve-month period:

(i) Cash are subject to floating interest rates. The Company has no variable debt and receives low interest rates on its cash balances. As such, the Company does not have significant interest rate risk.

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable includes sales tax recoverable of \$13,623 (2015-\$7,693).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

	Year ended December 31		
	2016	2015	
	\$	\$	
The Maverick and Hearst Property			
Geological fees	-	500	
Data collection	-	-	
Mineral property rights		6,000	
Fraserdale Property			
Staking fees		3,000	
The Shotgun Property			
Mineral property rights	545,000	-	
Geological fees	35,400	-	
	580,400	9,500	

(i) Option on the Maverick and Hearst Property

On January 29, 2014 the Company paid \$85,300 for a 100% undivided legal and beneficial interest in and all right and title to the Option on the Maverick and Hearst Property (the Hearst Property later referred to as the Feagan Lake or WestZen Property), which was satisfied by the issuance of an aggregate of 17,060,000 common shares in the common shares of the Company at an attributed value of \$0.005 per common share on the Closing Date. In addition, the Company granted a net returns royalty effective as of the exercise of the Option.

In June 2015, 100,000 common shares with a value of \$6,000 were issued in order to maintain its WestZen mining claim option for an additional year. In addition, the joint venture agreement with Xmet Inc. on these claims has been terminated. On November 9, 2015 the 2 unit Maverick claim 4267292 was terminated. On December 31, 2016 the Company holds none of these mining claims.

(iii) Option on The Shotgun Property

On August 8, 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with the owners of the property to acquire the Shotgun Property, a copper and gold porphyry property. Under the terms of the agreement, AGC may earn a 100% interest in the three mineral blocks comprising the Shotgun Property, subject to a 3% NSR Royalty, by making a cash payment of \$10,000(paid), issuing 10,200,000 common shares with a value of \$510,000(issued), and completing \$1,000,000 in exploration work by May 31, 2020.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(iii) Option on The Shotgun Property (continued)

The \$1,000,000 in exploration must be completed on or before the following dates:

Date Completed By	Amount
May 31, 2017	\$50,000
December 31, 2018	\$100,000
December 31, 2019	\$300,000
December 31, 2020	\$550,000
Total	\$1,000,000

Excess expenditures from one year can be applied to subsequent years, and in the case of any shortfall in exploration expenditures in a given year the option can be maintained in good standing through making a payment equivalent to the shortfall to the Owners. Should the Company fail to incur the minimum exploration expenditures (or cash payment in lieu thereof) the option will terminate and the Company will earn no interest in the Property. The Owners will retain a 3% NSR Royalty on the Property, of which the Company will have the right to purchase one-third (1% NSR) for \$1.0 million at any time prior to the commencement of commercial production. Beginning on May 31, 2020, and annually thereafter, the Company will be required to make an Annual Advance Minimum Royalty (AAMR) payment of \$100,000. The AAMR and NSR buyout payments will be adjusted annually according to the CPI with a base of May 31, 2020. The AAMR payments are deductible from future NSR payments. A finder's fee was paid by the Company to an arms-length party of 500,000 common shares at \$0.05 per share as consideration for the finder introducing the Company to the Owners and the Shotgun Property, and for assisting in negotiating and settling the Property Option Agreement.

7. LOAN PAYABLE

The loan payable bears no interest and has no specific terms of repayment.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares

(b) Issued: common shares

	Note	#	\$
Opening balance at, January 1, 2015		33,810,102	460,400
Issued on amalgamation	(i)	36,009,145	-
Option maintenance shares issued	(ii)	100,000	6,000
Balance , December 31, 2015		69,919,247	466,400
Non-brokered Private Placement	(iii)	14,640,000	732,000
Warrant valuations	(iii)	-	(122,834)
Share issuance costs	(iii)	-	(49,884)
Mineral property rights	(iv)	10,700,000	535,000
Balance at December 31, 2016		95,259,247	1,560,682

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(i) Amalgamation shares

On January 30, 2015, the Company completed a three-cornered amalgamation with Alibaba Graphite Corp. ("AGC") wherein the two companies were amalgamated and became listed on the Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol "ABJ". Pursuant to the amalgamation, ABJ completed a forward stock split of its existing share capital to shareholders of record at December 2013 consisting of 14,403,698 common shares on the basis of two and one-half for every one outstanding resulting in 36,009,145 new shares being issued.

(ii) Option maintenance

In June 2015, 100,000 common shares with a value of \$6,000 were issued in order to maintain its WestZen mining claim option for an additional year.

(iii) Non-brokered Private Placement

On December 12, 2016, the Company closed a placement of 14,640,000 common share units at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$732,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share during the 24 months following the closing date.

In connection with the placement, finders' fees of \$ 36,860 were incurred and \$735,200 finders' warrants were issued which entitles the holder to purchase one common share unit at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share during the 24 months following the closing date.

