PetroKamchatka Plc

Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Unaudited)

For the nine months ended February 29, 2012

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 of the Canadian Securities Administrators, PetroKamchatka Plc discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the unaudited financial statements for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2012.

PetroKamchatka Plc

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(United States Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Note	February 29, 2012	May 31, 2011
			note 15
Assets			
Property and equipment	6	$ -	$ 5,133,198
Investment in drilling rig	7	-	4,434,210
Non-current assets		-	9,567,408
Cash and cash equivalents		727,977	4,045,212
Accounts receivable		152,939	252,667
Prepaid expenses		32,021	27,071
Property and equipment held for resale	6	905,356	-
Investment in drilling rig held for resale	7	1,875,160	-
Current assets		3,693,453	4,324,950
Total assets		$ 3,693,453	$13,892,358
Equity			
Share capital	9	$91,806,942	$91,806,942
Share purchase warrants	9	-	1,186,971
Contributed surplus	9	5,760,016	4,540,190
Foreign currency translation reserve		209,616	304,987
Revaluation reserve	6	-	1,433,622
Deficit		(93,612,937)	(85,752,561)
Equity attributable to owners of the Corporation		4,163,637	13,520,151
Non-controlling interest		(2,187,465)	(1,960,873)
Total equity		1,976,172	11,559,278
Liabilities			
Provisions	8	24,967	-
Non-current liabilities		24,967	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		1,324,508	1,537,629
Provisions	8	367,806	795,451
Current liabilities		1,692,314	2,333,080
Total liabilities		1,717,281	2,333,080
Going concern	2		
Subsequent event	13		
Commitments	14		
Total equity and liabilities		$ 3,693,453	$13,892,358

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

PetroKamchatka Plc

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the three and nine month periods ended February 29, 2012
(United States Dollars, except share amounts or unless otherwise stated)
(Unaudited)

		Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Note	February 29, 2012	February 28, 2011	February 29, 2012	February 28, 2011
			note 15		note 15
Expenses:					
Equipment operating expenses and other		$ 310,047	$ 999,800	$ 300,864	$ 1,696,855
General and administrative expenses		721,295	484,284	2,239,732	1,622,265
Other expenses (recovery)	8	(23,675)	-	95,333	-
Share-based compensation	9	791	33,795	32,855	266,849
Depreciation	6	685,829	223,876	1,631,262	671,628
Impairment	7	1,791,137	17,013,932	3,615,897	17,013,932
Loss before finance and income taxes		3,485,424	18,755,687	7,915,943	21,271,529
Finance costs		6,643	(5,459)	37,246	(5,459)
		3,492,067	18,750,228	7,953,189	21,266,070
Deferred income tax	10	69,076	-	-	-
Net loss		**3,561,143**	**18,750,228**	**7,953,189**	**21,266,070**
Other comprehensive (income) loss					
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(203,328)	(202,351)	256,747	(199,848)
Revaluation of property and equipment	6	1,684,878	-	-	-
Net comprehensive (income) loss		**1,481,550**	**(202,351)**	**256,747**	**(199,848)**
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**$5,042,693**	**$18,547,877**	**$8,209,936**	**$21,066,222**
Net loss attributable to:					
Shareholders of the corporation		$3,546,667	$16,923,790	$7,860,376	$19,332,259
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary		14,476	1,826,438	92,813	1,933,811
Net loss for the period		$3,561,143	$18,750,228	$7,953,189	$21,266,070
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:					
Shareholders of the corporation		$4,937,726	$16,720,075	$7,983,344	$19,132,434
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary		104,967	1,827,802	226,592	1,933,788
Net comprehensive loss for the period		$5,042,693	$18,547,877	$8,209,936	$21,066,222
Net loss per share:					
Basic and diluted		$ (0.01)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.02)	$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding					
Basic and diluted	11	490,396,137	490,345,076	490,396,137	489,850,074

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

PetroKamchatka Plc

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the nine month periods ended February 29, 2012 and 2011
(United States Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Note	Share Capital	Share Purchase Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Deficit	Total Attributable To Owners Of the Corporation	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at June 1, 2010 Transition Date under IFRS		**$91,755,940**	**$1,186,971**	**$ 4,247,572**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$(64,859,159)**	**$32,331,324**	**$ -**	**$32,331,324**
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(19,332,259)	(19,332,259)	(1,933,811)	(21,266,070)
Net comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(733,871)	-	-	(733,871)	23	(733,848)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	(733,871)	-	(19,332,259)	(20,066,130)	(1,933,788)	(21,999,918)
Share-based compensation	9	51,002	-	266,849	-	-	-	317,851	-	317,851
Balance at February 28, 2011		**$91,806,942**	**$1,186,971**	**$ 4,514,421**	**$ (733,871)**	**$ -**	**$(84,191,418)**	**$12,583,045**	**$(1,933,788)**	**$10,649,257**
Balance at May 31, 2011		**$91,806,942**	**$1,186,971**	**$ 4,540,190**	**$ 304,987**	**$ 1,433,622**	**$(85,752,561)**	**$13,520,151**	**$(1,960,873)**	**$11,559,278**
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(7,860,376)	(7,860,376)	(92,813)	(7,953,189)
Impairment of HighKelly rig		-	-	-	-	(296,950)	-	(296,950)	-	(296,950)
Unexercised warrants		-	(1,186,971)	1,186,971	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments		-	-	-	-	(1,136,672)	-	(1,136,672)	-	(1,136,672)
Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	(95,371)	-	-	(95,371)	(133,779)	(229,150)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	(1,186,971)	1,186,971	(95,371)	(1,433,622)	(7,860,376)	(9,389,369)	(226,592)	(9,615,961)
Share-based compensation	9	-	-	32,855	-	-	-	32,855	-	32,855
Balance at February 29, 2012		**$91,806,942**	**$ -**	**$ 5,760,016**	**$ 209,616**	**$ -**	**$(93,612,937)**	**$ 4,163,637**	**$(2,187,465)**	**$ 1,976,172**

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

PetroKamchatka Plc

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the three and nine month periods ended February 29, 2012
(United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)
(Unaudited)

		Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Note	February 29, 2012	February 28, 2011	February 29, 2012	February 28, 2011
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net loss for the period		$(3,561,143)	$(18,750,228)	$(7,953,189)	$(21,266,070)
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	7	685,829	223,876	1,631,262	671,628
Share-based compensation	9	791	33,795	32,855	266,849
Finance expense		(27,601)	(38,361)	(12,176)	(20,676)
Provisions	8	(119,008)	-	-	-
Impairments		1,791,137	17,013,932	3,615,897	17,013,932
Income tax		26,496	-	(42,580)	-
		(1,203,499)	(1,516,986)	(2,727,931)	(3,334,337)
Change in:					
Accounts receivable		203,016	(411,061)	99,726	1,009,001
Prepaid expenses		8,438	8,436	(4,950)	(4,065)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		208,829	(349,869)	(197,324)	(1,677,520)
Provisions		554	-	(452,612)	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(782,662)	(2,269,480)	(3,283,091)	(4,006,921)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets		-	(34,938)	(30,915)	(799,820)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		-	(34,938)	(30,915)	(799,820)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(782,662)	(2,304,418)	(3,314,006)	(4,806,741)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period		1,456,761	5,398,600	4,045,212	7,915,415
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held in foreign currency		53,878	27,929	(3,229)	13,437
Cash and cash equivalents end of period		**$ 727,977**	**$ 3,122,111**	**$ 727,977**	**$ 3,122,111**

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

1. Reporting entity:

PetroKamchatka Plc (the "Corporation" or "PKP") was incorporated on December 23, 2008 under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. The head office of the Corporation is located at 9 Esplanade, St. Helier, Jersey, JE23QA. It is principally engaged in exploration for oil and natural gas in the Kamchatka Peninsula of Russia which activity is conducted pursuant to exploration licenses granted to Russian subsidiaries and affiliates of its wholly-owned Cyprus subsidiary, PetroKamchatka Resources Ltd. ("PKR") (Note 2 and 13).

The Corporation has the following subsidiaries and affiliates:

		Percentage of Ownership		
Name of Subsidiary or Affiliate	Country of Incorporation	February 29, 2012	May 31, 2011	June 1, 2010
PetroKamchatka Resources Ltd.	Cyprus	100%	100%	100%
OJSC LukinCholot	Russia	90%	90%	90%
CJSC Unetmelgin	Russia	*Wound up*	90%	90%
CJSC Kehta-Exploration	Russia	100%	100%	100%
CJSC Kingi-Exploration	Russia	100%	100%	100%
CJSC Palana-Exploration	Russia	100%	100%	100%
CJSC Tvayan-Exploration	Russia	100%	100%	100%
CJSC Tigil Exploration (affiliate)	Russia	50%	50%	50%
CJSC Icha Exploration (affiliate)	Russia	50%	50%	50%
PetroKamchatka Services Inc.	Canada	100%	100%	100%
Nabesche River Exploration Ltd.	Canada	100%	100%	100%
Bluerock Acquisition Corp.	Canada	*Wound up*	100%	100%

PKR is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation. PKR owns 90% of OJSC LukinCholot ("LukinCholot") which in turn owned 100% of Unetmelgin and owns 50% of the shares of CJSC Tigil Exploration and CJSC Icha Exploration (the "joint interest entities"). PKR is the direct owner of the other subsidiaries. KNOC Kamchatka Petroleum Limited ("KKPL"), a company owned 55% by Korea National Oil Corporation ("KNOC"), owns the other 50% of the joint interest entities. This effectively provides the Corporation with an indirect, net 45% interest in the joint interest entities. The other 10% of LukinCholot is owned by the Koryakia Property Fund, an investment agency of the Koryakia Okrug Administration, Kamchatka. That entity's indirect beneficial interest in the joint interest entities is 5%, being 10% of 50%. LukinCholot and KKPL split the cost to carry the 5% interest of the Koryakia Okrug Administration, which means that the Corporation pays 47.5% of costs and KKPL pays 52.5%. On August 11, 2009, PKR increased its percentage ownership in

1. Reporting entity (continued):

LukinCholot from 85% to 90%. This effectively increased the Corporation's indirect share of costs from 46.25% prior to August 2009 to 47.5% after July 2009.

2. Going concern:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Corporation will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary to adjust the carrying value of assets and liabilities, reported expenses and to revise the balance sheet classifications used.

The Corporation presently does not have sufficient funds to meet all of its exploration and drilling commitments on its licenses in Kamchatka, Russia (note 5). It could therefore lose all or part of its interests in the licenses. The drilling of two dry holes in fiscal 2010 has negatively impacted the ability of the Corporation to raise additional capital. The Corporation did not raise additional equity in the nine month period ended February 29, 2012 or in the fiscal year ended May 31, 2011. At February 29, 2012, the Corporation's working capital was $2,001,139 which includes property and equipment of $905,356 and an investment in a drilling rig of $1,875,160 which were reclassified from non-current assets to current assets in fiscal 2012 as these assets are available for immediate sale and expected to sell within the next twelve months (note 7 and 13). Management believes the going concern assumption to be appropriate for these consolidated financial statements as the Corporation has positive working capital and no debt (notes 5, 13 and 14). **However, it is unable to meet its current obligations without a near-term monetization of its investments in the drilling rig and mobile drilling rig and equipment or significant capital injection to do so.** It is important to observe the ongoing deterioration in the Corporation's financial position at the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2012 compared to earlier reporting periods. The Corporation needs to realize its investment in the drilling rig and mobile drilling rig and equipment. The Corporation's financial risk must be considered in more depth given the stage of its operations and funding limitations. Although management has undertaken significant cost reduction measures, the Corporation continues to incur equipment operating costs, general and administrative and other expenses. The Corporation has no cash inflow, nor is there any assurance that it can raise additional capital under current market conditions or sell its interest in HighKelly rig and the mobile drilling rig and equipment.

3. Basis of preparation and adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards:

The Corporation prepares its financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles as set out in the Handbook of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA Handbook"). In 2010, the CICA Handbook was revised to incorporate International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and require publicly accountable enterprises to apply such standards effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Accordingly,

3. Basis of preparation and adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued):

the Corporation commenced reporting on this basis in the interim consolidated financial statements for the first quarter ended August 31, 2011. In the consolidated financial statements, the term “Canadian GAAP” or “Previous GAAP” refers to “Canadian GAAP” before the adoption of IFRS.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34 - “*Interim Financial Reporting*”. Subject to certain transition elections and mandatory exemptions as disclosed in note 15, the Corporation has consistently applied the same accounting policies in its opening IFRS statement of financial position at June 1, 2010 (the “Transition Date”) and throughout the periods presented, as if these policies had always been in effect. IFRS 1 - “First- time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards” has been applied to these interim consolidated financial statements. Note 15 discloses the impact of the transition to IFRS on the Corporation’s reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows, including the nature and effect of significant changes in accounting policies from those used in the Corporation’s Canadian GAAP consolidated financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2011.

