This "Management's Discussion and Analysis" has been prepared as of October 27, 2015 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Forward-looking Information

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to Simba Energy. (the "Company" or "Simba Energy" or "SMB") that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of Simba Energy exploration properties. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Simba Energy to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

The Company

Simba Energy is a Canadian-based company, incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. On February 18th, 2010 Gold Star Resources Corp. announced it had received approval from the TSX Venture Exchange to change the Company's name to Simba Energy Inc. The stock symbol of the Company was changed to "SMB" and the Company's CUSIP number was changed to CUSIP 828572107. The corporate name change and symbol change took effect February 19, 2010. The website of the Company is Simbaenergy.ca.

SMB's strategy is to focus on oil and gas opportunities in unexplored onshore frontier basins of Africa. Using expertise and affiliations the Company has pursued and secured strategic assets that demonstrate high potential for drilling and production operations. Once secured, SMB utilizes a farm-out strategy to escalate and progress exploration of the assets before commencing exploration drilling.

Oil and gas properties

(a) Kenya

On August 3, 2011 the Company was awarded a Production Sharing Contract by the Government of Kenya covering Block 2A in Kenya. This PSC comprises 7,802 square kilometres in northeast Kenya.

Block 2A overlies the southern tip of the Mandera Basin while the southwest corner of the block extends into the Anza Basin. The Mandera Basin is Permo-Triassic to Tertiary in age with a sediment thickness of 10,000 meters. Potential source rock interval is mid Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous and comparable with the larger Mandera-Lugh basin in Ethiopia and Somalia.

In the Anza basin lower Cretaceous reef structures have been mapped with a potential reservoir thickness of 300m – 500m. Source rock is likely Lower Cretaceous.

In December 2011, the work program for year one commenced with a re-interpretation of existing gravity and magnetic data as well as the reprocessing of select 2D lines. The Company also obtained copies of all existing 2D seismic lines (800 kilometers) carried out by Chevron and Amoco. This reprocessing was completed by March 2012.

In June 2012, the Company engaged GeoDynamics Research S.R.L. of Italy to conduct a passive seismic survey covering 750 square kilometers with 250 MPS (measuring points) on 2km spacing in order to identify and evaluate areas with hydrocarbon potential.

In July and August, 2012, the Company increased its coverage area for its passive seismic survey from 750 sq. kms to about 4,000 sq. kms, utilizing 218 data/listening stations, and in addition added a geochemical survey during this phase of the fieldwork including the collection of 675 geochemical samples on Block 2A.

Infrasonic Passive Differential Spectroscopy (IPDS) is a direct hydrocarbon indicator process which utilizes high sensitivity seismometers. The seismometers presently used are even more sensitive and are used in an extensive worldwide grid monitoring the earth's subsurface seismic activity. This grid identifies the background noise as a frequency spectrum. IPDS detects low frequency in the 1-8 Hz range as a spectral signature over hydrocarbon reservoirs. A hydrocarbon reservoir is a frequency converter and deforms the frequency of the natural earth noise. These deformed signals on spectroscopic analysis produce unique spectral signatures which are used as Direct Hydrocarbon indication.

IPDS technology has been tested in numerous basins and reservoirs around the world and in over 120 surveys it has proven correct 80% of the time. [1]

This first phase of passive seismic was completed in August 2012, and the report has now confirmed P1 to be comprised of two distinct and sizeable leads with excellent hydrocarbon response lying east and SSE of the city of Wajir. The first lead in P1 with an area of 29 km2 demonstrated the highest level of hydrocarbon seismic energy interpreted amongst all seven potential leads identified by the survey. The second lead is over 100km2 in size and had a good response for hydrocarbon potential. This find lies from 8km to 20km to the SW.

On April 22, 2014, the Company announced it had signed a contract with Bell Geospace to conduct a comprehensive airborne FTG survey on Block 2A in Kenya. Work commenced on this project throughout May and on June 19, 2014 the Company reported the completion of the flight program portion of the FTG and that Geospace had identified 11 high ranking and sizeable anomalies in both the Mandera (5 anomalies) basin and the Anza (6 anomalies) within the Block 2A concession.