The fair value of the 14,640,000 and 735,200 finder warrants have been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model to be \$116,960 and \$5,874, respectively. The following weighted average assumptions were used: expected dividend yield -0%; expected volatility -33% which is based on historical volatility; estimated risk free interest rate -0.67% and an expected average life of 2 years.

(iv) The Shotgun Property Option

On August 8, 2016 the Company issued 10,200,000 common shares to acquire the option on the Shotgun Property (see Note 6) and, in addition, a further 500,000 shares as a finder's fee for the property.

(c) Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan ("the Plan") under which options to purchase common shares may be granted to officers, directors, employees and non-employees of the Company. The term of any options granted under the Plan will be fixed by the board of directors at the time such options are granted, provided that options will not be permitted to exceed a term of five years. The exercise price of any option granted under the Plan may not be less than fair market value of the common shares at the time the option is granted, less any permitted discount.

All options are non-transferable. The options are subject to earlier termination upon the termination of the optionee's employment, upon the optionee ceasing to be a director, officer, or consultant of the Company, or upon the retirement, permanent disability or death of an optionee.

All issued options are vested at the date they are granted. No options were issued in the current and prior year.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(c) Stock Options (continued)

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable as follows:

	As at Decen	nber 31,	As at December 31, 2015		
	201	6			
	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	
	#	\$	#	\$	
Outstanding, beginning of the year	5,900,000	0.05	6,100,000	0.05	
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-	
Cancelled during the year	(200,000)	0.05	(200,000)	0.05	
Outstanding, end of the year	5,700,000	0.05	5,900,000	0.05	

The number of common shares issuable under options and the average option prices per share are as follows:

Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Fair Value of Options	Number of options and exercisable options	Exercise Price	Expiry date
Years	\$	#	\$	
2.125	20,192	5,700,000	0.05	19-Feb-19

(d) Warrants

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price December 31
	2016	2016
	#	\$
Outstanding, beginning of year	-	-
Granted during year	15,375,200	0.05
Cancelled or expired during year	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	15,375,200	0.05

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(c) Warrants (continued)

Expiry date ended	Exercise price	Number of warrants outstanding and exercisable	Black Scholes value
	\$	#	\$
December 7, 2018	0.05	15,375,200	122,834

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	As at December 31, 2016 \$	As at December 31, 2015 \$
Trade payables	168,346	78,188
Accrued liabilities	15,750	16,077
	184,096	94,265

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Key management personnel include executive officers and non-executive directors. At this time, executive officers are not paid a salary but participate in the Company's stock option program. The executive officers include the Chief Executive Officer, and the Chief Financial Officer. In addition, the following were paid; consulting fees of \$25,000 were paid to a spouse of one of the directors; consulting fees of \$18,000 were paid to the Chief Executive Officer. Non-executive directors also participate in the Company's stock option program. As of December 31, 2016, the Company owes no money to executives of the Company for unpaid salaries and wages.

11. INCOME TAXES

(a) The following table reconciles the expected income tax expense at the Canadian Federal and Provincial statutory rate of 26.00% (2015 - 26.00%) to the amounts recognized in the statements of operations:

2016	2015
(211,194)	(77,784)
62,884	58,547
-	16,767
(2,594)	-
150,904	2,470
	(211,194) 62,884 - (2,594)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

(b) The significant components of the Corporation's Canadian unrecognized deferred income tax assets are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2016	2015
Deferred income tax assets:		
Non-capital loss	130,093	67,208
Resource deductions	24,990	13,186
Share issue costs	10,376	-
Other	9,750	9,750
	175,209	90,144
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(175,209)	(90,144)
	-	-

(c) As at December 31, 2016, the Company has approximately \$500,400 of non capital losses which can be used to reduce taxable income in future years. These losses expire as follows:

2034	\$ 47,800
2035	\$ 210,700
2036	\$ 241,900
	\$ 500,400

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

MINING PROPERTIES

(1) The Silver Shadow Property

On February 1, 2017 the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") with Anstag Mining Inc. providing for an exclusive option to purchase a one hundred percent (100%) undivided interest in and to the Silver Shadow Property located in northwest part of the Clayton Valley, Nevada. Pursuant to the Option Agreement, the Company shall earn 100% of the Silver Shadow Property upon the issuance of 1,000,000 common shares to Anstag Mining Inc. within five days of the signing of the Option Agreement and completing no less than \$1,000,000 of qualified exploration expenditures on the property within three years.

