

**GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Consolidated Financial Statements  
Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

### To the Shareholders of Gravis Energy Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Gravis Energy Corp. which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2012 and 2011, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also involves evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

#### Opinion

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gravis Energy Corp. as at March 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of Gravis Energy Corp. to continue as a going concern.

#### Other Matters

The financial statements of Gravis Energy Corp. as at April 1, 2010 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on March 28, 2011.



Saturna Group Chartered Accountants LLP

Vancouver, Canada

July 27, 2012

**GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**Consolidated statements of financial position  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	March 31, 2012 \$	March 31, 2011 \$	April 1, 2010 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash	878	249	52
Amounts receivable	22,210	9,036	–
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>23,088</b>	<b>9,285</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment in KWULP (Note 4)	1,569,982	1,769,982	969,100
Investment in KWUC (Note 4)	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1,570,982</b>	<b>1,770,982</b>	<b>970,100</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,594,070</b>	<b>1,780,267</b>	<b>970,152</b>
<b>Liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	28,075	58,899	221,688
Loans payable (Note 5)	13,000	–	–
Due to related parties (Note 6)	16,569	77,918	104,147
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>57,644</b>	<b>136,817</b>	<b>325,835</b>
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>			
Share capital	2,227,959	2,227,959	1,040,402
Deficit	(691,533)	(584,509)	(396,085)
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>1,536,426</b>	<b>1,643,450</b>	<b>644,317</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>1,594,070</b>	<b>1,780,267</b>	<b>970,152</b>

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Subsequent event (Note 14)

Approved on behalf of the Board on July 27, 2012 by:

/s/ "Ruben Versoza"

Ruben Versoza, Director

/s/ "Nizar Bharmal"

Nizar Bharmal, Director

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

**GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Consolidated statements of comprehensive loss  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended March 31, 2012 \$	Year ended March 31, 2011 \$
Revenue	–	–
Expenses		
Foreign exchange loss	–	1,033
Management fees (Note 6)	65,254	70,920
Office and miscellaneous	967	3,573
Professional fees (Note 6)	11,955	61,388
Transfer agent and filing fees	24,859	10,039
Travel	3,989	2,720
Total expenses	107,024	149,673
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(107,024)	(149,673)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	–	(0.01)
Weighted average shares outstanding	29,303,303	22,517,580

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

**GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Consolidated statements of changes in equity  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share capital		Deficit \$	Total shareholders' equity \$
	Number of shares	Amount \$		
Balance, April 1, 2010	10,404,025	1,040,402	(396,085)	644,317
Shares of legal parent	4,000,000	—	—	—
Shares issued for costs relating to reverse merger	1,000,000	100,000	—	100,000
Shares issued pursuant to private placements	10,240,000	784,000	—	784,000
Shares issued to settle accounts payable	2,516,666	235,000	—	235,000
Shares issued to settle related party debt	1,142,612	68,557	—	68,557
Net assets assumed in reverse merger, net of costs (Note 3)	—	—	(38,751)	(38,751)
Net loss for the year	—	—	(149,673)	(149,673)
Balance, March 31, 2011	29,303,303	2,227,959	(584,509)	1,643,450
Net loss for the year	—	—	(107,024)	(107,024)
Balance, March 31, 2012	29,303,303	2,227,959	(691,533)	1,536,426

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

**GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Consolidated statements of cash flows  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)  
(unaudited)

	Year ended March 31, 2012 \$	Year ended March 31, 2011 \$
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(107,024)	(149,673)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Amounts receivable	(13,174)	(4,193)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(30,824)	(374)
Due to related parties	(61,349)	—
Net cash used in operating activities	(212,371)	(154,240)
Investing activities		
Investment in KWULP	(400,000)	(800,882)
Proceeds from investment in KWULP	600,000	—
Cash acquired in reverse merger	—	347,670
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	200,000	(453,212)
Financing activities		
Due to related parties	—	183,649
Proceeds from loans payable	13,000	—
Proceeds from shares issued/share subscriptions received	—	424,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	13,000	607,649
Increase in cash	629	197
Cash, beginning of year	249	52
Cash, end of year	878	249
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Shares issued to settle accounts payable	—	235,000
Shares issued to settle related party debt	—	68,557
Shares issued for costs relating to reverse merger	—	100,000
Supplemental disclosures:		
Interest paid	—	—
Income taxes paid	—	—

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

# **GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

## **1. Nature and Continuance of Operations**

Gravis Energy Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporation Act (British Columbia) on August 24, 2007. On March 31, 2010, the Company changed its name from Sukari Ventures Corp. to Gravis Energy Corp. The Company's head office is located at Suite 950, 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada.