The FTG identified five structural features in the Mandera basin with independent closures varying in size from 30kms2 to +100kms2. The largest, having 2D seismic 4 way structural closure and excellent correlation with the FTG and earlier passive seismic surveys completed, is an excellent prospect. The remaining anomalies consist of two "string of pearl type" leads and two FTG structures which are supported by previous passive seismic results. This was outlined in the final report received from Bell Geospace on August 14, 2014.

On June 5, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with Essel Group Middle East DMCC, (Essel") wherein Essel agreed to provide 100% of funding required to carry out an exploration program on all Simba PSCs including the Kenyan PSC. This 100% funding commitment covers all exploration expenditures including FTG and seismic surveys and the drilling of two wells. Essel will earn 60% of future revenues attributable under the PSC, while Simba will retain 40%. This agreement is subject to the approval of the TSX-V.

A definitive agreement and joint operating agreement are about to be executed and the program is subject to approval of the TSX-V and if necessary, shareholders. The government of Kenya has already approved the participation of Essel.

[1] Per GeoDynamics Research S.R. L.(Italy)

(b) Guinea

On July 27, 2011, the Company signed an Agreement to acquire a 60% interest in an issued Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for Blocks 1 & 2 comprising 12,000 square kilometers onshore in the Republic of Guinea's Bove basin. This Agreement was executed after the Company's geological staff conducted both site investigation and detailed review of technical data, and advised that there existed a significant potential for oil and gas in the basin.

The Company received approval for its 60% owned PSC on May 24, 2012 regarding Blocks 1 & 2 in onshore Guinea and commenced negotiations to acquire the remaining 40% of the PSC. This 40% was in the name of a company which was in default on the PSC and in September 2014

The two blocks total 12,000 sq km onshore in the Bove basin in the Republic of Guinea and when conducting the geo-chem, several surface oil seeps and three known reservoir systems with good reservoir parameters in both clastic sediments and carbonates were identified.

A field trip was conducted on Block 2 which identified and sampled numerous oil seeps and contaminated (unpalatable) water well. Several samples have been collected for laboratory analysis to confirm the presence of hydrocarbon. Preliminary tests on the two samples showed significant florescence which confirmed the presence of hydrocarbon. During the surface sampling program completed in the summer of 2013, two sites of major blow outs were visited and the blow outs were confirmed in discussion with local residents in the area.

The work program for the past year was deferred due to the outbreak of Ebola but this issue appears to be resolved and the Company expects to commence a full FTG program in the first quarter of 2016. The Company has fulfilled its work obligations to date and is in current negotiations with the government of Guinea regarding 100% ownership of the PSC and revising the work program going forward.

The Agreement with the Essel Group gives them the right to earn a 60% interest in the Blocks once they have carried out all necessary exploration work including FTG and seismic surveys, and the completion of two wells. The Company will be carried for 40% with all exploration costs, including local taxes etc, being paid by Essel. It is expected that final approval of Essel participation of 60% will occur at the November meeting with government of Guinea officials.

(c) Chad

On September 24, 2012, the Company executed a Protocole d'Accord with the Republic of Chad which grants the Company 100% interests in the Production Sharing Contracts (PSC's) on three prospective oil & gas concessions in the Doba, Doseo and Erdis basins. As part of the execution of this agreement, the parties agreed to finalize the first year work program and execute the PSC documentation by October 31, 2012. On October 18, 2012 the Company formally executed the PSC's for the three blocks outlined above and is awaiting final approval by the Government of Chad. This approval has been received pending payment of the signature bonus to the Government.

These three PSC's in Chad have a first exploration phase of five years and a second exploration phase of three years. The first exploration phase requires geological and geophysical studies to include processing and reinterpretation of existing 2D seismic, acquisition of at least 750 kilometres of new 2D seismic, as well as 400km^2 of 3D seismic (or 2D equivalent) to determine the range of possible drilling opportunities for the second phase that requires two exploration wells.