The policies adopted in these interim consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as at April 30, 2012, the date the Corporation’s Board of Directors approved the interim consolidated financial statements. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Corporation’s annual consolidated financial statements for the reporting period ending May 31, 2012 could result in a restatement of these interim consolidated financial statements, including the transition adjustments recognized on the initial adoption of IFRS.

These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the Corporation’s reporting period ended May 31, 2011, the three month period ended August 31, 2011 and the six month period ended November 30, 2011.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars. The functional currency is the United States dollar for the Jersey parent company and its Cyprus subsidiary. For the Russian subsidiaries and affiliates, the functional currency is the Russian Rouble. For the subsidiaries located in Canada, the functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

Use of Assumptions, Judgments and Estimates

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

3. Basis of preparation and adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued):

Use of Assumptions, Judgments and Estimates (continued):

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized at the time the estimates are revised. Estimates of recoverable quantities of proven and probable reserves, if any, including estimates and assumptions regarding future commodity prices, exchange rates, discount rates, production volumes and timing of production, production and transportation costs can affect various calculations including: the impairment of assets; decommissioning obligations; the economic feasibility of exploration and evaluation assets; and the amounts reported for depletion (if any), depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets.

In determining the recoverable amount of assets, in the absence of quoted market prices, impairment tests are based on estimates of future reserves, production rates, oil and natural gas prices, costs, discount rates and other relevant assumptions. In determining the fair value of property and equipment and its investment in drilling rig, the Corporation relies on independent evaluations of these assets, changing market conditions, location of equipment and transportation cost estimates, in addition to managements estimates based on information currently available. The Corporation would, if applicable in the future, estimate decommissioning obligations for oil and natural gas wells and associated production facilities and pipelines. Usually, the removal of assets and remediation occurs many years into the future. Amounts recorded for decommissioning obligations and related accretion expense require judgmental assumptions regarding removal date, future environmental legislation, the extent of reclamation activities that will be required, the engineering methodology and future removal technologies for estimating cost, and liability specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows.

Accounting for exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances as to whether economic quantities of reserves have been found, if any.

The amounts recorded for share-based compensation are based on share price and estimates of expected volatility, forfeiture rates, performance factors and risk-free interest rates.

The Corporation is subject to income taxes in a number of tax jurisdictions. The tax amount expected to be settled and the actual amount can change over time, depending on the facts and circumstances. The recognition of deferred tax assets, if any, is based on assumptions about future taxable profits.

By their nature, these estimates and assumptions are subject to measurement uncertainty. The effect on the consolidated financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be material.

3. Basis of preparation and adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued):

Use of Assumptions, Judgments and Estimates (continued):

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 4(c) – valuation of financial instruments
- Note 4(e) – valuation of equipment
- Note 8 – provisions and contingencies
- Note 10(d) – measurement of share-based payments
- Note 11 – valuation and utilization of tax losses

4. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of Measurement

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except as noted below.

(b) Basis of consolidation:

(i) ***Subsidiaries***

These interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of PetroKamchatka Plc and its subsidiaries which are wholly-owned, except for OJSC LukinCholot ("LukinCholot"), a Russian entity which is 90% owned, through PKR (note 1). Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary since the Transition Date are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so caused the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

(ii) ***Joint-interest entities***:

In Russia, exploration licenses are granted to Russian entities only. Some of the Corporation's previous exploration activities were conducted on a joint venture basis with an unrelated joint venture partner. LukinCholot owns 50% of the shares of two Russian entities. The unrelated joint venture partner owns the other 50%. The consolidated financial statements include the Corporation's proportionate share of the accounts of the joint-interest entities.

(iii) ***Transactions eliminated on consolidation***:

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Basis of consolidation (continued):

(iv) ***Non-controlling interest***

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Corporation. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

(c) Financial instruments:

Financial Assets

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Corporation does not have any derivative financial instruments.

At the time of initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value, normally being the transaction price plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such financial assets are carried at ‘amortized cost’ using the effective interest rate method if the time value of money is significant. Gains and losses are recognized in income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired as well as through the amortization process.

A financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost if it is held with the objective of holding in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets other than those qualifying for amortized cost measurement are classified as fair value through profit or loss and measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered 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 asset have been negatively affected.

Financial Liabilities

At the time of initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified at fair value measured at ‘amortized cost or as financial liabilities’ through profit or loss. Financial liabilities measured at ‘amortized cost’ include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other liabilities, if any.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment located in Russia has been reclassified to assets held for sale. The mobile drilling rig; drill pipe and collars; spare parts and other drilling rig equipment; other oilfield service equipment; materials and other have been reclassified to current assets as at February 29, 2012. These assets are measured at fair value less accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairments. Capitalized costs include the purchase price or construction cost of the asset, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of decommissioning obligations, if any, and borrowing costs for qualifying assets, if any. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The capitalized value of the finance lease, if any, is also included in property and equipment.

Any gain arising on remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss to the extent the gain reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific equipment, with any remaining gain recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the revaluation reserve in equity. Any loss is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the revaluation reserve in equity to the extent that an amount had previously been included in the revaluation reserve relating to the specific equipment, with any remaining loss recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The gain or loss from the divestiture of property and equipment is recognized in profit or loss. In addition, risk-sharing arrangements such as farm-outs, where the Corporation cedes a portion of its working interest to a third-party are generally considered to be disposals of property and equipment, potentially resulting in a gain or loss on disposition.

Exchanges of assets within property and equipment are measured at fair value unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance; or at historical cost if the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable. Unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident, the cost of the acquired asset is measured at the fair value of the asset given up. Where the fair value is not used, the cost of the acquired asset is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. The gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset given up is recognized in profit or loss.

An asset within ‘property and equipment’ is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the item is de-recognized.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Property and Equipment (continued):

Depreciation of equipment is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Asset class	Expected Life	Method	Residual
Mobile drilling rig	7 years	Straight-line	20%
Drill pipe and collars	5 years	Straight-line	-
Spare parts and other drilling rig equipment	5 years	Straight-line	-
Other oilfield service equipment	5 years	Straight-line	10%
Materials and other	2 years	Straight-line	-
Office furniture and equipment	3 years	Straight-line	-

The calculation of depreciation includes assumptions regarding useful lives and residual values and is subject to change as new information becomes available.

Equipment is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying value may not be recoverable. The Corporation's operations and business environment are routinely monitored and judgment and assessments are made to determine if an event has occurred that indicates a possible impairment.

