Consolidated Financial Statements of

Simba Energy Inc.

As at June 30, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Simba Energy Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Simba Energy Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2014 and 2013, 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 Consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Simba Energy Inc. as at June 30, 2014 and 2013, 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 describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Simba Energy Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

"DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP"

Vancouver, Canada — Chartered Accountants

October 27, 2014

SIMBA ENERGY INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
June 30, 2014 and 2013
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	$ 293,334	$ 49,025
Recoverable sales tax	22,464	29,429
Advances receivable (Note 9)	122,622	158,184
Prepaid expenses	105,398	137,625
	543,818	374,263
Non-current assets		
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	7,335,135	6,475,819
Property and equipment (Note 6)	159,499	205,054
	7,494,634	6,680,873
	$ 8,038,452	$ 7,055,136
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	$ 1,385,682	$ 676,092
Flow-through shareholder tax liability (Note 8)	125,127	125,127
Due to related parties (Note 9)	348,735	271,785
	1,859,544	1,073,004
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 10)	25,410,102	24,034,136
Share subscriptions received (receivable)	74,554	(23,000)
Reserves	3,229,258	3,229,258
Deficit	(22,535,006)	(21,258,262)
	6,178,908	5,982,132
	$ 8,038,452	$ 7,055,136

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 11)
Events Subsequent to the Year End (Note 16)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

``*Robert Dinning*`` **, Director**
Robert Dinning

``*John King Burns*`` **, Director**
John King Burns

SIMBA ENERGY INC.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the Years Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	2014	2013
Operating expenses		
Accounting and legal	$ 81,398	$ 201,439
Amortization	24,772	28,916
Consulting fees	265,075	632,400
Interest and bank charges	5,217	31,748
Investor communication, trade shows and web site	228,509	415,732
Management and director fees (Note 9)	298,000	393,000
Office and miscellaneous	268,044	473,328
Project investigation costs (Note 13)	20,946	445,003
Share-based compensation (Note 10 (c))	-	584,955
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	42,205	58,607
Travel	55,483	471,606
	1,289,649	3,736,734
Loss from operations	(1,289,649)	(3,736,734)
Interest income	157	12,725
Gain on write off of accounts payable and accrued liabilties	33,531	-
Loss on write off of property and equipment	(20,783)	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$ (1,276,744)	$ (3,724,009)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.01)	$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - Basic and Diluted	227,048,628	226,539,550

SIMBA ENERGY INC.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
Expressed in Canadian dollars
For the Years Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

	Share capital		Share subscriptions received			Total Shareholder's
	Number of Shares	Amount $	(receivable)	Reserves	Deficit	Equity
Balance, June 30, 2012	**226,527,516**	**$ 24,032,036**	**$ (265,000)**	**$ 2,644,303**	**$ (17,534,253)**	**$ 8,877,086**
Share subscriptions received	-	-	242,000	-	-	242,000
Warrants exercised	17,500	2,100	-	-	-	2,100
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	584,955	-	584,955
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,724,009)	(3,724,009)
Balance, June 30, 2013	**226,545,016**	**24,034,136**	**(23,000)**	**3,229,258**	**(21,258,262)**	**5,982,132**
Share subscriptions received	-	-	74,554	-	-	74,554
Shares issued for debt at $0.06	13,108,936	786,536	-	-	-	786,536
Shares issued for cash at $0.06	10,060,507	603,630	23,000	-	-	626,630
Finders' fees paid in cash	-	(14,200)	-	-	-	(14,200)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,276,744)	(1,276,744)
Balance, June 30, 2014	**249,714,459**	**$ 25,410,102**	**$ 74,554**	**$ 3,229,258**	**$ (22,535,006)**	**$ 6,178,908**

