



**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the year ended January 31, 2014 and the year ended January 31, 2013

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## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the Shareholders of Asante Gold Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Asante Gold Corporation and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at January 31, 2014 and January 31, 2013, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss/income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

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

#### Auditor's 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Asante Gold Corporation and its subsidiaries as at January 31, 2014 and January 31, 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### Emphasis of matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements which describes the material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Asante Gold Corporation to continue as a going concern.

**"Crowe MacKay LLP"**

**Chartered Accountants  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
May 28, 2014**

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	January 31, 2014	January 31, 2013
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash	\$ 14,058	\$ 28,550
Short term investments	-	46,000
Receivables	10,742	30,054
Prepaid expenses and deposits	12,965	89,175
	37,765	193,779
<b>Non-current Assets</b>		
Fixed assets (Note 5)	79,805	87,864
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	2,724,550	2,069,709
<b>Total Assets</b>	\$ 2,842,120	\$ 2,351,352
<b>Liabilities and Equity</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	\$ 239,536	\$ 202,295
Due to related parties (Note 11)	348,659	26,762
Short term loans (Note 11)	421,802	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	1,009,997	229,057
<b>Equity</b>		
Share capital (Note 7)	4,115,129	3,872,629
Reserve for share based payments (Note 8)	605,400	605,400
Reserve for warrants (Note 7)	78,878	78,878
Cumulative translation reserve	257,520	(26)
Accumulated deficit	(3,224,804)	(2,434,586)
<b>Total Equity</b>	1,832,123	2,122,295
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	\$ 2,842,120	\$ 2,351,352

Events after the reporting period (Note 14)

*"Douglas MacQuarrie & Jagtar Sandhu"*

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

## STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS/INCOME

Year ended	January 31,	
	2014	2013
Interest and other income	\$ (435)	\$ -
Expenses		
Amortization	755	676
Directors' fees (Note 11)	41,138	51,298
Foreign exchange loss	1,115	6,900
Share based payments (Note 8)	-	48,000
Management and consulting fees (Note 11)	246,030	247,619
Professional services (Note 11)	178,184	294,712
Shareholder communications (Note 11)	146,290	160,975
Advertising, trade shows and promotions	39,588	108,673
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	15,182	59,132
Travel	39,722	94,067
General office	82,649	121,378
<b>Net loss for the year</b>	<b>790,218</b>	<b>1,193,430</b>
Other comprehensive loss/(income)		
Currency translation adjustment	(257,546)	26
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<b>\$ 532,672</b>	<b>\$ 1,193,456</b>
<b>Loss per common share, basic and diluted (Note 13)</b>	<b>\$ 0.04</b>	<b>\$ 0.06</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the year ended January 31, 2014  
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	Share capital	Accumulated Deficit	Reserve for share based payments	Reserve for warrants	Cumulative translation reserve	Total
<b>Balance - January 31, 2013</b>	\$ 3,872,629	\$ (2,434,586)	\$ 605,400	\$ 78,878	\$ (26)	\$ 2,122,295
Loss for the year	-	(790,218)	-	-	-	(790,218)
Warrants exercised	242,500	-	-	-	-	242,500
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	257,546	257,546
<b>Balance - January 31, 2014</b>	\$ 4,115,129	\$ (3,224,804)	\$ 605,400	\$ 78,878	\$ 257,520	\$ 1,832,123

	Share capital	Accumulated Deficit	Reserve for share based payments	Reserve for warrants	Cumulative translation reserve	Total
<b>Balance - January 31, 2012</b>	\$ 1,818,660	\$ (1,241,156)	\$ 557,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,134,904
Loss for the year	-	(1,193,430)	-	-	-	(1,193,430)
Share based payments	-	-	48,000	-	-	48,000
Share capital issued in respect of IPO	2,075,000	-	-	-	-	2,075,000
Warrants exercised	350,000	-	-	-	-	350,000
Agents warrants issued	-	-	-	78,878	-	78,878
Share issuance costs	(371,031)	-	-	-	-	(371,031)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(26)	(26)
<b>Balance - January 31, 2013</b>	\$ 3,872,629	\$ (2,434,586)	\$ 605,400	\$ 78,878	\$ (26)	\$ 2,122,295