Corporate assets primarily consist of office furniture and equipment which are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation where depreciation is determined on a straight-line basis over three years and assumes no residual value.

Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing components of equipment are recognized as property and equipment only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are expensed as incurred. Such capitalized amounts generally represent costs incurred in developing proved and/or probable reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves, and are accumulated on a field or geotechnical area basis. The carrying amount of any replaced or sold component is de-recognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depletion, depreciation and amortization

The Corporation presently has no reserves, no production and no cash inflows from the sale of oil or natural gas. The Corporation has no development or production assets as at Transition Date or at the end of the reporting period which would otherwise be included in 'property and equipment'.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Investment in Drilling Rig

Non-current assets, or disposal groups consisting of assets and liabilities, are classified as ‘held for sale’ if their carrying amounts are expected to be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is met when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

Commencing in fiscal year 2012, the Corporation’s 46.25% investment in a ‘new’ drilling rig, delivered in November 2008 and presently stored in a bonded facility in Shanghai, was reclassified to current assets (note 7).

Non-current assets classified as ‘held for sale’ are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less estimated costs to sell, with impairments recognized as ‘Other comprehensive income’ in the period measured. Current assets ‘held for sale’ are presented in current assets within the consolidated statement of financial position. Assets ‘held for resale’ are not depreciated, depleted or amortized.

(f) Impairment

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation’s non-financial assets, other than E&E assets and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. E&E assets are assessed for impairment when they are reclassified to property and equipment; and also if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount (such as: unsuccessful drilling results; surrendered or expired exploration licenses; and/or failure to achieve work commitment bench marks within time limits established by the exploration license).

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets or CGUs. The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less estimated costs to sell.

In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Value-in-use is generally computed by references to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination, if any, is allocated to the CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

E&E assets are combined with all CGUs when they are assessed for impairment, both at the time of any triggering event as well as upon their eventual reclassification to property and equipment. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Impairment (continued):

Non-financial assets (continued)

asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit or group of units on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion, depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had 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 future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

(g) Foreign currency translation and operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to United States dollars at exchange rates at the reporting dates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to United States dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to United States dollars at the period end exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are measured at fair value and translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Realized foreign currency differences are recognized in profit or loss.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to USD at exchange rates at the reporting date. The

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Foreign currency translation and operations (continued):

income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to USD at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve ("Translation Reserve") in equity. However, if the operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the Translation Reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the Translation Reserve in equity.

(h) Share-based compensation

All share-based transactions are settled with equity instruments. Transactions with non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received unless such cannot be estimated reliably in which case the measurement is based upon the fair value of the equity instruments granted. For transactions with parties other than employees the measurement date is the date the Corporation received the goods or services.

The Corporation has a share option plan for employees, consultants, officers and directors.

Fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The cost is recognized as 'share-based compensation' expense with a corresponding increase in equity (contributed surplus) over the vesting period which ends on the date on which the recipient becomes fully entitled to the stock option awarded.

The expense is recognized over the vesting period based on the best available estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The estimate is revised, if necessary, if subsequent information in the number of equity instruments expected to vest differs from previous estimates.

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Provisions (continued)

The Corporation's activities could give rise to decommissioning obligations for dismantling, decommissioning and site restoration activities. Provision would be made, if applicable, for the estimated cost and capitalized in the relevant asset category unless it arises from the normal course of production activities in which case it is recognized in profit or loss.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the control of the Corporation, or present obligations where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Corporation from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

(j) Income Taxes

The Corporation is subject to income taxes in a number of tax jurisdictions. Income tax expense comprises current and deferred portions. Current tax is expected tax payable on taxable income for the reporting period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustments to the 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 tax purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits only if it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Such deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognized if the temporary differences arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than in a business combination) in a transaction that affects neither the taxable income nor the accounting profit or from investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(j) Income Taxes (continued):

The effect of a change in income tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in profit or loss in the period the change occurs.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset 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.

Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

(k) Share Capital

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

(l) Earnings per share

The Corporation presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its common shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to common shareholders of the Corporation by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted per share amounts are calculated using the treasury stock method for equity based compensation arrangements. The treasury stock method assumes that any proceeds obtained on exercise of equity based compensation arrangements would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. The weighted average number of shares outstanding is then adjusted by the difference between the number of shares issued from the exercise of equity based compensation arrangements and shares repurchased from the related proceeds.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets consist of the Corporation's exploration projects which have no proven or probable reserves assigned.

	Icha	Ichinskaya	Vorovskaya	Total
Balance at June 1, 2010	$ 16,267,828	$ 15,688	$ 11,193	$ 16,294,709
Additions to May 31, 2011	746,104	28,320	19,844	794,268
Impairments to May 31, 2011	(17,013,932)	(44,008)	(31,037)	(17,088,977)
Balance at May 31, 2011 and February 29, 2012	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

The Corporation elected to measure its E&E assets at the Transition Date at the amount previously capitalized under Canadian GAAP.

Under the exemption provisions, the Corporation continued to aggregate its costs in CGUs. More specifically, the Corporation recognizes cost centers based on exploration licenses granted by the Russian Federal Ministry of Natural Resources ("MNRF"). The Corporation's cost centers at the Transition Date were: 'Icha'; 'Ichinskaya'; and ''Vorovskaya'. Each of these is located in Kamchatka, Russia. (See Subsequent event note 13). The Corporation expected to develop detailed exploration work plans for the Ichinskaya and Vorovskaya Blocks based on success and information derived from previously-held Tigil and Icha licenses. However, the Tigil license expired in December 2010 after the Corporation and its joint venture partner drilled two unsuccessful wells on that Block; and the Icha license was surrendered back to MNFR in March 2011, after the Corporation and its joint venture partner agreed that the mapped prospects on that Block were non-commercial on a fully risked basis. The Corporation's share of E&E costs at the Transition Date relating to the Icha exploration license amounted to US $16,267,828. The cumulative E&E costs for Icha of US $17,013,932 were fully impaired in the reporting year ended May 31, 2011. In addition to subsoil taxes, a license holder is required to pay other license fees and taxes for surface rights, permits or forestry, fishery and environmental charges. Upon expiration of a license, the license holder must, at its expense, re-cultivate the land and return it to a condition acceptable to the authorities.

