# **Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**

Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

(These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, prepared by management, have not been reviewed by the company's external auditors)

# Consolidated Statements of Financial Position As at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

# (Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

	March 31 2013	December 31 2012
ASSETS		
Current:		
Cash	\$ 177,852	\$ 2,679
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	26,564	24,136
Restricted cash (Note 4)	17,069	20,541
Investments (Note 5)	158,275	241,905
	\$ 379,760	\$ 289,261
LIABILITIES	<u>·                                      </u>	
Current:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	\$ 376,690	\$ 577,031
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Share capital (Note 8)	20,484,111	20,162,111
Contributed surplus	10,555,731	10,425,525
Reserve for warrants	103,000	-
Reserve for share based payments (Note 9)	- -	130,206
Accumulated deficit	(31,071,050)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(68,722)	` '
	3,070	(287,770)
	\$ 379,760	\$ 289,261

Going concern (Note 1(b))

Commitments (Note 15)

See accompanying notes

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Nick Tintor", Director

"Stephen Coates", Director

# Interim Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

# (Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

		2013		2011
Revenues Realized gain on FVTPL securities Gain on disposal of property and equipment	\$	95	\$	- 125
Interest income	_	95		17 142
Expenses				
Unrealized loss on FVTPL securities		63,983		47,456
Corporate and investor relations		36,108		36,921
Exploration expenditures		20,428		30,453
Professional fees		9,469		9,418
Foreign exchange loss		4,972		647
Office and general		281		1,945
Depreciation				8,584
		135,241		135,424
Net loss	\$	(135,146)	\$	(135,282)
Basic and diluted net loss per share (Note 10)	\$	(0.0008)	\$	(0.0012)
Comprehensive loss Net loss Evaluation of foreign acceptions	\$	(135,146) 986	\$	(135,282)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	•		•	(6,033)
Comprehensive loss	\$	(134,160)	\$	(141,315)

See accompanying notes

# Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency) Period from January 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013

# (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

	Share Cap	pital						
	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Reserve for warrants	Reserve for share based payments	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total
Balance at December 31, 2011	82,472,448 \$	19,887,111 \$	8,535,186 \$	- \$	2,020,545 \$	(30,382,491)	\$ (60,848)	\$ (497)
Private placement (Note 8-b)	55,000,000	275,000	-	-	-	-	-	275,000
Expiry and forfeiture of options	-	-	1,890,339	-	(1,890,339)	-	=	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(553,413)	-	(553,413)
Currency translation adjustment				-			(8,860)	(8,860)
Balance at December 31, 2012	137,472,448	20,162,111	10,425,525	-	130,206	(30,935,904)	(69,708)	(287,770)
Private placement (Note 8-c)	85,000,000	322,000	-	103,000	-	-	-	425,000
Expiry of options		´-	130,206	-	(130,206)	-	-	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(135,146)	-	(135,146)
Currency translation adjustment		-	-			<u> </u>	986	986
Balance at March 31, 2013	222,472,448 \$	20,484,111 \$	10,555,731 \$	103,000 \$	- \$	(31,071,050)	\$ (68,722)	\$ 3,070

# Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

# (Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

	2013		2012
Operating activities			
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (135,146)	\$	(135,282)
Add (deduct) items not affecting cash:			
Unrealized loss (gain) on FVTPL securities	63,983		47,456
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	986		(6,464)
Realized loss (gain) on FVTPL securities	(95)		-
Depreciation	-		8,584
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment			(125)
	(70,272)		(85,831)
Change in non-cash working capital items	, ,		,
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	(2,428)		12,022
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(200,342)		(120,652)
	(273,042)		(194,461)
Investing activities			
Proceeds on sale of FVTPL securities	19,743		-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-		300
Change in restricted cash	3,472		471
	23,215		771
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of share capital and warrants	425,000	_	275,000
Increase in cash	175,173		81,310
Cash, beginning of period	2,679		4,783
Cash, end of period	\$ 177,852	\$	86,093

See accompanying notes

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 1. Nature Of Operations and Going Concern

# (a) Nature of operations

Homeland Uranium Inc. (the "company") is a company engaged in the business of evaluation and exploration of uranium resource properties, currently in Niger, West Africa. The company, incorporated in December, 2006 under the Ontario Business Corporations Act, is a reporting issuer subject to the rules and regulations of the Ontario Securities Commission. As a reporting issuer only, its shares do not trade on any stock exchange.