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended January 31,	
	2014	2013
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Loss for the year	\$ (790,218)	\$ (1,193,430)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	755	676
Foreign exchange loss	1,115	6,900
Share based payments	-	48,000
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Prepaid expenses and deposits	76,210	(2,003)
Receivables	19,312	16,675
Trade and other payables	(8,205)	(27,856)
Due to related parties	321,897	26,762
<b>Total cash (outflows) from operating activities</b>	<b>(379,134)</b>	<b>(1,124,276)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Short term investments	46,000	(46,000)
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	(313,473)	(1,628,466)
Fixed assets	-	(86,042)
<b>Total cash (outflows) from investing activities</b>	<b>(267,473)</b>	<b>(1,760,508)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from share issuance	242,500	2,350,000
Share issuance costs	-	(186,140)
Short term loans	421,802	-
<b>Total cash inflows from financing activities</b>	<b>664,302</b>	<b>2,163,860</b>
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	(32,187)	(6,900)
<b>Total increase (decrease) in cash during the year</b>	<b>(14,492)</b>	<b>(727,824)</b>
Cash at beginning of year	28,550	756,374
<b>Cash at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 14,058</b>	<b>\$ 28,550</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

	2014	2013
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -

- Non-cash share issuance costs amounted to \$nil (2013: \$153,878)

- Included in Exploration and Evaluation assets is \$118,718 in trade and other payables (2013:\$158,647)

- Included in Exploration and Evaluation assets is \$16,177 in amortization of fixed assets (2013:\$6,965)

## 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Asante Gold Corporation's business activity is the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Ghana, West Africa. Asante Gold Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on May 4, 2011, and has continued as a company under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. The Company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange on February 28, 2012 under the symbol "ASE" and is in the process of exploring its mineral properties.

The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 206, 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T5 Canada.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

### a) Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance and compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 28, 2014.

### b) Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale which are presented at their fair value. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. The functional currency of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries is the United States dollar. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

### c) Going Concern of Operations

The Company has not generated revenue from operations. The Company incurred a comprehensive loss of \$ 532,672 during the year ended January 31, 2014 (2013:\$1,193,456) and, as of that date the Company's deficit was \$3,224,804. The Company intends to raise further financing through private placements and alternatives such as a possible royalty transaction. The transaction announced in November 2012 regarding the purchase of a 1% NSR royalty interest in PMI Gold Corporation's ("PMI") Obotan Mine from Goknet Mining Company Limited ("Goknet") of Accra, Ghana, has been delayed. Goknet is currently in arbitration with PMI. Based on a successful outcome, the Company and Goknet have agreed to pursue a similar transaction.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As the Company is in the exploration stage, the recoverability of the costs incurred to date on exploration properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties and deferred exploration expenditures. The Company will periodically have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful thus far in doing so, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. These material uncertainties raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

### d) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries Asante Gold Corporation (GH) Limited, registered in Barbados, and ASG Mining Limited, registered in Ghana. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.



### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a) Foreign Currency Transactions

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. Foreign currency accounts are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the year-end date, unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net income. Exchange gains and losses arising on the retranslation of monetary available-for-sale financial assets are treated as a separate component of the change in fair value and recognized in net income. Exchange gains and losses on non-monetary available-for-sale financial assets form part of the overall gain or loss recognized in respect of that financial instrument.

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date; and
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group’s cumulative translation reserve and are recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a revalued amount are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in net income or other comprehensive loss consistent with where the gain or loss on the underlying non-monetary asset or liability has been recognized.

#### b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held on call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Currently the Company holds only cash.

#### c) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

##### Pre-exploration Costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

##### Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures (“E&E”) are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the statement of comprehensive loss/income.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is classified as ‘mines under construction’. Exploration and evaluation assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) **Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures (continued)**

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

d) **Fixed assets**

On initial recognition, fixed assets are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions.