At the Transition Date, the E&E assets were tested for impairment in accordance with IFRS 6 "*Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*", IFRS 1 and IAS 36. No impairment charge was required. The E&E assets were also subsequently tested for impairment during the third and fourth quarters of the prior fiscal year and found to be fully impaired as a result of evaluation of drilling results to date, and inability to achieve work program commitments in a timely manner as required under the terms of the Exploration Licenses.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued):

Exploration licenses in Russia are issued by the federal Ministry of Natural Resources ("MNRF") and conditionally grant the holder of the license the right to explore for oil and natural gas reserves within the area specified in the license. In the event of a commercial discovery, the license holder has the right to convert parts of the exploration license into a production license. Exploration licenses have an associated license agreement, which specify the required geological and geophysical work program required to retain the license. The licenses were granted based on successful bids detailing work commitments, with no cash bonus required at time of bid or grant. Exploration licenses are granted to Russian entities only. At the reporting date, the exploration licenses held by Russian subsidiaries of the Corporation's wholly-owned Cyprus subsidiary include:

(a) Vorovskaya Exploration License – this license was surrendered subsequent to the reporting date. (See Subsequent event note 13).

(b) Tigilskaya Exploration License – geological license PTR 15209 NP was issued by the FASU and bears State registration on September 10, 2011. The exploration license expires on September 10, 2016 and covers 416,400 gross hectares (4,164 km^2). The work commitment requires the approval of the Exploration Program within one year of State Registration; the shooting of 500 km of 2D seismic within three years of State registration with 200 km of this amount to be shot within two years of State Registration; the commencement of drilling of one exploration well within four years of State registration; and the commencement of drilling a second exploration within five years of State Registration.

6. Property and equipment:

		Mobile Drilling Rig and Other Exploration Equipment
Fair value at June 1, 2010	$	4,359,720
Depreciation to May 31, 2011		(807,285)
Foreign currency translation difference		317,794
Fair value adjustments		1,262,969
Balance at May 31, 2011		5,133,198
Depreciation to February 29, 2012		(1,631,262)
Foreign currency translation difference		113,961
Fair value adjustments		(3,615,897)
Balance at February 29, 2012	$	-

Non-current property and equipment represents corporate assets primarily consisting of office furniture and equipment which are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation where depreciation is determined on a straight-line basis over three years.

Current assets include property and equipment including the mobile drilling rig; drill pipe and collars; spare parts and other drilling rig equipment; other oilfield service equipment; materials and other, which have been reclassified to current assets as assets held for resale at February 29, 2012 (Note 13).

Under IFRS, depreciation is recognized even during periods when assets are idle unless the assets are being held-for-sale. During the nine month reporting period ended February 29, 2012 depreciation amounted to $1,631,262 compared to $671,628 in the nine months ended February 28, 2011. The mobile rig and equipment is currently owned 100% by a Russian wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation (Note 13). At November 30, 2011 the fair value of the rig and equipment was approximately $8.0 million based on value-in-use. Subsequent to November 30, 2011, the Corporation was unsuccessful in its bid for contracts relating to the utilization of the mobile drilling rig and equipment. At February 29, 2012 the mobile rig and equipment fair value was reduced to an offer to purchase (Note 13).

7. Investment in Drilling Rig:

This asset is carried at fair value as determined by independent appraisal subsequently adjusted by Management to an estimate of fair value. The Corporation owns a 46.25% interest in a drilling rig, delivered new in November 2008 and stored since delivery in a bonded export facility in Shanghai, China. It was determined that this rig was not suited for the Russian drilling program for which it was originally intended. At the reporting date, the rig is available for immediate sale which sale is expected to occur within the twelve month period following the reporting date.

At the Transition Date and May 31, 2011, the investment was considered as a non-current asset of the Corporation. On August 18, 2009, the Corporation's joint venture partner initiated an arbitration proceeding in The International Court of Arbitration against the manufacturer of the rig in respect of an alleged claim that the manufacturer failed to comply with certain contractual obligations to manufacture and deliver a customized rig in compliance with specific contracted requirements. Pursuant to the Arbitration, the joint venture partner is seeking damages for the alleged breach. The joint venture partner has agreed to suspend arbitration proceedings against the manufacturer until June 30, 2012 in order for it and the Corporation to work towards a sale of the rig. Accordingly, the investment in the drilling rig was reclassified to current assets as an asset held for sale.

An impairment of $2,559,050 was recognized at February 29, 2012 to reduce the carrying value of the investment in drilling rig to $1,875,160. This impairment is the result of current market conditions, estimated maintenance costs required to return the drilling rig to safe operating conditions provided by rig manufacturers, and estimated transportation and storage costs. The fair value is based on estimates and the actual sale proceeds from the drilling rig may differ materially from these estimates.

8. Provisions:

	Onerous Contracts	Joint Venture Wind-up	Total
Balance at June 1, 2010	$ -	$ -	$ -
Provisions made during the year	-	795,451	795,451
Provisions used during the year	-	-	-
Balance at May 31, 2011	$ -	$ 795,451	$ 795,451
Provisions made during the period	100,333	-	100,333
Provisions used during the period	-	(503,011)	(503,011)
Balance at February 29, 2012	$ 119,008	$ 292,440	$ 392,773

	Onerous Contracts	Joint Venture Wind-up	Total
Balance at February 29, 2012			
Non-current	$ 24,967	$ -	$ 24,967
Current	75,366	292,440	367,806
	$ 100,333	$ 292,440	$ 392,773

8. Provisions (continued):

(a) Onerous contracts**:**

In 2008, the Corporation entered into two non-cancellable leases for office space in Canada. Due to changes in its activities, the Corporation has ceased to completely use this office space as at the reporting date. The leases expire on June 30, 2013. Management estimates that 75% of the office space is surplus to its needs. The obligation for 75% of the discounted future payments has been provided for as ‘onerous contract.’ The provision is net of an estimate of probable sublease income (Note 13).

Undiscounted future net minimum lease payments for these leases before recoveries, if any, by fiscal year are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012 remaining	$ 66,000
Fiscal year 2013	264,000
Fiscal year 2014	22,000
	$ 352,000

(b) Joint Venture Wind-up:

The Operating Agreement with the Corporation’s Joint Venture partner expired with the early relinquishment of the Icha exploration license in March 2011. The estimate of the Corporation’s share of costs to wind-up the Joint Venture was $795,451 at May 31, 2011. In the nine months ended February 29, 2012, the provision for wind-up costs decreased by $503,011 to $292,440.

(c) Legal:

There are no outstanding claims against the Corporation and thus no provision for legal costs is required at February 29, 2012.

9. Share capital:

(a) Authorized:

An unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares.

