

**KADING COMPANIES, S.A.**  
**(A BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION)**  
**New York, New York**

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FINANCIAL REPORT  
AT  
NOVEMBER 30, 2016

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**KADING COMPANIES, S.A.**  
**(A BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION)**  
**New York, New York**

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Board of Directors  
Kading Companies, S.A  
New York, New York

Management is responsible for the accompanying financial statements of Kading Companies, S.A., which comprise the balance sheet as of November 30, 2016 and the related statement of changes in equity, statement of operations, and statement of cash flows for the three months then ended, and the selected information to the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. I have performed a compilation engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. I did not audit or review the financial statements nor was I required to perform any procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion, a conclusion, nor provide any form of assurance on these financial statements.

Management has elected to omit substantially all of the disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. If the omitted disclosures were included in the financial statements, they might influence the user's conclusions about the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Accordingly, the financial statements are not designed for those who are not informed about such matters.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that majority owned subsidiaries be reported on the parent's financial statements. Management has informed me that a 70% owned subsidiary's information is not available. Because the significance and pervasiveness of the matter previously discussed makes it difficult to assess its impact on the financial statements as a whole, users of these financial statements should recognize that they might reach different conclusions about the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows if they had access to revised financial statements prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note D to the financial statements, these conditions raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

I am not independent with respect to Kading Companies, S.A.

/s/ *Carolyn Merrill* CPA, LLC

Rochester, New York  
January 13, 2017

KADING COMPANIES, S.A.  
(A BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION)  
New York, New York

**BALANCE SHEET - UNAUDITED**

<b>November 30,</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Other Current Assets	\$ 240
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Other Assets</b>	
Investments - at Cost	1,057,846
Notes Receivable	1,200
Notes Receivable - Related Party	2,149,759
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 3,209,045</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	
Accounts Payable	\$ 32,352
Accrued Interest Payable	142,222
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>174,574</b>
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	
Convertible Note Payable	1,000,000
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,174,574</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>	
Common Stock - \$.01 Par; 500,000,000 Shares Authorized, 209,512,000 Shares Issued and Outstanding	2,095,120
Stock Subscriptions Received in Advance	(25,000)
Additional Paid-In-Capital	1,706,366
Deficit Accumulated Since Inception	(1,742,015)
<b>Total Stockholders' Equity</b>	<b>2,034,471</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$ 3,209,045</b>

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2016 - UNAUDITED**

	Common Stock \$ .01 Par	Shares	Amount	Stock Subscriptions Received in Advance	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated Since Inception	Total Stockholders' Equity
<b>Balance - September 1, 2016</b>	209,512,000	\$ 2,095,120	\$	(25,000)	\$ 1,706,366	\$ (1,717,358)	\$ 2,059,128
Cash Received for Sale of Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issued Stock Subscriptions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Loss for the Period	—	—	—	—	—	(24,657)	(24,657)
<b>Balance - November 30, 2016</b>	209,512,000	\$ 2,095,120	\$	(25,000)	\$ 1,706,366	\$ (1,742,015)	\$ 2,034,471

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

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**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS - UNAUDITED**

<b>For the Three Months Ended November 30,</b>		<b>2016</b>
<b>Sales</b>	\$	—
Cost of Sales		—
<b>Gross Profit</b>		—
<b>Expenses</b>		
General and Administrative		(343)
Interest Expense		25,000
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>24,657</b>
Net Loss Before Provision for Taxes		24,657
Provision for Taxes		—
<b>Net Loss for the Period</b>	\$	<b>(24,657)</b>
Loss per Share - Basic and Diluted	\$	(0.00)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding		219,500,000

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

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New York, New York

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - UNAUDITED**

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**For the Three Months Ended November 30,** **2016**

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**Cash Flows from Operating Activities**

Net Loss for the Period \$ (24,657)

**Changes in Assets and Liabilities:**

Other Current Assets (30)

Accrued Interest Payable 25,000

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**Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities** **313**

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**Cash Flows from Financing Activities**

Bank Overdraft (313)

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Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents —

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Period —

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**Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Period** **\$ —**

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**Cash Paid During the Period for:**

Interest \$ —

Income Taxes \$ —

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No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

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**Selected Information – Substantially All Disclosures Required by  
Accepted Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States Are Not Included.**

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**Note A - The Company**

Kading Companies, S.A. (the Company) was incorporated under the International Business Companies Ordinance of the Territory of the British Virgin Islands on October 10, 1995.