SIMBA ENERGY INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	2014	2013
Cash Flows used in Operating Activities		
Net loss for the year	$ (1,276,744)	$ (3,724,009)
Items not affecting cash		
Amortization	24,772	28,916
Share-based compensation	-	584,955
Write off of property and equipment	20,783	-
Write off of accounts payable and accrued liabilties	(33,531)	-
Net change in non-cash working capital items		
Recoverable sales tax	6,965	110,310
Prepaid expenses	32,227	14,706
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	369,429	223,603
Income taxes payable	-	(72,581)
Flow-through shareholder tax liability	-	(6,800)
Due to related parties	364,210	184,548
Non-operating income		
Interest income	(157)	(12,725)
	(492,046)	(2,669,077)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Due to related parties	258,210	50,000
Common shares issued for cash	603,630	2,100
Share subscriptions received	74,554	242,000
Share issuance costs paid	(4,200)	-
	932,194	294,100
Cash Flows used in Investing Activites		
Advances receivable	35,562	(158,184)
Interest income received	157	12,725
Interest in exploration and evaluation assets	(231,558)	(2,633,182)
Property and equipment purchases	-	(110,890)
	(195,839)	(2,889,531)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	244,309	(5,264,508)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	49,025	5,313,533
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 293,334	$ 49,025

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information (Note 12)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Simba Energy Inc. (the "Company" or "Simba") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Its principal business activity includes the acquisition and exploration of resource properties. The Company's registered office is at Suite 210, 905 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3L6.

The Company is in the process of exploring its resource properties and has not yet determined whether the properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for resource properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon profitable production.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going-concern basis. This assumes that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of operations. Management is actively targeting sources of additional financing through alliances with financial, exploration and evaluation entities, or other business and financial transactions which would assure continuation of the Company's operation and exploration programs. In order for the Company to meet its liabilities as they come due and to continue its operations, the Company is solely dependent upon its ability to generate such financing.

The Company has incurred losses since inception and has a working capital deficiency as at June 30, 2014. This material uncertainty may cast significant doubt upon the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise funds, in which case the Company may be unable to meet its obligations. Should the Company be unable to realize its asses and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts recorded on the statements of financial position. The consolidated 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.

As at June 30	2014	2013
Deficit	$ (22,535,006)	$ (21,258,262)
Working capital (deficiency)	(1,315,726)	(698,741)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on October 27, 2014 by the Directors of the Company. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

(b) Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the following subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions were eliminated on consolidation.

	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of ownership as of June 30 2014	Percentage of ownership as of June 30 2013
Simba Energy Liberia Inc.	Liberia	90%	90%
Simba Energy Fze.	Dubai	100%	100%
Simba Africa Rift Energy Ltd.	Kenya	100%	100%
Simba Energy (UK) Ltd.	U.K.	100%	100%

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with maturities from the date of acquisition of 90 days or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant changes in value to be cash equivalents.

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. When the assets are put in use, they will be amortized over their estimated useful lives, using the methods and rates noted below. Field equipment has yet to be put in use and, accordingly, has not yet been amortized.

Field equipment	30% declining balance
Office equipment	20% declining balance
Vehicle	50% declining balance
Computer hardware	45% declining balance
Computer software	100% declining balance
Leasehold improvements	4.5 years straight line

(e) Decommissioning obligations

A decommissioing obligation is a legal or constructive obligation associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that the Company is required to settle. The Company recognizes the fair value of a provision for a decommissioning obligation in the year in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The carrying amount of the related long-lived asset is increased by the same amount as the liability.

(f) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the period. These and other estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the consolidated financial statements of changes in these estimates could be material. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The following are the critical estimates and judgments that management has made in applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Decommissioning obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of non-current assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future decommissioning cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of site preparation work is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The restoration asset will be depreciated on the same basis as other exploration and evaluation assets. As of June 30, 2014, there are no restoration and reclamation provisions recognized (June 30, 2013 - nil).

Exploration and evaluation assets

Costs incurred after the legal right to explore has been obtained and before technical feasibility and commercial viability of the area have been established are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. The decision regarding technical feasibility and commercial viability of exploration and evaluation assets involve a number of assumptions, such as estimated reserves, commodity price forecasts, expected production volumes and discount rates, all of which are subject to material change in the future. The Company is required to make estimates and judgments about the future events and circumstances regarding whether the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets exceeds its recoverable amount.

Fair value of share-based payments

The fair value of share-based payments is calculated using a Black Scholes option pricing model. There are a number of estimates used in the calculation such as the future forfeiture rate, expected option life and the future price volatility of the underlying security which can vary from actual future events. The factors applied in the calculation are management's best estimate based on historical information and future forecasts.