(b) Common shares issued and outstanding:

	February 29, 2012		May 31, 2011	
	Number issued	Amount	Number issued	Amount
Share capital, beginning of period	490,396,137	$ 91,806,942	489,063,510	$ 91,755,940
Issued for services (note 9 (b) (i) and (ii))	–	–	1,332,627	51,002
Share capital, end of period	490,396,137	$ 91,806,942	490,396,137	$ 91,806,942

9. Share capital (continued):

(b) Common shares issued and outstanding (continued):

(i) On July 7, 2010, the Corporation issued 676,130 common shares to directors at a price of CAD $0.05 per share for services rendered for the three months ended June 30, 2010 in the amount of $31,875, representing a portion of the fees owed.

(ii) On December 8, 2010, the Corporation issued 656,497 common shares to directors at a 'deemed price' of CAD $0.05 per share, pursuant to the rules and regulations of The Toronto Venture Stock Exchange which was approximately CAD $0.02 per share higher than the 'actual trading price' at the time of issue. The shares were issued for services rendered for the three months ended September 30, 2010 in the amount of $19,127, representing only a portion of the fees owed.

(c) Warrants:

At February 29, 2012 there were no warrants outstanding. During the three months ended February 29, 2012, 19,516,940 warrants expired unexercised.

(d) Stock options:

There were no stock options granted or exercised during the period ended February 29, 2012 or the fiscal year ended May 31, 2011. At February 29, 2012, there were 16,581,000 stock options outstanding at exercise prices ranging from $0.10 to $0.50.

The Corporation recognized share-based compensation expense for the nine month period ended February 29, 2012 of $32,855 (February 28, 2011 - $266,849).

(e) Contributed surplus:

Changes in contributed surplus are as follows:

	February 29, 2012	May 31, 2011
Balance, beginning of period	$ 4,540,190	$ 4,396,175
Warrants expired	1,186,971	-
Share-based compensation (note 9(d))	32,855	144,015
Balance, end of period	$ 5,760,016	$ 4,540,190

10. Income taxes:

The Corporation has no history of generating taxable income. The Corporation carries on business in Jersey, Cyprus, Russia and Canada. In these jurisdictions where corporate income taxes apply, the allocations of loss carry forwards and valuation allowances is expected to offset any current income tax expense. Deferred tax assets are not recognized as the Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates have no history of generating taxable earnings. In subsidiaries and affiliates that have no tax base to offset increases in fair value adjustments to assets the Corporation recognizes a deferred tax liability.

11. Loss per share:

Basic and diluted loss per share for the first nine months of the fiscal year was calculated as follows:

	February 29, 2012	February 28, 2011
Net loss for the period	$(7,953,189)	$(21,266,070)
Weighted average number of common shares (basic):		
Issued common shares at beginning of period	490,396,137	489,063,510
Share options exercised	-	-
Effects of shares issued	-	786,564
Weighted average number of common shares - diluted	490,396,137	489,850,074

As the exercise prices of all options and warrants are significantly out-of-the-money compared to market prices, the effect is anti-dilutive.

12. Financial instruments and risk management:

(a) Capital management:

As an exploration company, the Corporation's operations are financed principally through shareholders' equity. The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to: finance planned exploration activities; continue as a going concern; maximize returns for shareholders; provide benefits for other stakeholders; and provide resources to facilitate growth.

The Corporation manages the capital structure and responds to changes in economic conditions and planned requirements. It will continue to use cash from equity offerings to fund operations and invest in its capital expenditure program. Future capital strategies may include debt financing and obtaining strategic partners funding of a portion of its projects.

Current economic conditions continue to affect capital markets and the allocation of capital. This situation, together with the impact of unsuccessful drilling results, stress the need for greater conservation of capital and careful monitoring of the Corporation's rate of spending on capital projects in Russia and to fund general and administrative costs, especially given the absence of adequate financing at February 29, 2012 (note 2).

There are no external restrictions on the Corporation's capital.

(b) Fair values:

The fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximated their carrying values as at February 29, 2012 and May 31, 2011 and June 1, 2010.

12. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(c) Financial instrument risk exposure and management:

The Corporation is exposed to various risks associated with its financial instruments. These risks are categorized as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(i) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions, such as commodity prices, exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Corporation's net earnings or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

(ii) Commodity risk:

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Significant changes in commodity prices can also reduce the Corporation's ability to raise capital. Commodity prices for crude oil are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. In the future, the Corporation may attempt to mitigate commodity price risk through the use of financial derivatives. The Corporation does not have any oil or gas production and did not have any risk management contracts in place as at or during the period ended February 29, 2012, or thereafter.

(iii) Foreign currency risk:

The Corporation is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations as it holds cash and incurs expenditures in foreign currencies. The Corporation incurs expenditures in Russian rubles, Pound sterling, Euros and Canadian dollars and is exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates in these currencies. There are no exchange rate contracts in place as at or during the period ended February 29, 2012, or thereafter.

A 1% change in foreign exchange rates between the Russian rouble and the U.S. dollar would have resulted in approximately a $1,000 change in net loss for the period ended February 29, 2012.

(iv) Credit Risk:

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Corporation to concentration of credit risk consist of accounts receivable. There is low credit risk on accounts receivable which consist of Russian Value Added Taxes and accounts receivable from the Corporation's joint ventures. At February 29, 2012 and May 31, 2011, the Corporation's receivables were current.

12. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(c) Financial instrument risk exposure and management (continued):

(v) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Corporation's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Accounts payable consists primarily of invoices payable to trade suppliers or professionals for services rendered (Note 2).

The Corporation prepares budgets for its corporate operations and capital expenditure programs which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary.

13. Subsequent event:

(a) In January, 2012, the Corporation decided to seek early surrender of the Ichinskaya and Vorovskaya Exploration Licenses back to the MNFR (note 5). Early surrender of the Ichinskaya Exploration License was granted effective February 28, 2012 and effective March 1, 2012 early surrender of the Vorovskaya Exploration License was granted.

(b) In April, 2012, the Corporation received an offer to purchase the mobile drilling rig and equipment for RUR 31,000,000 or approximately U.S.$905,356. The sale of mobile drilling rig and equipment is expected to close in early May, 2012.

(c) In March, 2012, the Corporation and its JV Partner initiated a sealed bid auction to sell the HighKelly rig, which the Corporation owns a 46.25% interest. The bid received did not meet any of the minimum criteria established in the auction procedures and therefore was rejected. Efforts continue to monetize the Corporations investment in the drilling rig.

(d) In March, 2012, the Corporation negotiated an amendment to its office leases in Calgary whereby it surrendered a portion of existing office space back to the landlord. The amendment reduces the Corporation's monthly office rent by approximately $8,000 per month.