**Scope of Business**

After transferring most of its assets to Kading Corporation in 2010, the Company is now seeking and has identified several opportunities in mining and metals in South America. The Company recently acquired 70% of SCG-Ukraine, an iron ore/cement company. The Company continues to review global mining and metal opportunities. The Company continues to seek \$40 million in capital to develop mining concessions in Guyana, South America. The Company has not consolidated SCG in the attached financials. See departure from Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States included in the accountants report.

**Note B - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Method of Accounting**

The Company maintains its books and prepares its financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting.

**Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles of the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. The more significant areas requiring the use of estimates include asset impairment, stock-based compensation, and future income tax amounts. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on other assumptions considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual results may differ from the estimates.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit, and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents at financial institutions, which periodically may exceed federally insured amounts.

**Financial Instruments**

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, prepaid expenses, long-term investments, notes receivable, accounts payable and notes payable. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value, unless otherwise noted.

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See Accountant's Compilation Report



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**Note B - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued**

**Fair Value**

The Company categorizes its assets and liabilities recorded at fair value based upon the fair value hierarchy specified by GAAP. As of November 30, 2016 all financial assets and liabilities are recorded at cost which approximates fair value.

ASC 820-10 establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the Company categorizes such financial asset or liability based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair value of positions that are classified within the Level 3 category. As of November 30, 2016 all assets and liabilities have been recorded at cost, which approximate fair value or otherwise meet the criteria that, precludes fair value from being used (see investments policy for further details).

**Income Taxes**

The Company is not subject to income taxes. The Company may qualify as a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") under United States tax law. If it does, U.S. citizens and residents who are stockholders will be required to pay taxes and interest on deferred taxes when shares of the Company are sold by them, or when they receive distributions from the Company. This additional interest may be avoided if a stockholder makes an election to be taxed currently on the earnings of the Company (if the Company is a PFIC at any time). Stockholders should consult with their tax advisors regarding the consequences of being stockholders of a PFIC, and the impact of the election to currently tax earnings.

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**Note B - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued**

**Earnings per Share**

Earnings per share of common stock are computed in accordance with FASB ASC 260, "Earnings per Share". Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing income or loss available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for each period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares outstanding assuming conversion of all potentially dilutive stock options, warrants and convertible securities, if dilutive. Common stock equivalents that are anti-dilutive are excluded from both diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding and diluted earnings per share.

**Stock-Based Compensation**

Stock-based compensation related to non-employees is recognized based on service provided in the accompanying statements of operations and is based on the fair value of the services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more readily determinable. The Company's accounting policy for equity instruments issued to consultants and vendors in exchange for goods and services follows the provisions of FASB ASC 505, "Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees". The measurement date for the fair value of the equity instruments issued is determined at the earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance by the consultant or vendor is reached or (ii) the date at which the consultant or vendor's performance is complete. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instrument is recognized over the term of the consulting agreement.

**Investments**

The Company accounts for investments in debt and equity interests using the cost-method of accounting in compliance with FASB ASC 325. In applying ASC 325 the Company considers whether any events or changes in circumstances would be indicative of a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. The Company also applies the guidance of FASB ASC 825 to further support its position of using the cost-method to account for investments in debt and equity securities.

**Note C - Recently Issued Accounting Standards**

The Company does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

**Note D - Going Concern**

The Company's financial statements have been presented on the basis that it is a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has reported recurring losses from operations. As a result, there is an accumulated deficit at November 30, 2016.

The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to raise capital. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

See Accountant's Compilation Report