Fixed assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets on the following basis and rates per annum:

Building	25 years on a straight line basis
Vehicles	5 years on a straight line basis
Furniture and fixtures	5 years on a straight line basis
Equipment	5 years on a straight line basis
Computer equipment	3 years on a straight line basis

The cost of replacing part of an item of fixed assets is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of fixed assets are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal, when held for sale or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in income or loss for the period.

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

Where an item of fixed assets comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of fixed assets that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

e) **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken at least annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets to which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. The Company has one cash-generating unit for which impairment testing is performed.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (continued)**

An impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss, except to the extent the impairment loss reverses gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income.

f) **Financial Instruments**

**Financial Assets**

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured, based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired, as presented below. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis.

Asset	Classification	Subsequent Measurement
Cash	FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss
Short term investments	FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss
Receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost

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

FVTPL assets are initially measured at fair value without transaction costs, and subsequent gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

**Loans and Receivables**

These assets are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

**Available-For-Sale Investments**

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss/income. Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset (which constitutes objective evidence of impairment), the full amount of the impairment, including any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income, is recognized in profit or loss. If there is no quoted market price in an active market and fair value cannot be readily determined, available-for-sale investments are carried at cost.

Purchases and sales of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized on a trade date basis. On sale or impairment, the cumulative amount recognized in other comprehensive loss/income is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss/income to profit or loss.

**Held-to-Maturity Investments**

Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost.

**Impairment of Financial Assets**

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) **Financial Instruments (continued)**

**Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred, and comprise of trade and other payables, due to related parties and short term loans. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried on the statement of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the period which are unpaid. Trade and other payable amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”)**

FVTPL liabilities are initially measured at fair value without transaction costs, and subsequent gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

g) **Provisions**

**Rehabilitation Provision**

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by its exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal or constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of the rehabilitation activities includes restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks.

Additional environment disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the period in which they occur.

**Other Provisions**

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

h) **Income Taxes**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### h) Income Taxes (continued)

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

#### i) Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, options and warrants are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

#### Valuation of Warrants

The Company has adopted the residual value method with respect to the valuation of warrants issued as part of a private placement unit. The residual value method allocates the net proceeds to the common shares up to their fair value, as determined by the current quoted trading price on the announcement date, and the balance, if any, to the attached warrants.

#### Earnings / Loss per Share

Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted earnings/loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

#### j) Share-based Payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss/income, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of the Black Scholes valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### j) Share-based payments (continued)

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in reserve for share based payments, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in reserve for share based payments is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

#### k) Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

The International Accounting Standards Board has issued new and amended standards and interpretations which have not yet been adopted by the Company. The Company has not yet begun the process of assessing the impact that the new and amended standards and interpretations will have on its consolidated financial statements or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements. The following is a brief summary of the new and amended standards and interpretations:

##### IAS 32 - 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'

This amendment provides clarification on the application of offsetting rules. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

##### IAS 36 - 'Impairment of Assets'

On May 29, 2013, the IASB made amendments to the disclosure requirements of IAS 36, requiring disclosure, in certain instances, of the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit, and the basis for the determination of fair value less costs of disposal, when an impairment loss is recognized or when an impairment loss is subsequently reversed. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

##### IFRS 10 - 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and IFRS 12 - 'Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities' and IAS 27 - 'Separate Financial Statements'

IFRS 10 and 12 and IAS 27 have been amended with an effective date for annual periods beginning or after January 1, 2014. The amendment provides for the definition of an investment entity and sets out an exception to consolidating particular subsidiaries of an investment entity. The amendments also deals with the disclosures required and preparation of separate financial statements of an investment entity.