The Company was classified as a Capital Pool Company as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange. In fiscal 2011, the Company completed its Qualifying Transaction by issuing 10,404,025 common shares of its common stock to the shareholders of Gravis Capital Corp. ("GCC"). After completion of the reverse merger, the Company is engaged in a mineral exploration property project through a limited partnership. Refer to Note 3.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown. As at March 31, 2012, the Company had not yet generated any revenue, has a working capital deficit of \$34,556, and has accumulated losses of \$691,533 since inception, all of which casts substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

## **2. Significant Accounting Policies**

### **(a) Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS 1") has been applied to these financial statements.

An explanation of how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Note 13.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Gravis Capital Corp. All inter-company transactions have been eliminated.

### **(b) Use of Estimates and Judgments**

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include the impairment of investments, fair values of financial instruments, and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances.

## **GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

### **2. Significant Accounting Policies** (continued)

#### (c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents.

#### (d) Financial instruments

##### (i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if: (i) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; (ii) it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages and has an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or (iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss is comprised of cash.

##### *Held-to-maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. The Company does not have any assets classified as held-to-maturity investments.

##### *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss. Investments in the KWULP and KWUC are classified as available-for-sale and are measured at cost, less impairment.



## **GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

### **2. Significant accounting policies** (continued)

#### (d) Financial instruments (continued)

##### (i) Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

###### *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables is comprised of amounts receivable.

###### *Impairment of financial assets*

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income or loss are reclassified to profit or loss in the period. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been impacted. For marketable securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the securities below their cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

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

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. In respect of available-for-sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized through profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

##### (ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

## **GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

### **2. Significant accounting policies** (continued)

#### (d) Financial instruments (continued)

##### (ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities (continued)

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans payable, and amounts due to related parties.

Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

##### (iii) Share capital

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

#### (e) Income Taxes

##### *Current income tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

##### *Deferred income tax*

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

## **GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

### **2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

#### (f) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share, whereby all “in the money” stock options and share purchase warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds from their exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. When a loss is incurred during the period, basic and diluted loss per share are the same as the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is considered to be anti-dilutive.

#### (g) Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company’s net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company’s shareholders and includes items that are not included in profit or loss.

#### (h) Share-based Payments

The Company grants share-based awards to employees, directors and consultants as an element of compensation. The fair value of the awards is recognized over the vesting period as share-based compensation expense and contributed surplus. The fair value of share-based payments is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using estimates at the date of the grant. At each reporting date prior to vesting, the cumulative expense representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management’s best estimate of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest is computed. The movement in cumulative expense is recognized in the statement of income with a corresponding entry within equity, against contributed surplus. No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest. When stock options are exercised, the proceeds received, together with any related amount in contributed surplus, are credited to share capital.

Share-based payments arrangements in which the Company receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions, unless the fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the Company cannot reliably estimate the fair value of the goods or services received, the Company will measure their value by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

#### (i) Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended March 31, 2012, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

##### (i) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011:

###### *Amendments to IFRS 7, “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”*

Increase in disclosure with regards to the transfer of financial assets, especially if there is a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions that take place around the end of a reporting period.

## **GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

### **2. Significant Accounting Policies** (continued)

#### (i) Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective (continued)

##### (ii) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012:

###### *Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"*

In June 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 to require companies to group together items within other comprehensive income ("OCI") that may be reclassified to the statement of income. The amendments also reaffirm existing requirements that items in OCI and profit or loss should be presented as either a single statement or two separate statements. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively.