The first two blocks, Chari Sud Block 1 and the southern half (50%) of Chari Sud Block 11 are adjacent to each other and therefore treated as one (10,111km^2). They are in the Doba - Doseo Basin complex and lie just southeast of the Mangara and Badila oil fields where proven reserves are currently in the advanced stages of appraisal and production development. Assessment of earlier gravity and magnetic surveys across both these blocks along with existing 2D seismic, has confirmed these blocks comprise the same basin morphology as these producing fields. The NE-SW trending Borogrop fault zone crosses both blocks in a manner that divides Chari Sud Block 1 into both a north and south section while Chari Sud Block 11 is mainly south of this fault zone.

The third concession, Erdis Block 111 covering 15,700 km^2 is located in the south-western portion of the Erdis Basin, known as the Kufra Basin in Libya, where there are known discoveries. Recent gravity across Erdis Block 111 indicates the presence of a major depo centre and ties it to a sediment source to the west where along with a deep mature section and this current activity in Sudan, supports the Company's view of the block's potential.

On June 25, 2013, the Company was advised by the Government that the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of Chad and Simba Energy has been ratified. The issuance of the PSCs included a signing bonus which the Company feels is not acceptable. Negotiations are currently underway in Chad to resolve this issue so that the PSCs can be restored and a work program can be instituted.

Due to the uncertainty surrounding this issue, the Company has impaired the costs incurred to date with respect to Chad.

The 100% funding commitment from Essel covers all exploration expenditures including FTG and seismic surveys and the drilling of two wells. Essel will earn 60% of future revenues attributable under the PSCs, while Simba will retain 40%.

(d) Liberia

The Company acquired 90% of Simba Energy Liberia Inc., formerly International Resource Strategies Liberia Energy, Inc. ("IRSLE"), a private company whose sole asset was a "Hydrocarbon Reconnaissance License" covering an onshore area of approximately 1,366 square kilometers in Liberia. The asset referred to is Hydrocarbon Reconnaissance Permit NR-001, which grants the Company, through its 90% owned subsidiary in Liberia, certain rights and obligations onshore Liberia. NR-001 extends over 1,366 sq. km and covers the entire onshore extent of the sedimentary basin known as the Roberts-Bassa Basin.

The permit rights extend to the exploration for hydrocarbons, including drill to no more than 300m, but explicitly exclude the rights to produce or sell any hydrocarbons. Also included is the right of first refusal for conversion to a Production Sharing Contract ("PSC"), which would include the aforementioned rights.

Liberia is a country which resumed stable and democratic government in 2006, after a period of over twenty years of civil war. The current government, which is underwritten by the UN and the USA, has restored democracy and through its government agency, The National Oil Company of Liberia, (NOCAL) is directing efforts towards the opening up of the natural resource sector to foreign investment, and consequently, is also laying great emphasis on infrastructure. The Liberian and US dollar are freely traded in parallel within the national economy.

The scope of this evaluation is purely technical and commercial; no warranty is made of the legal standing of the permit, nor of the acquisition of rights initially awarded to IRSLE. The evaluation was made on the basis of information gathered in Liberia in the field and from Liberian government data sources, as well as the public domain.

<u>Reconnaissance Permit Extension</u>

Although the Company's Liberia Hydrocarbon Reconnaissance Permit NR-001 in Liberia was allowed to expire in February, 2011, the application process of applying for the PSC effectively extends the life of the license through this process. The extension of the reconnaissance permit by National Oil Company of Liberia ("NOCAL") provides both the company and NOCAL additional time to complete the technical review. This process has now been completed. The members of the Board of Directors of NOCAL have been revamped and the new board is behind schedule in its review process.

The Company advises that it has received an invitation from NOCAL to meet and finalize details pertaining to the issuance of a PSC. Because of the serious outbreak of Ebola in Liberia, this meeting was deferred during fiscal 2015. The Company expects to finalize its application with NOCAL in the next 60 days. Once this is resolved and the PSC is issued, Essel with participate in the exploration program in a similar manner with other PSCs as outlined above.