Taxation

The calculation of deferred taxes is based on a number of assumptions including estimating the future periods in which temporary differences, tax losses and other tax credits will reverse, the use of substantively enacted tax rates at the statement of financial position date and the likelihood of deferred tax assets being realized.

(g) Exploration and evaluation assets

Costs incurred prior to obtaining legal rights to explore an area are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss as incurred.

All costs related to the acquisition of oil and gas properties are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. All costs of acquisition and exploration related to oil and gas reserves, including such costs as license acquisition costs, geological expenditures, costs of drilling exploratory wells and direct internal costs, are capitalized as intangible exploration and evaluation assets. When indicators of impairment exist, the exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment.

If the results of the assessment indicate that the properties are impaired, the amount of the impairment is charged to operations for the year. When proven reserves of oil and gas are determined and development is commercially viable, the relevant costs are transferred to oil and gas properties subsequent to determining that the assets are not impaired.

(h) Impairment of Non-Current Assets

Non-current assets are evaluated at least annually by management for indicators that the carrying value is impaired and may not be recoverable. When indicators of impairment are present, the recoverable amount of an asset is evaluated at the level of a cash generating unit ("CGU"), the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, where the recoverable amount of a CGU is the greater of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

In calculating the recoverable amount, the Company uses discounted cash flow techniques to determine fair value when it is not possible to determine fair value either by quotes from an active market or a binding sales agreement. The determination of discounted cash flows is dependent on a number of factors, including future oil prices, the amount of reserves and resources, the cost of bringing the project into production, production schedules, production costs, sustaining capital expenditures, and site closure, restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs.

Additionally, the reviews take into account factors such as political, social and legal and environmental regulations. These factors may change due to changing economic conditions or the accuracy of certain assumptions and, hence, affect the recoverable amount. The Company uses its best efforts to fully understand all of the aforementioned to make an informed decision based upon historical and current facts surrounding the projects. Discounted cash flow techniques often require management to make estimates and assumptions concerning reserves and resources and expected future production revenues and expenses.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Management's estimates of oil prices, recoverable reserves, and operating, capital and restoration costs are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that may affect the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes could occur in the near term that could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flow to be generated from its projects.

(i) Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average number of common shares includes the dilutive effects of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Existing share options and share purchase warrants have not been included in the computation of diluted loss per share as to do so would be anti-dilutive. Accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share is the same for the periods presented.

(j) Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the statement of financial position asset and liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect both accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(k) Share purchase warrants

The Company bifurcates units consisting of common shares and share purchase warrants using the residual value approach whereby it measures the common share component of the unit at fair value using market prices. The difference between this value and the unit value is then allocated to the warrant with the value of the warrant component being credited to reserves. When warrants are exercised, the corresponding residual value is transferred from reserves to capital stock. No value has been attributed to warrants in any issuances of units in either of the years ending June 30, 2014 or 2013.

(l) Share-based compensation

The Company recognizes share-based compensation expense for the estimated fair value of equity-based instruments granted to both employees and non-employees. Compensation costs attributable to stock options or similar equity instruments granted to employees are measured at the fair value at the grant date, and expensed over the expected vesting period. Transactions in which goods or services are received from non-employees in exchange for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable.

(m) Financial instruments

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at FVTPL if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes are recognized in profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity ("HTM")

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount

of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus any direct attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Available-for-sale ("AFS")

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents is classified as fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Recoverable sales tax and advances receivable are classified as loans and receivables.

(c) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, flow-through shareholder tax liability and due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of the three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. from derived prices); and

Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based upon observable market data.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is the change in shareholders' equity during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources, such as any unrealized gains and losses in financial assets classified as AFS. The Company had no "other comprehensive income or loss" transactions during the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been impacted.

For all financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or

- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or

- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

(n) Financial instruments – disclosure and presentation

(i) Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, recoverable sales tax, advances receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, flow-through shareholder tax liability and due to related parties. The carrying value of recoverable sales tax, advances receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, flow through shareholder tax liability and due to related parties approximate their fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to fulfill an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's cash is exposed to credit risk. The Company has assessed the credit risk on its cash as low as its funds are held in highly rated Canadian financial institutions.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate cash balances and by raising equity financings. The Company has no assurance that such financings will be available on favourable terms. The Company believes it is subject to liquidity risk through its working capital. In general, the Company attempts to avoid exposure to liquidity risk by obtaining corporate financing through the issuance of common shares. As at June 30, 2014, the Company had cash of $293,334 to settle current liabilities of $1,859,544 which fall due for payment within twelve months of the statement of financial position. All of the Company's contractual obligations are current and due within one year.