##### (iii) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013:

###### *New Standard IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements"*

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 10 to replace portions of IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and interpretation SIC-12, "Consolidated - Special Purpose Entities". IFRS 10 incorporates a single model for consolidating all entities that are controlled and revises the definition of control to be "An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the current ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee". Along with control, the new standard also focuses on the concept of power, both of which will include a use of judgement and a continuous reassessment as facts and circumstances change

###### *New standard IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements"*

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 11 to replace IAS 31, "Interest in Joint Ventures". The new standard will apply to the accounting for interest in joint arrangements where there is joint control. Joint arrangements will be separated into joint ventures and joint operations. The structure of the joint arrangement will no longer be the most significant factor on classifying a joint arrangement as either a joint operation or a joint venture. Proportionate consolidations will be removed and replaced with equity accounting.

###### *New standard IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities"*

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 12. The new standard includes disclosure requirements about subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, as well as unconsolidated structured entities and replaces existing disclosure requirements.

###### *New standard IFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement"*

IFRS 13 replaces the fair value measurement guidance currently dispersed across different IFRS standards with a single definition of fair value and extensive application guidance. IFRS 13 provides guidance on how to measure fair value and does not introduce new requirements for when fair value is required or permitted. It also establishes disclosure requirements to provide users of the financial statements with more information about fair value measurements.

## **GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

### **2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

(i) Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective (continued)

(iv) Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015:

Partial replacement of IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for how an entity should classify and measure financial assets that are in the scope of IAS 39. The standard requires all financial assets to be classified on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets, and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if two criteria are met: (a) the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows, and (b) the contractual cash flows under the instrument solely represent payments of principal and interest. If a financial asset meets the criteria to be measured at amortized cost, it can be designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option, if doing so would significantly reduce or eliminate an accounting mismatch. If a financial asset does not meet the business model and contractual terms criteria to be measured at amortized cost, then it is subsequently measured at fair value. In October 2010, the IASB issued additions to IFRS 9 relating to accounting for financial liabilities. Under the new requirements, an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss.

The Company has not early adopted these revised standards and is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the financial statements.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

### **3. Acquisition of Gravis Capital Corp. and Recapitalization**

On May 28, 2009, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with GCC and its shareholders to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of GCC. GCC was incorporated on October 10, 2007 under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and is engaged in a mineral exploration project through a limited partnership (Note 4). Effective April 14, 2010, the acquisition of GCC was completed through the issuance of 10,404,025 common shares to the shareholders of GCC.

Prior to the acquisition of GCC, the Company was a non-operating Capital Pool Company. The acquisition is a capital transaction in substance and therefore has been accounted for as a recapitalization of the business of GCC. Under recapitalization accounting, GCC is considered the acquirer for accounting and financial reporting purposes, and acquired the assets and assumed the liabilities of the Company. Assets, net of liabilities, acquired of \$61,249 are reported at their carrying amounts. These financial statements include the accounts of the Company since the effective date of the recapitalization being April 14, 2010, and the historical accounts of the business of GCC since inception being October 10, 2007.

A finder's fee of 1,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$100,000 was paid by the Company in connection with this acquisition.

## GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

### 3. Acquisition of Gravis Capital Corp. and Recapitalization

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed are as follows:

	\$
Cash	347,670
Amounts receivable	4,843
Advances receivable	191,321
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(72,585)
Due to related parties	(50,000)
Share subscriptions received	(360,000)
Net assets acquired	61,249
Merger costs incurred	(100,000)
Net assets acquired, net of costs	(38,751)

### 4. Investments in KWULP and KWUC

The Company has a 10% interest in the Korea Waterbury Uranium Limited Partnership ("KWULP"), a limited partnership registered under the Limited Partnerships Act (British Columbia), and a 10% interest in the Korea Waterbury Uranium Corporation ("KWUC"), KWULP's general partner.

In January 2008, KWULP entered into an earn-in agreement with Fission Energy Corp. ("Fission") whereby Fission granted an option to KWULP to acquire up to a 50% interest in certain mineral claims in Saskatchewan, known as the Waterbury Lake Property, by incurring aggregate exploration costs of \$14,000,000 by January 30, 2011 (incurred) and subscribing for 1,000,000 common shares of Fission at a price of \$1.00 per share (subscribed to on March 14, 2008).