# (b) Going concern

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the company be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements. Such adjustments could be material.

The company received renewal of its eight uranium concessions from the Minister of Mines and Industrial Development of the Government of Niger on March 4, 2013 for a further three years (see note 6(a)). Such approval had been conditional upon certain factors, the most significant of which was the payment of four years of training fees in the amount of approximately USD \$320,000 (see note 7). Two of the four years of training fees were paid by the company on March 28, 2013 (see note 7). Failure to pay the remaining two years of training fees, to maintain an ongoing administrative presence in Niger or to meet minimum spending and reporting requirements under the renewal terms could result in termination of any concession agreements. No adjustment to the carrying value of the Niger concessions would be required as the company has chosen to expense all exploration expenditures under IFRS (see note 2(e)).

As the company has no operating revenues or other sources of cash flow and a small working capital surplus of \$3,070 as at March 31, 2013 (December 31, 2012 - deficiency of \$287,770), its ability to maintain its Canadian head office operations and an administrative office in Niger over the next 12 months will be dependent upon its ability to (1) raise further equity for the company through private placements (see note 8) and/or (2) sell its interest in its investments (see note 5).

Although the company has taken steps to verify title to the mineral properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the company's title. Management is not aware of any such agreements, transfers or defects, but property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, claims or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. Assets located outside of North America are subject to the risk of foreign investment, including currency exchange fluctuations and restrictions and local political instability and uncertainty.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN, CONTINUED

The company faces risks and uncertainties including: (i) the inability to obtain the financing necessary to complete the development of its properties, (ii) realization of proceeds from the sale of its properties, or (iii) the company's licenses, permits or concessions being revoked as a result of title disputes, a failure to comply with agreements or security issues preventing the safe exploration and development of any properties under license. Previously, the company has encountered many delays during the execution of its Niger project due to events and circumstances beyond its control. The government of Niger had acknowledged these delays as "force majeure" and, in June, 2010, had granted the company a 27 month extension (to August, 2012) to its original concessions to compensate for this lost time. Ongoing economic and political uncertainty in the sub-Saharan part of Africa could lead to similar difficulties and delays in the future.

While management believes that it will be able to secure the necessary financing to continue operations into the future, there are material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt that these and other strategies will be sufficient to permit the company to continue beyond the foreseeable future as such strategies are dependent upon continued support of its shareholder base. The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary should the going concern assumption become inappropriate. These adjustments could be material to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

# 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

## (a) Statement of compliance

The company is following the same accounting policies and methods of computation in these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as it did in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, except as described below. As required by the IASB, effective January 1, 2013, the company adopted the following standards and amendments to IFRS:

IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" provides a single model to be applied in the control analysis for all investees stating that an investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. IFRS 10 carries forward the consolidation procedures substantially unmodified from IAS 27. The company's adoption of IFRS 10 had no effect on its financial statements.

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" defines fair value, required disclosure about fair value measurements and provides a framework for measuring fair value when it is required or permitted within the IFRS standards. The adoption of IFRS 13 did not require any adjustment to the valuation techniques currently used to measure fair value and did not result in any measurement adjustments as at January 1, 2013.

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed by the company's external auditors. They were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2013.

#### (b) Basis of presentation

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the measurement at fair value of financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL").

The preparation of unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in note 2(n).

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

## (c) Consolidation

All entities in which the company has a controlling interest, specifically when it has the power to direct the financial and operational policies of these companies to obtain benefit from their operations, are fully consolidated.

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Homeland Uranium, Inc. ("US sub"), a Utah company, Pan African Uranium Corp. ("Ontario sub"), an Ontario company, and Uranium International Limited Niger ("Niger sub"), a branch of the Ontario sub.

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

## (d) Functional currency and foreign currency translation

## Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the corporate offices located in Canada. The functional currency of the Niger and USA subsidiaries are the West African CFA and US dollar respectively.

#### Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency at the transaction date exchange rate. At closing date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the closing date exchange rate with all foreign currency adjustments being expensed.