(iv) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has transactions denominated in the U.S. dollar. The U.S. dollar has been very stable when compared to the Canadian dollar and therefore management considers the foreign exchange risk to be minimal.

At June 30, 2014, $95,308 of the Company's cash was denominated in U.S. dollars. A 10% variation in the U.S. dollar would result in an impact of approximately $9,531 on net loss.

(v) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. Management considers the interest rate risk to be minimal.

(o) Capital management

The Company's objective in managing its capital, which is comprised of equity, is to safeguard all cash resources by investing in government or bank instruments which can be liquidated promptly and which yield acceptable rates of return, and also to issue from its treasury shares, warrants and options which can be converted to cash. Treasury issuances of shares, options and warrants are part of the Company's capital raising process and are issued when cash is required, ideally under favorable market conditions, and with regard to dilution of the Company's capital structure. The exercise of warrants and options are not under the control of the Company's management. All capital transactions are subject to approval of the Company's directors. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital transactions. There has been no change in the Company's approach to managing capital during the year ended June 30, 2014.

(p) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The following IFRS standards were adopted by the Company during the year ended June 30, 2014 and had no effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements:

(a) IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures: ("IFRS 7"), requires more extensive disclosure to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on the entity's financial position.

(b) IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") replaced existing guidance on consolidation in IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, and SIC 12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. The portion of IAS 27 that deals with separate financial statements will remain. IFRS 10 changes the definition of control, such that the same consolidation criteria will apply to all entities. The revised definition focuses on the need to have both "power" and "variable returns" for control to be present. Power is the current ability to direct the activities that significantly influence returns. Variable returns can be positive, negative or both. IFRS 10 requires continuous assessment of control of an investee in line with any changes in facts and circumstances.

(c) IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements ("IFRS 11") replaced IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures, and SIC 13 Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers. IFRS 11 defines a joint arrangement as an arrangement where two or more parties contractually agree to share control. Joint control exists only when the decisions about activities that significantly affect the returns of an arrangement require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The focus is not solely on the legal structure of joint arrangements, but rather on how the rights and obligations are shared by the parties to the joint arrangement. IFRS 11 eliminates the existing policy choice of proportionate consolidation for jointly controlled entities. In addition, the Standard categorizes joint arrangements as either joint operations or joint ventures.

(d) IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities ("IFRS 12") is the new Standard for disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. Matters covered include information about the significant judgments and assumptions that any entity has made in determining whether it has control, joint control or significant influence over another entity.

(e) IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13") was issued to remedy the inconsistencies in the requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurement in various current IFRSs. IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, i.e. an exit price.

(f) IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") has been revised and is applied by all entities that are investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee. IAS 28 Investments in Associates has been superseded by IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Venturers.

Future accounting policy changes issued but not yet in effect

The following amendments to existing standards were issued by the IASB and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Pronouncements that are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company have been excluded from below:

(a) IFRS 2, Share-based Payment ("IFRS 2"):
Amended to clarify the definition of a vesting condition and separately define performance and service conditions. The amendment is effective for share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after July 1, 2014. The adoption of the amendment is not expected to have significant impact to the Company.

(b) IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"):
Amended to clarify that an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or as equity on the basis of the definitions in IAS 32. Non-equity consideration is measured at fair value at each reporting date, with changes recognized in the results of operations. As well, the amendment clarifies that IFRS 3 does not apply to the formation of any joint arrangement and that the scope exemption only applies in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself. The amendment is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2014. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard.

(c) IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13"):
Amended to clarify that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13, which allows fair value measurement of a group of financial assets and liabilities on a net basis, applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 or IFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or liabilities as defined in IAS 32. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard.

(d) IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures ("IAS 24"):
Amended to include as a related party, an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. The adoption of the amendment is not expected to have significant impact to the Company.

(e) IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation ("IAS 32"):
Amended to provide further clarity around details relating to the right to offset and the application of offsetting under certain circumstances. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the following new accounting amendment will have on consolidated financial statements.