Financial statement presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") on a going concern basis, which presume the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon achieving profitable operations and upon obtaining additional financing. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

Selected Annual Information

Selected annual information from the consolidated audited financial statements for the three years ended is summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2015 In CDN $	June 30, 2014 In CDN $	June 30, 2013 In CDN $
Operating expense	1,523,455	1,289,649	3,736,734
Other (income)/expense	(682,263)	12,905	12,725
Net loss for the year	2,205,718	1,276,744	3,724,009
Net loss per share	0.01	0.01	0.02
Total assets	8,912,079	8,038,452	7,055,136
Total Liabilities	2,532,098	1,859,544	1,073,004

Summary of Quarterly Results

Results for the eight most recently completed quarters are summarized as follows:

	Total revenues In CDN $	Net loss for the period In CDN $	Net loss per share (basic and diluted) In CDN $
June 30, 2015	NIL	1,038,087	0.00
March 31, 2015	NIL	456,369	0.00
December 31, 2014	NIL	313,937	0.00
September 30, 2014	NIL	397,325	0.00
June 30, 2014	NIL	295,379	0.00
March 31, 2014	NIL	164,535	0.00
December 31, 2013	NIL	275,710	0.00
September 30, 2013	NIL	541,120	0.01

Results of Operations

The Company incurred a loss of $2,205,718 for the year ending June 30, 2015 as compared to a loss of $1,276,744 for the previous year ending June 30, 2014. Non-operating expenses in 2015 were $682,263 compared to a non-operating income of $12,905 in 2014. Both years recorded a gain on write-off of accounts payable and accrued charges: $100,000 in 2015 vs. $33,531 in 2014. In 2015, management decided to impair costs incurred to date in Chad of $696,056 and there was a write down of equipment of $106,783 in 2015 and $20,783 in 2014. There was an impairment of $104,551 against advances receivable in 2015 and a provision for flow-through shareholder tax liability of $125,127 was reversed in 2015.

Operating costs in fiscal 2015 were $1,523,455 compared to $1,289,649 in fiscal 2014, an increase of $233,806. However, the non-cash expense – share-based compensation was $171,456 in 2015 while there was no share-based compensation in 2014. Accounting and legal expenses increased $38,016 from $81,398 to $119,414. Amortization reduced slightly to $20,312 from $24,772. Consulting fees reduced by $71,265: 2015 - $193,810 compared to $265,075 in 2014. Interest and bank charges were insignificant and virtually unchanged. Investor communication, trade shows and web site were significant expenditures in both years: $283,502 in 2015 and $228,509 in 2014. Management frees reduced by $10,000: 2015 - $288,000; 2014 – 298,000. Office and miscellaneous was $189,522 in fiscal 2015 compared to $268,044 in 2014. The 2014 expenses included some costs associated with the London office, which was closed during that year. Project investigation costs are costs mainly associated with expenditures in Liberia. Those costs increased $43,935 from $20,946 in 2014 to $64,881 in 2015. Transfer agent regulatory fees were $46,296 in 2015 compared to $42,205 in 2014. Finally, travel fees increased significantly: $140,142 in 2015 compared to $55,483 in 2014.

During the past year the Company focused its efforts on exploration in Kenya. On April 22, 2014 the Company entered into an agreement with Bell Geospace to conduct a comprehensive airborne FTG (Full-Tensor Gradiometry) survey on Block 2A in Kenya. The program included flying 6,313 line kms over two target areas within Block 2A and the resulting data from this FTG survey will allow for a more focused and cost effective 2D seismic well location program in the next phase of the exploration program.

The Company reported on June 19, 2014 that the FTG program was complete and that it identified 11 high ranking and sizeable anomalies in the Mandera and Anza basins within Block 2A. This was outlined in their written report dated August 14, 2014.