Financial statements of the subsidiaries, for which the functional currency is not the Canadian dollar, are translated into Canadian dollars, the functional currency of the parent, as follows: all asset and liability accounts (including non-monetary and capital items) are translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period and all revenue and expense accounts and cash flow statement items are translated at average exchange rates for the reporting period. The resulting translation gains and losses are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments in other comprehensive income (loss).

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

# (e) Mineral properties

All acquisition and exploration costs, net of incidental revenues, are charged to operations in the period incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop a property are capitalized into property, plant and equipment ("PPE"). On the commencement of commercial production, depletion of each mining property will be provided on a unit-of-production basis using estimated resources as the depletion base.

# (f) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at historical cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes the acquisition cost or production cost as well as the costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its use in operations. When property and equipment include significant components with different useful lives, they are recorded and depreciated separately. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line and declining balance methods based on the estimated useful life of the assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, the cost model is applied to property and equipment. The company recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of property and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognized in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of property and equipment less their estimated residual value on a straight-line basis, over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment, as follows:

Exploration equipment	Straight-line	3 to 5 years
Automotive equipment	Straight-line	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight-line	10 to 20 years
Computer and office equipment	Straight-line	2 to 5 years

The company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for property and equipment and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the company prospectively.

All fixed assets were either fully depreciated or disposed of by December 31, 2012.

#### (g) Financial instruments

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

# (g) Financial instruments, continued

#### Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Financial instruments classified as being available-for-sale are measured at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss being recognized directly under other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and, in the case of monetary items such as securities denominated in foreign currency, which are recorded in foreign exchange gains and losses. When these investments are derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss. When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized directly in equity is transferred to profit or loss even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognized in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

## Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and also financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of loss.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

# 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

# (g) Financial instruments, continued

## Financial instrument classifications

The company has made the following classifications:

Cash FVTPL

Accounts receivable Loans and receivables

Restricted cash FVTPL Investments FVTPL

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Other financial liabilities

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

# (h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The company continually reviews and evaluates the events or changes in the economic environment that indicate a risk of impairment of assets to determine whether the carrying amount of the asset or group of assets under consideration exceeds its or their recoverable amount. Impairment of the assets is evaluated at the cash-generating unit ("CGU") level which is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows, independent of the cash inflows from other assets, as defined by IAS 36 "Impairment of assets". Recoverable amount is defined as the higher of the CGU's fair value (less costs to sell) and its value in use. The active market or a binding sale agreement provides the best evidence for the determination of the fair value, but where neither exists, fair value is based on the best information available to reflect the amount the company could receive for the CGU in an arm's length transaction. Value in use is equal to the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the use and sale of the CGU.

#### (i) Provisions

A provision is recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. If the effect is material, 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, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

The company's activities could give rise to obligations for environmental rehabilitation which can include facilities dismantling, removal, treatment of waste materials, monitoring, compliance with environmental regulations, security and other site-related costs required to perform the rehabilitation work. Any current expenditures regarding the environmental rehabilitation are charged to the cost of the project. Provisions for rehabilitation are periodically adjusted by the company, when applicable. The company has a current provision of \$13,000 that, based on currently available information, management feels is adequate to cover such obligations.

#### (j) Share based payments

The company offers a share option plan for its directors, officers, employees and consultants. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. Fair value of each tranche is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized over the tranche's vesting period by increasing the reserve for share based payments based on the number of awards expected to vest. Any consideration paid on exercise of share options is credited to capital stock. The related reserve for the share based payment amount is transferred to share capital when the options are exercised.

For equity settled transactions, the company measures goods or services received at their fair value, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case the company measures their value by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

# (k) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net earnings (loss) for the period attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive instruments. None of the options or warrants are dilutive in nature.

# (l) Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Certain gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are temporarily recorded outside the consolidated statement of operations in accumulated comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Other comprehensive income (loss) may include any unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, foreign currency translation gains and losses on the currency used for presentation and changes in the fair market value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, all net of taxes.