The IASB intends to replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement in its entirety with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") and to reduce the complexity in the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The completed version of IFRS 9 will include classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting requirements and the IASB has tentatively decided that the mandatory effective date of this new standard will be for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently monitoring the phases of this IASB project with a view to evaluating the impact of the standard when it is issued in its final form, which is expected in calendar 2014.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
Bank balances	$ 293,334	$ 20,067
Cashable term deposits and investment certificates	-	28,958
	$ 293,334	$ 49,025

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Kenya	Guinea	Chad	Liberia	Total
2014					
Balance, June 30, 2013	$ 3,300,188	$ 627,640	$ 579,640	$ 1,968,351	$ 6,475,819
Acquisition costs	(200,000)	-	10,322	-	(189,678)
Consulting	748,955	71,870	29,869	-	850,694
Administration, travel and other	156,192	42,083	25	-	198,300
Balance, June 30, 2014	$ 4,005,335	$ 741,593	$ 619,856	$ 1,968,351	$ 7,335,135

	Kenya	Guinea	Chad	Liberia	Total
2013					
Balance, June 30, 2012	$ 1,549,653	$ 173,156	$ -	$ 1,968,351	$ 3,691,160
Acquisition costs	-	-	484,075	-	484,075
Consulting	1,264,969	103,432	45,679	-	1,414,080
Administration, travel and other	485,566	351,052	49,886	-	886,504
Balance, June 30, 2013	$ 3,300,188	$ 627,640	$ 579,640	$ 1,968,351	$ 6,475,819

(a) Kenya

In August 2011, the Company was awarded a Production Sharing Contract ("PSC") by the Government of Kenya covering Block 2A, which overlies the southern tip of the Mandera Basin in the northern part of the country.

Work programs were undertaken in the last quarter of fiscal 2013 and during the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement with Bell Geospace to conduct a comprehensive airborne FTG (Full-Tensor Gradiometry) survey on Block 2A. The program was completed in May 2014. There are work commitments (Note 11) required to keep the PSC in good standing. During the year ended June 30, 2014, a $200,000 bond that was previously deposited with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (Kenya) was returned to the Company.

(b) Guinea

In July 2011, the Company signed an agreement to acquire a 60% interest in an issued PSC for Blocks 1 & 2 onshore in the Republic of Guinea's Bove basin. The Company will undertake 100% of the program costs for the first year and 60% of the program costs from the second year and thereafter. On May 24, 2012, the Company received final approval for its 60% owned PSC for Blocks 1 & 2. The Company has fulfilled its work obligations to date and is in current negotiations with the Government regarding 100% ownership of the PSC and revising the work program going forward.

The Company's work program has been delayed pending a reduction in the outbreak of a contagious disease.

(c) Chad

On October 18, 2012, the Company formally executed a "Protocole d'Accord" with the Republic of Chad which granted the Company a 100% interest in PSCs on 3 prospective oil and gas concessions. The concession was finalized in October, 2012 and it calls for an exploration phase of 5 years and a second exploration phase of 3 years. On June 25, 2013, the Company was advised by the Government of Chad that the PSCs were formally ratified. The Company has not yet completed payment of a signature bonus to the Government of Chad and, accordingly, is in default under the terms of the PSC. The Company is currently in negotiations with the Government in regards to the signature bonus payable under the terms of the PSC and expects to have the issue ratified in early calendar 2015.

There are 3 PSC's involved in Chad, covering the Doba, Doseo and the Erdis basins. The Doba and Doseo basins are in the south of Chad while the Erdis basin is in northern Chad near the Libya border.

(d) Liberia

The Company, through its 90% owned subsidiary, Simba Energy Liberia Inc., acquired a Hydrocarbon Reconnaissance License covering an onshore area in Liberia. The Hydrocarbon Reconnaissance License expired in February 2011 and the Company has made application for a Production Sharing Contract ("PSC") in Liberia, and until the PSC is granted, there is no exploration commitment. The Company has fulfilled its obligations and is awaiting a final meeting and final approval from the National Oil Company of Liberia's Board of Directors.