Funding issues in late 2014 and 2015 restricted exploration activities in Kenya for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015. The Company recognized the need to seek a financial partner to assist in moving forward on the exploration program. In February 2015 the Company commenced discussions with the Essel Group of Mumbai India and this resulted in the signing of an agreement on June 7, 2015 with the Essel Group for their participation in all PSC's held by Simba. The Essel Group will undertake to cover the cost of all exploration going forward, including FTG, seismic and will also commit to the drilling of at least 2 exploration wells on each PSC in return for a 60% interest in the PSCs. Simba will be carried for its 40% participation. The next phase in the exploration program for Kenya is the awarding of a seismic contract. Negotiations are near completion and a seismic contract should be concluded shortly with work to commence early in 2016.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, the Company was prevented from conducting any exploration activities on the ground in both Guinea and in Liberia because of the serious outbreak of Ebola throughout the region. Both the Ministry of Natural Resources in Guinea and NOCAL in Liberia have recently advised the Company that new and advanced medication has been introduced and that at the present time – Ebola has been essentially eradicated and it is safe to resume exploration activities.

As a result of this, meetings were held in late September with Guinea officials regarding the completion of the application to increase ownership in the PSC from 60% to 100%. A further meeting is scheduled in November to finalize arrangements for the revised PSC.

The Company is in current discussions with NOCAL officials in Liberia in order to finalize technical issues for the PSC. A follow up meeting is scheduled in late November to finalize the application which requires both NOCAL and Government approval for the PSC.

Any work in Chad has been delayed until negotiations have been concluded regarding outstanding signing bonuses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2015 the Company had cash on hand of $4,883 compared to $293,334 at June 30, 2014. Current assets amounted to $150,386 at June 30, 2015 vs. $543,818 at June 30, 2014 and the working capital deficit at June 30, 2014 amounted to $2,381,712 compared to working capital deficit of $1,315,726 at June 30, 2014.

On July 29, 2014, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 54,118,009 units at $0.06 per unit for gross proceeds of $3,247,080. Of this financing, 21,988,200 units for gross proceeds of $1,319,292 were completed at June 30, 2014 and 32,129,809 units for gross proceeds of $1,927,588 were completed in July, 2014.

On February 11, 2015, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 15,000,000 share units at $0.03 each for gross proceeds of $450,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of a non-transferable common share purchase warrant, with each full warrant exercisable for a period of two years at a price of $0.05 per share. No finders' fees were paid in connection with this issuance and no value was attributed to the warrants as a component of the share units.

On June 5, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with Essel Group Middle East DMCC, (Essel") wherein Essel agreed to provide 100% of funding required to carry out an exploration program on all Simba PSCs. This 100% funding commitment covers all exploration expenditures including FTG and seismic surveys and the drilling of two wells. Essel will earn 60% of future revenues attributable under the PSC, while Simba will retain 40%. All costs incurred to August 1, 2015 are the responsibility of Simba.

The Company currently has no commitments for any credit facilities such as revolving credit agreements or lines of credit that could provide additional working capital.

Transactions with Related Parties

The following expenses were incurred with directors and officers of the Company:

For the year ended June 30	2015	2014
Management fees accrued to the President and CEO	$ 120,000	$ 120,000
Management fees accrued to the Managing Director – Operations	120,000	120,000
Geological consulting fees accrued to James Dick, a Director	91,245	10,000
Management fees accrued to the CFO	48,000	48,000
Share-based compensation	104,616	-
Total	$ 483,861	$ 298,000

As at June 30, 2014, there were advances due from a related company of $122,622. During the year this receivable was reduced through the payment of Company expenses by the related company. At year end management impaired the balance of $104,551 due to the uncertainty surrounding the amount and timing of future repayments.

As at June 30, 2015, the amount due to officers and directors was $604,659 (2014- $348,735). Of this amount, $188,246 (2014 - $68,000) was advanced by officers of the Company to finance the working capital of the

Company. The amounts due are represented as notes payable. These notes are 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 completed on July 30, 2015 was a further 3,100,000 share units issued to an officer and director in order to settle debt of $186,000.

Commitments

The Company has the following future commitments:

(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 that lease are as follows:

	Minimum lease Required	Sub Lease	Net monthly Obligation
For the year ended June 30, 2016	$8,103	$3,650	$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, 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, 2015. The contract stipulates additional exploration expenditure requirements under a first and second additional exploration period in the amount of US$11,500,000, but these amounts are also under renegotiation.