##### IFRS 9 - 'Financial Instruments'

The application date of this standard has been extended and the final date of application has not been determined. This standard introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets, using a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value. To be classified and measured at amortized cost, assets must satisfy the business model test for managing the financial assets and have certain contractual cash flow characteristics. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value. This standard allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income, with dividends as a return on these

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### k) Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective (continued)

investments being recognized in profit or loss. In addition, those equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income would no longer have to apply any impairment requirements nor would there be any 'recycling' of gains or losses through profit or loss on disposal. The accounting for financial liabilities continues to be classified and measured in accordance with IAS 39, with one exception, being that the portion of a change of fair value relating to the entity's own credit risk is to be presented in other comprehensive income unless it would create an accounting mismatch.

### 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Estimates have been applied in the following areas:

#### a) Rehabilitation Provisions

No rehabilitation provisions have been created based on the Company's activity to date. Based upon the prevailing economic environment, assumptions will be made which management believes are reasonable upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates will take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from period to period. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the rehabilitation costs which will reflect the market condition at the time the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred. The final cost of the currently recognized rehabilitation provisions may be higher or lower than currently provided for.

#### b) Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 8.

The areas in which the Company has exercised critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

#### a) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after an expenditure has been capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off to the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

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## 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

### b) Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

### c) Income Taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.



## 5. FIXED ASSETS

	Field tools & equipment		Office furniture & equipment		Vehicles	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
<b>Balance, January 31, 2012</b>	\$ -	\$ 2,507	\$ -	\$ 2,507	\$ -	\$ 2,507
Additions	18,228				74,227	92,455
Currency translation adjustment	(22)				632	610
<b>Balance, January 31, 2013</b>	18,206	2,507			74,859	95,572
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency translation adjustment	1,927	-	-	-	9,037	10,964
<b>Balance, January 31, 2014</b>	\$ 20,133	\$ 2,507	\$ 83,896	\$ 106,536		
<b>Amortization</b>						
<b>Balance, January 31, 2012</b>	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 9
Additions	2,237	456	4,948	7,641		
Currency translation adjustment	18	-	40	58		
<b>Balance, January 31, 2013</b>	2,255	465	4,988	7,708		
Additions	3,065	379	13,488	16,932		
Currency translation adjustment	452	-	1,639	2,091		
<b>Balance, January 31, 2014</b>	\$ 5,772	\$ 844	\$ 20,115	\$ 26,731		
<b>Carrying amounts</b>						
at January 31, 2013	\$ 15,951	\$ 2,042	\$ 69,871	\$ 87,864		
at January 31, 2014	\$ 14,361	\$ 1,663	\$ 63,781	\$ 79,805		

## 6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Property: Fahiakoba
<b>Balance at January 31, 2012</b>	\$ 282,622
Assaying, testing and analysis	47,576
Geology and geophysics	206,794
Drilling	1,084,771
Field expenses	249,499
General and administrative (Note 11)	190,735
Currency translation adjustment	7,712
<b>Balance at January 31, 2013</b>	<u>2,069,709</u>
Assaying, testing and analysis	3,695
Geology and geophysics	114,906
Field expenses	108,456
General and administrative (Note 11)	148,039
Currency translation adjustment	279,745
<b>Balance at January 31, 2014</b>	<u>\$ 2,724,550</u>

On June 15, 2011, the Company entered into a Purchase Agreement with Goknet to acquire the Fahiakoba Concession, in the Ashanti and Central Regions in the Republic of Ghana, whereby the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Fahiakoba Concession (subject to a royalty interest) by paying Goknet the sum of US\$51,976 (C\$50,630) (paid July 12, 2011) and by agreeing to expend US\$1,000,000 over a five year period. The agreement requiring a payment to Goknet of 10% of the proceeds of a sale of the Fahiakoba Concession if occurring by June 15, 2013 has expired. The Company also granted Goknet a 3% net smelter return royalty on production from the Fahiakoba Concession.

To date, assessment of exploration and evaluation assets has not resulted in any impairment of the Company's properties.