On February 1 the Company has entered into a purchase and sale agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with Doctors Investment Group Inc. for the acquisition of a 100% undivided interest in the Columbus Property located within the Columbus Salt Marsh, Esmerelda County, Nevada. In consideration for the acquisition of the Columbus Property, the Company shall issue 9,000,000 common shares to Doctors Investment Group Inc. within five days of signing the Purchase Agreement. The Columbus Property is subject to a 1% Gross Overriding Royalty (GORR) payable to the vendor; however, the GORR is subject to a buyback in favour of the Company whereby it may acquire, at any time, one-half of the GORR (0.5%) for \$1,000,000.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (continued)

MINING PROPERTIES (continued)

(2) The Mt Thom Project

On February 3, 2017, the Company has entered into a purchase and sale agreement (the "Mt Thom Purchase Agreement") with the Vendors for the acquisition of a 100% undivided interest in the Mt Thom Project. The Mount Thom property is believed to be an "IOCG-type" copper-cobalt-gold prospect located in central Nova Scotia, Canada, approximately 22km east of Truro. The project consists of 39 mineral claims over five contiguous licenses and covers approx. 1,560 acres located in the Province of Nova Scotia. In consideration for the acquisition of the Mt Thom Project, the Company shall pay \$20,000 and issue 2,500,000 common shares to the Vendors. The Mt Thom Project is subject to a 1.5% gross royalty payable to the Vendors.

(3) The Bloom Lake East Project

On February 3, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement of purchase and sale (the "Bloom Lake East Purchase Agreement") with Thomas Popoure and Ryan Kalt (the "Vendors") providing for the acquisition of a one hundred percent (100%) undivided interest in and to the Bloom Lake East Project located in Newfoundland and Labrador. Pursuant to the Bloom Lake East Purchase Agreement, the Company shall earn 100% of the Project upon the payment of \$100,000 and issuance of 5,000,000 common shares to the Vendors. The Bloom Lake East Project is subject to a 1.5% gross royalty payable to the Vendors.

(4) The Foster Marshall Property

On February 13, 2107, the Company entered into a mineral purchase and acquisition agreement with Gino Chitaroni, Elmer B. Stewart, and Robert Peel (the "FM Vendors") providing for the acquisition of a one hundred percent (100%) undivided interest in and to seven mineral claims located in the Ingram and Ingram Townships of the Province of Ontario (the "FM Project"). The FM Project is located in the Province of Ontario in the Larder Lake Mining Division, more specifically in the historic mining area of Cobalt, Ontario. The property is located approximately 25 kms north of the former producing Langis Mine project, once held by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited Pursuant to the FM Acquisition Agreement, the Company shall earn 100% of the FM Project upon the payment of \$100,000 and the issuance of 6,500,000 common shares to the FM Vendors. The FM Project is subject to a 2% gross royalty payable to the FM Vendors, half of which can be acquired at any time by the Company for a cash payment of \$1,000,000. The project consists of 7 mineral claim units over and covers approx. 633 acres.

(5) The Silver Dawn Property

On February 14, 2017, the Company has entered into a property sale agreement(the "Silver Dawn Purchase Agreement") with Kode Mineral Exploration Ltd. ("Kode") for the acquisition of a 100% undivided interest in and to 150 mineral claims located in the Clayton Valley Basin, Nevada (the "Silver Dawn Property"). In consideration for the acquisition of the Silver Dawn Property, the Company shall issue 3,000,000 common shares to the Vendors. The Silver Dawn Property is subject to a 1% gross royalty payable to Kode, half of which can be acquired at any time by the Company for a cash payment of \$1,000,000.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (continued)

MINING PROPERTIES (continued)

(6) The Helfrick Property

On March 8, 2017 the Company entered into an arm's-length share purchase agreement for the acquisition of 100 percent of the issued and outstanding shares of Otter Minerals Ltd. ("Otter Minerals"), a private Ontario company. Otter Minerals holds a 100 percent interest in the Helfrick Property located in the Algoma Mining Division, Ontario, located approximately 27 kilometres north of the town of Thessalon, Ontario. The Helfrick Property consists of 8 mining patents units covering approximately 128 hectares.

Transaction Terms

The share purchase agreement provides that the company will acquire 100 per cent of the issued and outstanding shares of the private company in consideration for the issuance of 9 million common shares of the company and cash consideration of \$10,000.

STOCK OPTIONS

On January 9, 2017 the Company granted a total of 3,825,000 options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. Each option is exercisable to purchase one common share of the Company at \$0.05 per share for a period of 5 years from the date of issuance. During the month of February 2017, 3,825,000 compensation options were exercised pursuant to the Issuer's stock option plan for gross proceeds of \$191,250. During the month of March 2017, 1,000,000 compensation options were exercised pursuant to the Company's stock option plan for gross proceeds of \$50,000.

CO-OPERATION AGREEMENTS

On February 28, 2017 the Company announced that it had entered into a Cooperation Agreement (the "Agreement") effective February 25, 2017 with Portugal-focused Iberian Lithium Corp. ("Iberian"). In addition on February 21, 2017, the Company also entered into a Cooperation Agreement effective February 19, 2017 with Morocco based Green Energy Resources SARL ("GER"). The Agreement forms the foundation for a strategic relationship between GER and Supreme, enabling the joint evaluation and potential acquisition of Cobalt and other mineral research permits in Morocco.

LISTING ON FRANKFURT STOCK EXCHANGE

On January 31, 2017, the Issuers common shares were accepted for continuous trading on the electronic trading platform XETRA® on the Frankfurt Exchange under ticker symbol A68.