In Chad, there is a signature bonus payment required under the terms of the contract. The amount has not been paid as at June 30, 2015, and the Company is currently in default of the contract and the PSC has been suspended. The reinstatement of the PSC and the details of the signature bonus are currently being negotiated with the Government of Chad.

The Company has an exploration services advisory agreement with Barakat Exploration Inc. wherein Barakat provides a variety of services and advice regarding matters surrounding Black 2A in Kenya. This includes structuring and sourcing of financing or identifying strategic partners. The total agreement calls for a fee US$1,045,950 of which US$261,487 has been recorded as payable as at June 30, 2015.

Capital disclosures

The Company considers its capital to consist of its debt and equity. Its objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to identify, acquire and explore mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during fiscal 2015. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Financial instruments and risks

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, goods and services tax recoverable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, flow through shareholder tax liability, due to related parties and loans payable. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Fair Value

The Company classifies its fair value measurements in accordance with an established hierarchy that priorities the inputs in valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, and
Level 3 - Inputs that are not based on observable market data

The following table sets for the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	$	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	4,883	4,883	293,334	293,334
Sales tax recoverable	26,506	26,506	22,464	22,464
Advances receivable	-	-	122,622	122,622
Accounts payable and accrued Liabilities	1,927,439	1,927,439	1,385,682	1,385,682
Flow-through shareholder tax Liability	-	-	125,127	125,127
Due to related parties	604,659	604,659	348,735	348,735

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the short-term maturity of its monetary assets and liabilities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk on its financial assets due to cash being placed with major financial institutions and goods and services tax recoverable is due from government agencies.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada, Kenya, Guinea, Chad and Liberia. The Company funds cash calls to its subsidiary company outside of Canada in U.S. dollars and has incurred expenditures in UK pound sterling and Kenya shilling. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions and relative exchange rate between Canadian and U.S. dollars, UK pound sterling and Kenya shilling is low and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. There is a risk that the Company may not be able to fulfill its obligation when a liability is due. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms.

Other price and market risk

The Company's financial instruments are all short term and exposed to other price and market risks should the fair value of future cash flows from financial instruments fluctuate.

Management does not feel that the Company is exposed to significant risk as its financial instruments are not expected to significantly fluctuate over the short term.

Risk Factors Relating to the Company's Business

As a company active in the oil and gas and mineral resource exploration and development industry, the Company is exposed to a number of risks.

Exploration Stage Operations

The Company's operations are subject to all of the risks normally incident to the exploration for and the development and operation of oil and gas and mineral properties.

All of the Company's properties are still in the exploration stage. Oil and gas and mineral exploration and exploitation involve a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to avoid. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing revenue.

Exploration in various jurisdictions may involve consultation with indigenous groups. The Company endeavors to consult with such groups on a good faith basis, however, there are no guarantees the consultation process will result in decisions acceptable to all parties. The risk of unforeseen claims and disputes could affect the Company's existing operations as well as development projects and future acquisitions.

Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain adequate machinery, equipment or labour are some of the risks involved in mineral exploration and exploitation activities. The Company has relied on and may continue to rely on consultants and others for mineral exploration and exploitation expertise.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves and resources through drilling, to develop processes for extraction, in the case of new properties, to develop the facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for production.

There is no assurance that commercial quantities of reserves or resources will be discovered. Even if commercial quantities are discovered, there is no assurance that the properties will be brought into commercial production or that the funds required to exploit reserves and resources discovered by the Company will be obtained on a timely basis or at all.

Competition

The oil and gas and mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with other companies with greater technical and financing resources than itself with respect to acquire properties of merit, the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other persons to carry out its exploration activities. Competition in the industry could adversely affect the Company's prospects for exploration in the future.

Other Information

As October 27, 2015, the Company had the following securities issued and outstanding:
Common shares:

Balance, June 30, 2015	296,544,268
Options exercised	530,000
Balance, October 27, 2015	297,074,268