## 7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

### a) Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

The holders of common shares will be entitled to receive dividends which will be declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

The following is a summary of changes in common share capital from January 31, 2012 to January 31, 2014:

## 7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

	Number of shares	Issue Price	Amount
<b>Balance at January 31, 2012</b>	15,961,000	\$	1,818,660
Shares issued via IPO	4,150,000	\$ 0.50	2,075,000
Share issue costs	-		(371,031)
Warrants exercised	1,400,000	\$ 0.25	350,000
<b>Balance at January 31, 2013</b>	21,511,000		3,872,629
Warrants exercised	970,000	\$ 0.25	242,500
<b>Balance at January 31, 2014</b>	22,481,000	\$	4,115,129

From January 31, 2012 to January 31, 2014 the following stock transactions occurred:

On February 28, 2012, upon completion of the Company's IPO, a total of 4,000,000 units were issued at a per unit value of \$0.50 for gross proceeds of \$2,000,000. Each unit is comprised of one share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable for two years at \$0.70. Additionally issued were 150,000 broker compensation shares and 300,000 brokers' warrants exercisable at \$0.50. Finders' Fees, Brokers Compensation Shares and share issuance costs totaled \$400,207, which included \$371,031 deducted from equity and \$29,176 recognised as expense in the current year.

On November 22, 2012, 400,000 warrants were exercised at \$0.25 and on January 7, 2013 a further 1,000,000 warrants were exercised at \$0.25.

On February 27, 2013, 150,000 warrants were exercised at \$0.25; on March 6, 2013 520,000 warrants were exercised at \$0.25; on March 21, 2013 200,000 warrants were exercised at \$0.25; and on April 24, 2013 a further 50,000 warrants were exercised at \$0.25.

On February 28, 2013, 294,600 warrants expired unexercised and on March 14, 2013 a further 16,000 warrants expired. On May 1, 2013 50,000 warrants were exercised at \$0.25; on June 10, 2013 5,465,000 warrants expired unexercised.

Pursuant to TSX-V requirements, shares and warrants held by insiders prior to the IPO became subject to escrow. A total of 5,285,000 shares and 2,700,000 warrants were initially placed into escrow, of which 2,906,750 shares and 820,000 warrants have been exercised and released to date and 1,430,000 warrants expired on June 10, 2013. Currently 2,828,250 shares remain in escrow as at January 31, 2014. The next release of shares from escrow takes place on February 28, 2014.

### b) Share Purchase Warrants

The expiry date of 2,000,000 warrants originally due to expire on February 28, 2014 has been extended by one year to February 28, 2015.

The following is a summary of warrants issued and exercised to January 31, 2014 together with warrants outstanding and exercise conditions:

## 7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

	Number of Warrants
Balance January 31, 2012	8,145,600
Issue of warrants	2,300,000
Exercised warrants	(1,400,000)
<b>Balance January 31, 2013</b>	<b>9,045,600</b>
Expired warrants	(5,775,600)
Exercised warrants	(970,000)
<b>Balance January 31, 2014</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>

Number of warrants		Exercise price	Expiry date
2,000,000	\$	0.70	28-Feb-15
300,000	\$	0.50	28-Feb-14
<b>2,300,000</b>			

300,000 warrants expired unexercised on February 28, 2014.

Pursuant to the initial public offering on February 28, 2012, 300,000 broker warrants were issued at a fair value of \$0.26. The fair value of each warrant was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

Number of warrants	300,000
Estimated life	2 years
Share price at date of grant	\$0.50
Option exercise price	\$0.50
Risk free interest rate	1.12%
Estimated annual volatility	100%
Option fair value	\$0.26

### c) Nature and Purpose of Equity and Reserves

The reserves recorded in equity on the Company's statement of financial position reflect 'Reserves for Share Based Payments' and 'Reserves for Warrants'. 'Reserves for Share Based Payments' and 'Reserve for Warrants' are used to recognize the value of stock option grants and share warrants respectively, prior to exercise. 'Accumulated Deficit' is used to record the Company's change in deficit from profit or loss from period to period.