(e) Mali

In October 2011, the Company was awarded a PSC on Block 3 – Toudeni Basin – located in the northern part of Mali. The Company has paid USD$100,000 to the authorities in Mali and USD$900,000 is payable upon acceptance of the PSC. In March 2012, an insurrection occurred in the area where the PSC is located and is currently politically unstable. The Company does not intend to complete the PSC transaction with the government until political stability has been restored to the area. While some stability has been reestablished the Company is still seeking further assurance from the government regarding security. There is no timetable for completion of this process.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	June 30, 2014		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Field equipment	$ 106,783	$ -	$ 106,783
Office equipment	15,562	9,916	5,646
Vehicle	45,000	34,220	10,780
Computer hardware	32,077	17,606	14,471
Computer software	3,875	3,875	-
Leasehold improvements	34,553	12,734	21,819
	$ 237,850	$ 78,351	$ 159,499

	June 30, 2013		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Field equipment	$ 106,783	$ -	$ 106,783
Office equipment	40,011	12,170	27,841
Vehicle	45,000	23,436	21,564
Computer hardware	32,077	12,306	19,771
Computer software	3,875	3,875	-
Leasehold improvements	34,553	5,458	29,095
	$ 262,299	$ 57,245	$ 205,054

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	June 30 2014	June 30 2013
Accounts payable	$ 1,245,682	$ 576,092
Accrued liabilties	140,000	100,000
	$ 1,385,682	$ 676,092

8. TAXES PAYABLE AND FLOW-THROUGH SHARES ISSUED

Pursuant to a flow-through share issuance completed in May 2008 consisting of 3,075,000 flow-through units at $0.20 per unit, there was an obligation to spend $615,000 on qualified flow-through expenditures on or before February 5, 2010. With the Company's focus in Africa, expenditures were not incurred as planned, creating a shortfall of $542,556. The Part XII.6 tax payable arising as a result was paid during the 2013 fiscal year.

Under the subscription agreement, the Company has an obligation to indemnify the subscriber for the tax reassessment that may arise and the Company has accrued a flow-through shareholder tax liability of $125,127 (June 30, 2013 - $125,127).

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The amounts below represent related party transactions occurring during the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

The remuneration of the Company's key management personnel for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	Note		June 30, 2014		June 30, 2013
Management fees (to an officer and director)	(i)	$	120,000	$	120,000
Management fees (to an officer and director)	(ii)		120,000		120,000
Management fees (to an officer)	(iii)		48,000		48,000
Geological consulting (to a director)	(iv)		10,000		105,000
Share-based compensation	(v)		-		367,639
		$	298,000	$	760,639

(i) Management fees paid to the President and Chief Executive Officer.

(ii) Management fees paid to the Managing Director - Operations.

(iii) Management fees paid to the Chief Financial Officer.

(iv) Consulting fees paid to a director for geological consulting services performed on the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

(v) Share-based compensation is the fair value of options granted and vested to key management.

As at June 30, 2014, there were advances due from a related company of $122,622 (2013 - $158,184).

As at June 30, 2014, the amount due to officers and directors of the Company was $348,735 (2013- $271,785). Of this amount, $68,210 (2013 - $50,000) was advanced by officers of the Company to finance the working capital of the Company. The amounts due were unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Included in the first tranche of the private placement that was completed on June 30, 2014, the Company issued 8,815,000 share units in order to settle $528,900 of debt owing to officers and directors. Included in the second tranche of the private placement that was not completed until subsequent to the year end was a further 3,100,000 share units issued to an officer and director in order to settle debt of $186,000.

As at June 30, 2013, the $23,000 of the share subscription receivable were amounts due from an officer and director of the Company. The amount was settled during the year ended June 30, 2014.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) The authorized capital of the Company consists of:

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company completed the following share transactions:

On February 14, 2014, the Company completed a shares for debt transaction whereby it issued 1,181,243 shares at a price of $0.06 thereby extinguishing $70,874 in debt.

On June 30, 2014, the Company completed the first tranche in a private placement share offering whereby the Company issued 21,988,200 share units at a price of $0.06 per unit, with each unit consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for a period of four years and can be exercised into one additional common share at a price of $0.10 during the first two year period and at a price of $0.15 for the next two year period. The Company paid finders' fees of $14,200. Of the total gross proceeds of $1,319,292, the Company settled debt of $715,662 by issuing 11,927,693 share units to various creditors. No value was attributed to the warrants issued as a component of the share units.