#### (m) Deferred taxes

The company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to be settled or realized.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the company does not considered it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. Potential tax benefits from income tax loss carry forwards are not recognized by the company until realization is more likely than not. These potential tax benefits have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements to date because management has not determined that it is probable that the company will realize these future tax benefits.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

# (n) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the company's management to make certain estimates and assumptions that are considered reasonable and realistic. Despite regular reviews of these estimates and assumptions, based in particular on past achievements or anticipations, facts and circumstances may lead to changes in these estimates and assumptions which could materially impact the reported amount of the company's assets, liabilities, equity or earnings. These estimates and assumptions notably relate to the following:

**Environmental rehabilitation provision** - Provisions for rehabilitation require judgement as to the time frame and amounts required to successfully complete such rehabilitations given factors such as weather conditions, the success of replanting efforts and limitations on access to the relative area of exploration.

**Niger liabilities** - As illustrated by the period of "force majeure" described in note 1(b), there is an uncertainty that often arises when conducting business in Niger. These uncertainties require significant judgements to ensure that liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations, are measured based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date (see note 7).

**Functional currency** - The functional currency for the company and subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each operates: Canadian dollar, US dollar and West African CFA. Determination of functional currency may require certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment. The company reconsiders the functional currency used when there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 3. Adoption of New and Revised IFRS standards and interpretations

At the date of authorization of these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, the IASB has issued the following new and revised standards and interpretations that may be relevant to the company, but are not yet effective for the relevant reporting periods:

- IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" provides disclosure guidance on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and is applied retrospectively.
- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement" effective date extended to January 1, 2015, addresses the classification and measurement of financial assets. It uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used.
- IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" prescribes the accounting for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendment is effective annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 and is applied retrospectively with earlier application permitted. The application of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The company has not early adopted any of these standards, amendments and interpretations. However, management is currently assessing the impact of their application in the consolidated financial statements of the company.

#### 4. RESTRICTED CASH

Certain cash balances are restricted as they relate to deposits with state regulatory authorities in the United States to secure various reclamation guarantees with respect to mineral properties in Utah and Colorado. \$3,637 was received in the current period with the remaining balance expected to be released sometime during the second quarter of 2013. However, as these funds are not yet available for general corporate purposes, they have been separately disclosed.

# 5. Investments

The company's investments are carried at fair value and are comprised of the following:

	March 31 2013		December 31 2012			
		\$	Shares		\$	Shares
Caracara Silver Inc. Macusani Yellowcake Inc.	\$	48,275 110,000	965,500 1,100,000	\$	62,757 179,148	965,500 1,235,500
	\$	158,275		\$	241,905	

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 6. MINERAL PROPERTIES

## (a) Niger uranium concessions:

- (i) On March 4, 2013, the company obtained approval for renewal of its Niger uranium concessions for a further three years from authorities in Niger. Such approval was conditional upon certain factors, the most significant of which was payment of two years of training fees in the amount of USD \$160,000. Four years of training fees of \$320,000 were provided for in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2012 (see note 7). Two years of training fees of USD \$160,000 were paid on March 28, 2013 out of the proceeds of a private placement that occurred in February, 2013 (see note 8).
- (ii) Previously, the company was granted three-year uranium exploration concessions in January 2007 that was approved by a governmental order on May 31, 2007. The eight concessions are located in the Agadez-Arlit district of northern Niger and are held in the name of Uranium International Limited Niger, a branch of the company's Ontario subsidiary.

On September 7, 2010, the government of Niger agreed to extend this agreement a further 27 months to August 31, 2012 under the same terms and conditions to give recognition to conditions of "force majeure" that existed at that time.

- (iii) The key terms of the concession renewal include:
  - (a) 50% of the areas licensed under the previous concessions were relinquished on renewal, such that the area of exploration now covers approximately 1,870 square kilometres
  - (b) cumulative minimum expenditures of USD \$4,916,350 for all concessions during the three-year renewal period (see note 15)
  - (c) a 10% free carried interest for the state in the mining phase with an option to acquire an additional 30% at market value;
  - (d) exemptions during the exploration period include:
    - value added tax
    - corporate income tax
    - income tax for expatriate employees
    - land tax
    - license contribution
    - mining flat tax and other registration fees
    - import duties on certain equipment and spare parts
  - (e) a sliding scale mining royalty between 5.5% to 12% of the market value of production on FOB terms
  - (f) exemptions during the mining phase include:
    - value added tax until the date of production
    - taxes on industrial/business profits for three years from production
    - land and mining flat taxes indefinitely
    - import duties on certain equipment and spare parts.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31 2013		D	ecember 31 2012
Balances made up of: Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities Provisions Payroll related	\$	226,586 77,561 72,543	\$	443,959 68,198 64,874
	\$	376,690	\$	577,031