14. Commitments

The Corporation estimates expenditures of approximately $51 million will be required to meet the work commitments of the Tigilskaya exploration license. The Corporation is seeking partners to farm-in on its aggregate Kamchatka acreage (note 5).

15. Reconciliation of statement of financial position from Canadian GAAP to IFRS:

Certain disclosures that are normally required to be included in the notes to the annual audited consolidated financial statements have been condensed. The accounting policies adopted by the Corporation under IFRS are set out in note 4 and are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as at April 30, 2012.

In accordance with IFRS, the Corporation has provided statements of financial position as at the reporting date of February 29, 2012 compared to May 31, 2011. It has also provided results of operations and cash flows under IFRS for three and nine month reporting periods ended February 29, 2012 compared to February 28, 2011.

The adoption of IFRS requires the application of IFRS 1. IFRS generally require that an entity retrospectively apply all IFRS except where IFRS 1 mandates exceptions to restrict retroactive application; or where IFRS 1 permits limited optional exemptions from the general requirement of retrospective application.

The only mandatory exception in IFRS 1 that restricts retrospective application that is relevant to the Corporation relates to *non-controlling interests*. There is a 10% non-controlling interest in one of the Corporation's Russian subsidiaries to which the mandatory exception applies. The non-controlling interest is recognized prospectively from the Transition Date. Under Canadian GAAP, no minority interest in the Russian subsidiary's history of accumulated losses was recognized. The non-controlling interest's share of the Russian subsidiary's losses under IFRS, after the Transition Date, is recognized.

The Corporation has made the following optional elections to avoid retrospective application of IFRS. The Corporation utilized these elections after considering the cost/benefit and/or practicality of a retrospective application:

A. Measurement of exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets upon transition for companies using full cost accounting

The Corporation elected to measure its E&E assets at the Transition Date at the amount previously capitalized under previous Canadian GAAP.

The Corporation has no 'development or production assets' at the end of the reporting period because exploration to date has been unsuccessful. The Corporation presently has no reserves, no production and no positive cash inflows from the sale of oil or natural gas.

B. Measurement of exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets upon transition for companies using full cost accounting:

At the Transition Date, the E&E assets were tested for impairment in accordance with IFRS 6 "*Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*", IFRS 1 and IAS 36. No impairment charge was required.

15. Reconciliation of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss from previous Canadian GAAP to IFRS (continued):

Measurement of exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) assets upon transition for companies using full cost accounting (continued):

The Corporation recognizes cost centers based on exploration licenses granted by the Russian Federal Ministry of Natural Resources (“MNRF”). The Corporation’s cost centers at the Transition Date included: ‘Icha’; ‘Ichinskaya’; and ‘Vorovskaya’. At February 29, 2012, the Corporation’s cost centers included ‘Vorovskaya’ and ‘Tigilskaya (note 13).

C. Cost of equipment at Fair Value

In accordance with IFRS transitional provisions, the Corporation elected to use fair value for equipment presented in the Corporation’s statement of financial position at the Transition Date. Fair value is based on independent appraisals of fair value.

Depreciation after the Transition Date is based on deemed cost and revised estimates of useful lives and residual values on a smaller component-by-component basis.

D. Share-based compensation

Under Canadian GAAP, the Corporation recognized an expense related to its share-based payments on a straight-line basis through the date of full vesting and did not incorporate a forfeiture multiple. Under IFRS, the Company recognizes the expense over the individual vesting periods for the graded vesting awards and estimates a forfeiture rate.

IFRS 2 was not applied to equity instruments which vested before the Transition Date.

E. Cumulative translation adjustment

In accordance with IFRS transitional provisions, the Corporation elected to reset the cumulative translation adjustment account, which includes gains and losses from the translation of foreign operations, to $nil. This reclassification resulted in a reduction of the Corporation’s deficit as at the Transition Date of $1,018,864.

F. Business combinations and goodwill

There were no business combinations prior to the Transition Date which required adjustments under IFRS. To the reporting date, the Corporation has not entered into any business combinations. The corporate transactions that were completed in earlier years were accounted for as capital transactions.

In November 2009, the Corporation acquired its wholly-owned Cyprus subsidiary. The Corporation followed the ‘*continuity of interest basis of accounting’* whereby the Corporation is considered a continuation of the subsidiary. The consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the subsidiary for periods prior to the acquisition.

15. Reconciliation of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss from previous Canadian GAAP to IFRS (continued):

Reconciliation of statement of financial position from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (continued):

As the Corporation had no significant assets, liabilities, capital, income or expense prior to the acquisition, the transaction had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements, except for transaction costs which were included in expense as part of reorganization and listing costs.

Also in November 2009, the Corporation completed an Arrangement with Bluerock Acquisition Corp. ("Bluerock") to achieve a public listing of its common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"). Bluerock was a capital pool corporation listed on the TSXV that had no operating assets and limited working capital. As a result, the transaction was not recorded as a business combination, but rather as a capital transaction.

15. Reconciliation of statement of financial position from previous Canadian GAAP to IFRS (continued):

As at the end of the third quarter of the prior reporting period - February 28, 2011:

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
Assets			
Non-current assets:			
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ -	$ 64,547	$ 64,547
Property and equipment	10,886,817	(7,770,504)	3,776,313
Investment in drilling rig	-	4,137,260	4,137,260
Non-current assets	10,886,817	(3,568,697)	7,978,120
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,122,111	-	3,122,111
Accounts receivable	1,749,063	-	1,749,063
Prepaid expenses	32,023	-	32,023
Current assets	4,903,197	-	4,903,197
Total Assets	$15,790,014	$(3,568,697)	$12,221,317
Equity			
Share capital	$91,806,942	$ -	$91,806,942
Share purchase warrants	7,038,779	(5,851,808)	1,186,971
Contributed surplus	4,267,277	247,144	4,514,421
Cumulative translation adjustment	1,018,864	(1,018,864)	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	(733,871)	(733,871)
Revaluation reserve	-	-	-
Deficit	(89,913,908)	5,722,490	(84,191,418)
Equity attributable to owners of Corporation	14,217,954	(1,634,909)	12,583,045
Non-controlling interest	-	(1,933,788)	(1,933,788)
Total equity	14,217,954	(3,568,697)	10,649,257
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities:			
Warrants	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,572,060	-	1,572,060
Provisions	-	-	-
Current liabilities	1,572,060	-	1,572,060
Total Liabilities	1,572,060	-	1,572,060
Total Equity and Liabilities	$15,790,014	$(3,568,697)	$12,221,317

15. Reconciliation of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss from previous Canadian GAAP to IFRS (continued):