During the year ended June 30, 2013, the Company completed the following share transactions:

The Company received $242,000 of its share subscriptions receivable as at June 30, 2012.

17,500 warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.12 per share for gross proceeds of $2,100.

(b) Stock options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan (the "Plan"). The essential elements of the Plan provide that the aggregate number of shares of the Company's capital stock issuable pursuant to options granted under the Plan may not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares at the date of grant of the options. Options granted under the Plan may have a maximum term of five years. The exercise price of options granted under the Plan will not be less than the market price of the shares (defined as the last closing market price of the Company's shares immediately preceding the issuance of a news release announcing the granting of the options) or such other price as may be agreed to by the Company and accepted by the TSX Venture Exchange. Options granted to persons acting in investor relations vest at the rate of 25% on date of grant and 25% every three months thereafter. All other options vest on grant.

A summary of the status of the Company's outstanding stock options as at June 30, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

Options	Number exerciseable	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in yrs)
As At June 30, 2014			
$0.10	350,000	350,000	2.42
$0.12	500,000	500,000	2.87
$0.13	3,850,000	3,850,000	3.03
$0.15	200,000	200,000	0.92
	4,900,000	4,900,000	2.89

Options	Number exerciseable	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in yrs)
As At June 30, 2013			
$0.10	4,600,000	4,600,000	0.65
$0.11	1,000,000	1,000,000	4.62
$0.12	800,000	800,000	3.87
$0.13	4,500,000	4,500,000	4.05
$0.15	540,000	540,000	0.67
$0.20	5,815,000	5,815,000	0.79
	17,255,000	17,255,000	1.96

The following is a summary of stock option transactions during the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

	For the year ended June 30, 2014	Weighted average exercise price	For the year ended June 30, 2013	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, beginning of year	17,255,000	$ 0.14	12,570,000	$ 0.16
Granted	-	-	5,500,000	0.13
Expired	(9,535,000)	0.15	(600,000)	0.15
Cancelled	(2,820,000)	0.14	(215,000)	0.17
Balance, end of year	4,900,000	$ 0.13	17,255,000	$ 0.14

(c) Share-based compensation

For stock options granted to employees, officers, directors and consultants, the Company recognizes as an expense the estimated fair value of the stock options granted. The fair value of each stock option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model.

No options were granted during the year ended June 30, 2014 (2013 - $584,955 was recorded as share-based compensation and included in reserves.)

The fair values for the share-based compensation noted above were determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following inputs as determined at the time of the option grant. The following weighted average assumptions were used for options granted:

	2013
Risk-free interest rate	1.20%
Expected life of options	5.0 years
Annualized volatility	147%
Dividend rate	0%
Weighted average fair value per option	$0.11

(d) Warrants

The changes in warrants during the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	For the year ended June 30, 2014	Weighted average exercise price	For the year ended June 30, 2013	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, beginning of year	54,816,750	$ 0.16	70,400,500	$ 0.16
Warrants sold with shares	21,988,200	0.10	-	-
Warrants exercised	-	-	(17,500)	0.12
Warrants expired	(54,816,750)	0.16	(15,566,250)	0.12
Balance, end of year	21,988,200	$ 0.10	54,816,750	$ 0.16

A summary of the status of the Company's outstanding warrants as at June 30, 2014 is as follows:

Outstanding Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
21,988,200	$ 0.10/0.15	June 29, 2018

11. CONTINGENCIES

The Company has the following future commitments and contingencies:

(a) Office lease

The Company has entered into an agreement to lease office space effective July 1, 2012 until June 30, 2017. The monthly net requirements under the lease are as follows:

	Minimum lease payment required	Sub lease	Net monthly obligation
For the year ended June 30, 2015	$8,103	$3,810	$4,293
2016	$8,103	$3,810	$4,293
2017	$8,103	$3,810	$4,293

(b) Work commitments

The terms of certain of the Company's PSCs require the Company to make payments and undertake exploration expenditures in order for the contracts to remain in good standing. In Kenya (Note 5), the contract stipulates that US $700,000 and US $8,900,000 must be spent in the first and second year of its term. The Company has met the requirement for the first year work commitment, and is currently in negotiations with the Kenyan authorities on extending the term for completion of the second year exploration requirements, which have not been met as at June 30, 2014. The contract stipulates additional exploration expenditure requirements under a first and second additional exploration period, but these amounts are also under renegotiation.