As at March 31, 2013, accounts payable and accrued liabilities contain an amount of USD \$160,000 representing two years of training fees (December 31, 2012 - USD \$320,000 representing four years) due and payable under the terms of the original uranium concessions. The renewal process for the uranium concessions was formalized on March 4, 2013, but was conditional upon acknowledgement of these liabilities by the company. Of the amount payable as at December 31, 2012, two years of training fees of USD \$160,000 were paid on March 28, 2013.

#### 8. SHARE CAPITAL

	Shares	\$
Balance - December 31, 2011	82,472,448	\$ 19,887,111
Private placement (Note 8(b))	_55,000,000	275,000
Balance - December 31, 2012	137,472,448	20,162,111
Private placement (Note 8(c))	85,000,000	322,000
Balance - March 31, 2013	222,472,448	\$ <u>20,484,111</u>

- (a) The company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.
- (b) In February, 2012, the company closed a non-brokered private placement financing of 55,000,000 common shares at \$0.005 per common share for gross proceeds of \$275,000. The common shares were subject to a four-month hold period in accordance with requisite securities laws.
- (c) In February, 2013, the company closed a non-brokered private placement of 85,000,000 units at \$0.005 per unit for gross proceeds of \$425,000. Each unit consisted of the following:
  - (i) 1 common share (subject to a four-month hold period in accordance with requisite securities laws)
  - (ii) 1 common share urchase warrant entitling the holder thereof to buy one common share at a price of \$0.01 per share, expiring in 24 months. The fair value of these warrants was calculated with the Black-Scholes pricing model. Using the assumptions of: (1) risk free interest rate of 1.0%, (2) expected volatility of 139%, (3) expected life of 1 year, and (4) dividend yield of 0.0%, the fair value attributed to each warrant was \$0.0012, or \$103,000 in aggregate. The remaining proceeds of \$322,000 were attributed to the common shares.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 9. STOCK OPTIONS

The company has adopted a stock option plan under which it may grant options to purchase shares of the company. There were no new options granted during 2011 or 2012, all outstanding options as at December 31, 2012 are fully vested and numerous options have been cancelled as the respective option holder's rights have expired under the terms of the relevant agreement. The following summary sets out the activity in outstanding stock options:

	March 31 2013	December 31 2012
Outstanding, beginning of period Expired or forfeited	750,000 (750,000)	2,280,000 (1,530,000)
Outstanding, end of period	-	750,000

During the year ended December 31. 2012, an amount of \$1,614,795 attributed to forfeited and expired options was transferred from the reserve for share based payments to contributed surplus. On expiry of the remaining 750,000 options in the first quarter of 2013, the remaining balance in the reserve for share based payments of \$130,206 was also transferred to contributed surplus.

## 10. Loss Per Share

The weighted average number of shares outstanding for the three month period ended March 31,2013 was 168,639,115 (March 31, 2012 - 110,274,646). Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as stock the options are anti-dilutive.

# 11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate, currency and fair value). Risk management is carried out by the company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

## (a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, accounts receivable and restricted cash. Financial instruments included in accounts receivable consist of HST receivable. As at March 31, 2013, cash of \$177,852 (December 31, 2012 - \$2,679) is held with reputable financial institutions from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. All HST receivable and reclamation deposits held by US banks and US government departments are in good standing. As of March 31, 2013, a total of \$17,069 (December 31, 2012 - \$20,541) represented the maximum credit exposure on accounts receivable. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to accounts receivable is negligible.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, CONTINUED

# (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due, or can only do so at excessive cost (see note 1(b)). The company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due, and as such, the company has classified its investments as current. As at March 31, 2013, the company had a small working capital surplus of \$3,070 (December 31, 2012 - deficiency of \$287,770). In the first quarter of 2013, the working capital deficiency was offset through a private placement for gross proceeds of \$425,000 (see note 8). All of the company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

# (c) Currency risk

In managing currency risks, the company aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the earnings. Over the longer term, however, permanent changes in foreign exchange would have an impact on consolidated earnings.