For the three months ended February 28, 2011:

	Notes	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
Expenses:				
Equipment operating expenses and other		$ 999,800	$ -	$ 999,800
General and administrative expenses		503,411	(19,127)	484,284
Share-based compensation		88,863	(55,068)	33,795
Depreciation		5,511	218,365	223,876
Impairments		17,013,932	-	17,013,932
Loss before interest and income taxes		18,611,517	144,170	18,755,687
Finance expense		14,894	(20,353)	(5,459)
		18,626,411	123,817	18,750,228
Income tax		-	-	-
Net loss		18,626,411	123,817	18,750,228
Other comprehensive loss (income)				
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	(202,351)	(202,351)
Net comprehensive income		-	(202,351)	(202,351)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		$18,626,411	$ (78,534)	$18,547,877
Net loss attributable to:				
Shareholders of the corporation		$18,626,411	$(1,702,621)	$16,923,790
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary		-	1,826,438	1,826,438
Net loss for the period		$18,626,411	$ 123,817	$18,750,228
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:				
Shareholders of the corporation		$18,626,411	$(1,906,336)	$16,720,075
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary		-	1,827,802	1,827,802
Net comprehensive loss for the period		$18,626,411	$ (78,534)	$18,547,877
Net loss per share:				
Basic and diluted		$ (0.04)	$ 0.00	$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted		490,345,076	-	490,345,076

15. Reconciliation of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss from previous Canadian GAAP to IFRS (continued):

For the nine months ended February 28, 2011:

	Notes	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
Expenses:				
Equipment operating expenses and other		$ 1,696,855	$ -	$ 1,696,855
General and administrative expenses		1,673,267	(51,002)	1,622,265
Share-based compensation		363,881	(97,032)	266,849
Depreciation		258,387	413,241	671,628
Impairments		17,013,932	-	17,013,932
Loss before interest and income taxes		21,006,322	265,207	21,271,529
Finance costs (income)		17,830	(23,289)	(5,459)
		21,024,152	241,918	21,266,070
Income tax		-	-	-
Net loss		21,024,152	241,918	21,266,070
Other comprehensive loss (income)				
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	(199,848)	(199,848)
Net comprehensive income		-	(199,848)	(199,848)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		$21,024,152	$ 42,070	$21,066,222
Net loss attributable to:				
Shareholders of the corporation		$ 21,024,152	$(1,691,893)	$19,332,259
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary		-	1,933,811	1,933,811
Net loss for the period		$21,024,152	$ 241,198	$21,266,070
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:				
Shareholders of the corporation		$ 21,024,152	$(1,891,718)	$19,132,434
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary		-	1,933,788	1,933,788
Net comprehensive loss for the period		$21,024,152	$ 42,070	$21,066,222
Net loss per share:				
Basic and diluted		$ (0.04)	$ 0.00	$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted		489,850,074	-	489,850,074

15. Reconciliation of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss from previous Canadian GAAP to IFRS (continued):

Transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS – Notes to Reconciliations

(a) **Property and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets**

(i) The Corporation elected an IFRS 1 exemption whereby exploration and evaluation assets were reclassified from the full cost pool under Canadian GAAP to exploration and evaluation assets at the amount that was recorded under Canadian GAAP. As exploration efforts were unsuccessful to the Transition Date, the Corporation had no reserves and no producing or development assets.

This resulted in a $16,294,709 increase in exploration and evaluation assets at the Transition Date and a corresponding decrease in 'property and equipment' presented under Canadian GAAP.

(ii) IFRS 1 also provides an optional exemption to measure assets using the estimated fair value on the Transition Date and applied IAS 16 as the fair value measurement. The Corporation elected this exemption such that equipment costs were adjusted to the independently appraised fair value at the Transition Date of $4,447,941 compared to carrying value of $6,853,286 under Canadian GAAP.

(iii) In addition, depreciation is measured on a more detailed component-by-component basis under IFRS. This change in approach resulted in differences in the estimates of expected life and residual values of some components of the Corporation's equipment.

(b) **Decommissioning obligations**:

There was no need for the Corporation to record any increase in decommissioning obligations at the Transition Date which would have been offset by a corresponding decrease in retained earnings under transition to IFRS.

Under Canadian GAAP, because the Corporation's exploration drilling efforts were unsuccessful to the Transition Date, there were no long-term asset retirement obligations required for producing or development assets as there were no such assets. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at the Transition Date include an accrual of $156,700 for estimated site reclamations and other environmental impact damages relating to exploration licenses that either expired subsequent to the Transition Date or were surrendered back to the MNFR early. These liabilities are not discounted to a present value because settlement was required in the current period.

(c) Share-based payments:

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company recognized an expense related to their share-based payments on a straight-line basis through the date of full vesting and did not incorporate a forfeiture multiple. Under IFRS, the Company is required to recognize the expense over the

15. Reconciliation of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss from previous Canadian GAAP to IFRS (continued):

Transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS – Notes to Reconciliations (continued):

(c) Share-based payments (continued):

individual vesting periods for graded vesting awards and estimate a forfeiture rate. Accordingly, a $344,176 increase to accumulated deficit was recorded upon transition to IFRS, offset by a $32,855 decrease for the nine months ended February 28, 2011 and a $93,801 decrease for the fiscal year May 31, 2011.

(d) Foreign currency translation adjustment:

The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates ("IAS 21") requires the functional currency of each entity of the consolidated group to be determined separately based on primary and secondary indicators. For the nine months ended February 28, 2011, the Corporation recorded a $199,848 loss on changes in foreign exchange rates and a $318,237 gain for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2011.

In addition, IFRS 1 provides an optional exemption to set accumulated foreign currency translation balances reported in other comprehensive income to '$nil'. Upon transition to IFRS, the Corporation elected to use this exemption. The cumulative translation balance at June 1, 2010 of $1,018,864 was set to $nil and offset to deficit.

(e) Investment in drilling rig – held for sale

The Corporation owns a 46.25% interest in a drilling rig currently stored since delivery in a bonded export facility in Shanghai, China. At February 29, 2012, the rig is available for immediate sale which sale is expected to occur in fiscal 2012 and therefore has been included in current assets.

(f) Property and equipment – held for sale

The Corporation owns a mobile drilling rig and equipment which is currently stored in a secure facility in east Russia. At February 29, 2012, the mobile drilling rig and equipment are available for immediate sale which sale is expected to occur in fiscal 2012 and therefore has been included in current asset(Note 13).

(g) Cash Flow Statement

The transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS had no material effect upon the reported cash flows generated by the Corporation.