In Chad (Note 5), there is a signature bonus payment required under the terms of the contract. The amount has not been paid as at June 30, 2014, and the Company is currently in default of the contract. The details of the signature bonus are currently being negotiated with the Government of Chad.

(c) Lawsuit

The Company was served with a letter from the counsel of a creditor demanding the payment of $37,500 allegedly outstanding with respect to payment for services rendered. The Company will defend this claim and considers this claim to be without merit. No amount has been accrued as at June 30, 2014 and 2013.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS

The significant non-cash investing or financing transactions for the year ended June 30, 2014 were as follows:

(a) Settled subscriptions receivable by offsetting receivable against advances payable.
(b) Settled amounts owing to creditors of $786,536 by offsetting with the proceeds on private placement issuance. Of that amount, $528,900 was debt owing to related parties and $257,636 was with other trade payables.
(c) A total of $772,805 in exploration and evaluation costs were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at June 30, 2014 and $6,430 was included in amounts due to related parties.
(d) $10,000 in finders' fees was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at June 30, 2014.

The significant non-cash investing or financing transactions for the year ended June 30, 2013 were as follows:

(a) A total of $151,477 in exploration and evaluation costs were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at June 30, 2013.

The Company has not paid any amounts for interest or income taxes during the year ended June 30, 2014 (2013 - $nil).

13. PROJECT INVESTIGATION COSTS

The following is a summary of project investigation costs incurred by area for the past two fiscal years:

	Liberia	Niger	Chad	Total
2014	$ 20,946	$ -	$ -	$ 20,946
2013	70,123	29,299	345,581	445,003
Total	$ 91,069	$ 29,299	$ 345,581	$ 465,949

14. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2014	2013
Net loss for the year	$ (1,276,744)	$ (3,724,009)
Expected income tax (recovery)	$ (332,000)	$ (940,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other	(4,000)	(73,000)
Permanent Difference	-	160,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	336,000	853,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	**$ -**	**$ -**

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 368,000	$ 363,000
Share issue costs	24,000	38,000
Property and equipment	29,000	17,000
Allowable capital losses	25,000	25,000
Non-capital losses	4,177,000	3,844,000
Net deferred tax asset	**$ 4,623,000**	**$ 4,287,000**

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2014	Expiry Range	2013	Expiry Range
Temporary Differences				
Exploration and evaluation assets	$1,417,000	No expiry date	$1,396,000	No expiry date
Property and equipment	110,000	No expiry date	65,000	No expiry date
Share issue costs	93,000	2035 to 2038	145,000	2034 to 2037
Allowable capital losses	96,000	No expiry date	96,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods	16,066,000	2015 to 2034	14,784,000	2014 to 2033

Tax attributes are subject to review and potential adjustments from tax authorities.

15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one reportable operating segment, being oil and gas exploration and development in Africa. The Company's non-current assets by geographic location are as follows:

	Property and equipment	Exploration & evaluation assets
June 30, 2014		
Canada	$ 136,321	$ -
United Kingdom	12,398	-
Liberia	1,406	1,968,351
Kenya	9,374	4,005,335
Guinea	-	741,593
Chad	-	619,856
	$ 159,499	$7,377,038

	Property and equipment	Exloration & evaluation assets
June 30, 2013		
Canada	$ 146,321	$ -
United Kingdom	36,780	-
Liberia	2,814	1,968,351
Kenya	18,750	3,300,188
Guinea	-	627,640
Chad	-	579,640
	$ 205,054	$6,475,819

16. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO YEAR END

On July 30, 2014, the Company completed its second tranche of its non-brokered private placement by issuing 32,129,809 share units at $0.06 for gross proceeds of $1,927,588, bringing the total share units issued to 54,118,009 units and total gross proceeds to $3,247,080.

The Company paid finder's fees of $60,000 and issued 17,500 share purchase warrants to the finder. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.10 each until July 30, 2016.

The Company is currently in continued negotiations in regards to certain of its PSCs in Africa (Note 11).