#### (d) Market risk

The company is exposed to certain market risks including changes in pricing and limited access to foreign markets. Specifically, the carrying value of its investments, all of which are classified as FVTPL ("fair value through profit or loss"), are adjusted every reporting period for any changes in their quoted trading prices.

## (e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. As the company has minimal or no cash balances that earn interest and no interest-bearing debt, its interest rate risk is considered nominal.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, CONTINUED

# (f) Sensitivity analysis

As at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the carrying and fair value amounts of the company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent.

- i) The company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. The company funds certain operations, exploration and administrative expenses in Niger and the United States on a cash call basis using US dollar currency converted from its Canadian dollar bank accounts held in Canada. The company maintains US dollar bank accounts in Canada and the United States. The company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations of financial instruments that are denominated predominately in West African francs (CFA's) as well as some in US dollars and are related to cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable, investments and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the foreign exchange rate would affect net comprehensive income by \$32,000.
- ii) The company is exposed to market risk as it relates to its investments held in marketable securities. If market prices had varied by 10% from their March 31, 2013 fair market value positions, the net loss and/or comprehensive income would have varied by approximately \$15,000.

## (g) Fair value hierarchy

The following summarizes the methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair value of the company's financial instruments where measurement is required. The fair value of financial instruments classified as loans and receivables and other financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts due to their short term maturities. Fair value amounts represent point in time estimates and may not reflect fair value in the future. The measurements are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and are a matter of significant judgment. The methods and assumptions used to develop fair value measurements, for those financial instruments where fair value is recognized in the statement of financial position, have been prioritized into three levels as per their fair value hierarchy. Level one includes quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level two includes inputs that are observable other than quoted prices included in level one. Level three includes inputs that are not based on observable market data. The fair value of the company's financial instruments where financial measurement is required are as follows:

	March 31 2013	December 31 2012		
Level 1	\$	\$		
Cash	177,852	2,679		
Restricted cash Investments	17,069 158,275	20,541 241,905		

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

#### 12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support development of its exploration projects, to expand regional exploration activities within Niger and to maintain corporate and administrative functions. The company considers its capital to be its equity, which is comprised of share capital, contributed surplus, reserve for share based payments, accumulated deficit and accumulated other comprehensive loss, which at March 31, 2013 was \$3,070 (December 31, 2012 - \$(287,770)) (see note 1(b). The company manages its capital structure in an effort to provide sufficient funding for its development projects. Funds are primarily secured through equity capital raised by way of private placements.

There can be no assurances that the company will be able to continue raising equity capital in this manner. 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. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the company, is reasonable. There have been no changes in the company's approach to capital management since the year-end. The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

## 13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The company conducts its business in a single operating segment consisting of the exploration activities in Niger, where all mineral properties and equipment are situated.

# 14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has transacted with related parties pursuant to service arrangements in the ordinary course of business, as follows:

- (a) During the three month period ended March 31, 2013, the company paid total fees of \$30,000 (March 31, 2012 \$30,000) to a company controlled by an officer and director for management and administrative services, including compensation for the CFO, corporate secretary, office rent and regular administrative functions (see also note 15(b)).
- (b) The Board of Directors approved quarterly director fees of \$1,500 for each independent director. Fees recorded in the three month period ended March 31, 2013 totalled \$6,000 (March 31, 2012 \$NIL). As at March 31, 2013, accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes a provision of \$27,000 (December 31, 2012 \$21,000) for such fees.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Three month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (Stated in \$CAD)

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

## 15. COMMITMENTS

# (a) Niger concessions

As described in notes 6 and 7, the company had its eight uranium concessions renewed on March 4, 2013 for a further three year period. Under the terms of those concession renewals, the company is committed to minimum exploration expenditures of USD \$4,916,350 over the three year extension, currently budgeted in approximately equal annual amounts.

In addition, under the terms of the original agreement and continued during the renewal period, the company is committed to payment of annual training fees of USD \$10,000 per concession (totalling USD \$80,000 per year) for its eight concessions for the purpose of training Niger nationals.

# (b) Management contract

The company's management contract with Grove Capital Group Inc. is on a monthly basis with a six-month notice period (see note 14(a)).