In August 2010, KWULP and Fission Energy Corp. entered into a definitive Limited Partnership Agreement to further the joint exploration and development of the Waterbury Lake Uranium Property ("WLULP") located in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin. Each party is responsible for expenditures in accordance with its interest in the partnership and any profits will be distributed to the parties on the same basis.

On April 11, 2011, Fission, a limited partner of KWULP, exercised the Back-In Option available under the WLULP Limited Partnership Agreement. KWULP received \$6,000,000 for the Back-in Option from Fission, accordingly the Company received \$600,000. As a result of the exercise of this option, Fission's interest in WLULP was increased by 10% and KWULP's interest was reduced by 10%. KWULP now holds a 40% interest and Fission now holds 60% in WLULP.

### 5. Loans Payable

- (a) As at March 31, 2012, the Company owed \$8,000 (2011 - \$nil) to a non-related party which is non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand.
- (b) As at March 31, 2012, the Company owed \$5,000 (2011 - \$nil) to a non-related party which is non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand.

## **GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

### **6. Related Party Transactions**

- (a) During the year ended March 31, 2012, the Company incurred management fees of \$12,000 (2011 - \$11,000) to the President of the Company.
- (b) During the year ended March 31, 2012, the Company incurred management fees of \$22,500 (2011 - \$16,500) to the former Chief Financial Officer of the Company.
- (c) During the year ended March 31, 2012, the Company incurred professional fees of \$1,000 (2011 - \$nil) to the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.
- (d) As at March 31, 2012, the Company owed \$6,000 (March 31, 2011 - \$1,000; April 1, 2010 - \$nil) to the President of the Company which is non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand.
- (e) As at March 31, 2012, the Company owed \$6,540 (March 31, 2011 - \$7,783; April 1, 2010 - \$7,783) to the former Chief Financial Officer of the Company which is non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand.
- (f) As at March 31, 2012, the Company owed \$4,029 (March 31, 2011 - \$69,135; April 1, 2010 - \$17,220) to a former director of the subsidiary of the Company which is non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand.

### **7. Share Capital**

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares without par value

Share transactions for the year ended March 31, 2011:

- (a) On April 14, 2010, the Company issued 3,790,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for proceeds of \$379,000, of which \$360,000 was received prior to March 31, 2010. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.15 per share expiring on April 14, 2012.
- (b) On April 14, 2010, the Company issued 2,100,000 common shares with a fair value of \$210,000 to settle accounts payable.
- (c) On April 14, 2010, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares with a fair value of \$100,000 for finders' fees relating to the reverse merger.
- (d) On December 30, 2010, the Company issued 6,000,000 common shares at \$0.06 per share for proceeds of \$360,000.
- (e) On January 31, 2011, the Company issued 450,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for proceeds of \$45,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share expiring on January 31, 2013.
- (f) On March 14, 2011, the Company issued 1,142,612 common shares with a fair value of \$68,557 to settle related party debt.
- (g) On March 14, 2011, the Company issued 416,666 common shares with a fair value of \$25,000 to settle accounts payable.

## GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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### 8. Share Purchase Warrants

The following table summarizes the continuity of share purchase warrants:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price \$
Balance, March 31, 2010	–	–
Issued	4,240,000	0.17
Balance, March 31, 2011 and 2012	4,240,000	0.17

As at March 31, 2012, the following share purchase warrants were outstanding:

Number of warrants outstanding	Exercise price \$	Expiry date
3,790,000	0.15	April 14, 2012
450,000	0.30	January 31, 2013
4,240,000		

### 9. Stock Options

The Company has adopted a stock option plan pursuant to which options may be granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The stock options have a maximum term of five years.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's stock options:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$
Outstanding, March 31, 2010	–	–
Gravis Energy Corp.'s outstanding stock options prior to reverse merger	400,000	0.10
Outstanding, March 31, 2011 and 2012	400,000	0.10

Additional information regarding stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2012 is as follows:

Range of exercise prices \$	Outstanding and exercisable		
	Number of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price \$
0.10	400,000	0.7	0.10



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### 10. Financial Instruments and Risks

#### (a) Fair Values

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's balance sheet as of March 31, 2012 as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			Balance as at March 31, 2012 \$
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1) \$	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) \$	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) \$	
Assets:				
Cash	878	—	—	878
Investment in KWULP	—	—	1,569,982	1,569,982
Investment in KWUC	—	—	1,000	1,000
Total assets measured at fair value	878	—	1,570,982	1,571,860

The fair values of other financial instruments, which include amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, amounts due to related parties, and loans payable approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

#### (b) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and amounts receivable. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. Deposits held with these institutions may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. Amounts receivable consists of GST/HST receivable due from the Government of Canada. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

#### (c) Foreign Exchange Rate

The Company is not exposed to any significant foreign exchange risk.

#### (d) Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

#### (e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash. The ability to do this relies on the Company raising equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs.

## GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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### 11. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and equity comprised of issued share capital and deficit.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remains unchanged from the year ended March 31, 2011.

### 12. Income Taxes

The tax effect (computed by applying the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate) of the significant temporary differences, which comprise deferred tax assets and liabilities, are as follows:

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Canadian statutory income tax rate	26.13%	28.01%
Income tax recovery at statutory rate	(27,965)	(41,923)
Tax effect of:		
Permanent differences and other	32	(2,186)
Change in enacted tax rates	1,208	10,311
Previously unrecognized tax losses	—	(51,839)
Change in valuation allowance	26,725	85,637
Income tax provision	—	—

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Deferred income tax assets		
Non-capital losses carried forward	229,684	199,059
Share issuance costs	1,950	5,849
Total gross deferred income tax assets	231,633	204,908
Valuation allowance	(231,633)	(204,908)
Net deferred income tax asset	—	—

As at March 31, 2012, the Company has non-capital losses carried forward of \$918,734, which are available to offset future years' taxable income. These losses expire as follows:

	\$
2027	5,971
2028	53,403
2029	551,915
2030	50,870
2031	134,075
2032	122,500
	918,734

## **GRAVIS ENERGY CORP.**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012

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### **13. Transition to IFRS**

#### *First Time Adoption of IFRS*

The Company has adopted IFRS on April 1, 2011 with a transition date of April 1, 2010. Under IFRS 1, "First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS 1"), the IFRS standards are applied retrospectively at the transition date with all adjustments to assets and liabilities as stated under GAAP taken to deficit, with IFRS providing certain optional and mandatory exemptions to this principle.

The Company has elected to apply the following optional exemptions:

#### *Share-based payment transactions*

IFRS 1 encourages, but does not require, first-time adopters to apply IFRS 2, "Share-based Payment" to equity instruments that were granted on or before November 7, 2002, or equity instruments that were granted subsequent to November 7, 2002 and vested before the later of the date of transition to IFRS and January 1, 2005. The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 2 to awards that vested prior to April 1, 2010.

#### *Fair value as deemed cost*

The Company may elect among two options when measuring the value of its assets under IFRS. It may elect, on an asset by asset basis, to use either historical cost as measured under retrospective application of IFRS or fair value of an asset at the opening balance sheet date. The Company has elected to use historical cost for its assets.

#### *Estimates*

IFRS 1 does not permit changes to estimates previously made. Accordingly, estimates used at the transition date are consistent with estimates made at the same date under Canadian GAAP.

#### *Reconciliation to previously reported financial statements*

The transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS had no material impact on the Company's statements of financial position as at April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2011 and statements of operations and comprehensive loss, and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2011.

### **14. Subsequent Event**

On May 8, 2012 the Company has entered into a convertible loan agreement with two creditors for an aggregate of \$201,859, which are convertible into securities of the Company as follows: (i) up to \$150,000 may be converted into up to an aggregate of 2,500,000 flow-through common shares in the capital stock of the Company at a rate of \$0.06 per share, at the option of the creditor; and (ii) the balance of \$51,859 may be converted into up to 864,308 non-flow through common shares in the capital stock of the Company at a rate of \$0.06 per share at the option of the creditor.