## 8. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

### a) Option Plan Details

The Company has an incentive Stock Option Plan (“the Plan”) under which non-transferable options to purchase common shares of the Company may be granted to directors, officers, employees or service providers of the Company. The terms of the Plan provide that the Directors have the right to grant options to acquire common shares of the Company at not less than the closing market price of the shares on the day preceding the grant less any discount allowable under TSX rules, at terms of up to five years. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option, and the options granted are not dependent on any performance-based criteria. In accordance with the Plan, options vest immediately upon grant; with the exception of personnel working in Investor Relations whose options vest 25% every three months until all options are fully vested.

The following is a summary of options issued since January 31, 2012 together with options outstanding as at January 31, 2014 and their exercise conditions.

	<u>Number of Options</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Expiry</u>
Balance at January 31, 2012	1,350,000	0.75	24-Oct-16
Issue of options	200,000	0.75	03-Apr-17
<b>Balance January 31, 2013 and 2014</b>	<b>1,550,000</b>	<b>0.75</b>	

- i) During the year ended January 31, 2013, 200,000 options were granted with a fair value of \$0.24 per option. The fair value of each option granted was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

Number of options	200,000
Estimated life	5 years
Share price at date of grant	\$0.37
Option exercise price	\$0.75
Risk free interest rate	1.11%
Estimated annual volatility	100%
Option fair value	\$0.24
Fair value of compensation granted during period	\$48,000

Due to the comparatively recent listing and therefore limited duration of trading in the Company’s stock, volatility has been estimated on the basis of comparable TSX-V listed entities in the gold sector.

## 9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### a) Disclosures

The Company’s financial instruments consist of cash, short term investments, receivables, trade and other payables, due to related parties, and short term loans.

The carrying values of the above approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. All financial instruments carried at fair value at January 31, 2014 were determined using Level 1 inputs.

## 9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### b) Financial instrument risk exposure and risk management

(i) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. With very limited receivables and cash on deposit with sound financial institutions, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit risks arising from the financial instruments.

(ii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. As at January 31, 2014, the Company had current liabilities totaling \$1,009,997 (2013:\$229,057) and cash of \$14,058 (2013: \$28,550). The Company announced a private placement of up to 6.66 million units of the Company subsequent to year end to address the Company's liquidity risk. See Note 14 for further details.

(iii) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters.

The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to market risks.

(iv) Currency risk:

The Company is exposed to financial risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. At January 31, 2014, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies:

	US Dollars	Ghana Cedis	Euros
Cash	\$ 807	¢ 27,709	€ -
Current liabilities	(358,784)	(84,442)	(1,228)
	\$ (357,977)	¢ (56,733)	€ (1,228)
CAD foreign exchange rate	1.11190	0.4672	1.5011
CAD equivalent	\$ (398,034)	\$ (26,506)	\$ (1,843)

A 10% increase in the Canadian (CAD) dollar against the foreign currency at January 31, 2014 would result in an increase (decrease) to net income in the amounts shown below, assuming that all other variables remain constant.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, interest rates, remain constant:

	US Dollars	Ghana Cedis	Euros
Change in net income	\$ 39,804	\$ 2,651	\$ 184

The Company is also exposed to foreign currency risk because the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are denominated in United States dollars. A 10% increase in the CAD dollar against the United States dollar at January 31, 2014 would result in a decrease to other comprehensive income of approximately \$272,000 arising from the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

## 9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### b) Financial instrument risk exposure and risk management (continued)

#### (v) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has \$211,770 of interest bearing debt as of January 31, 2014. A change of 100 basis points in the interest rates would not be material to the consolidated financial statements.

#### (vi) Other risk:

As substantially all of the Company's exploration activities are conducted in Ghana, the Company is subject to different considerations and other risks not typically associated with companies operating in North America. These risks relate primarily to those typically associated with developing nations, and include a greater political risk, changes in government's ownership interest, sovereign risk, less developed infrastructure, and greater currency and inflation volatility.

### c) Capital management

The Company includes cash and equity, comprising of issued common shares, reserves for share based payments and warrants, and accumulated deficit, in the definition of capital. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management and consultants to sustain future development of the business.

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and as such the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds required.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable given the relative size of the Company. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended January 31, 2014. The Company is not subject to any external covenants.

## 10. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense is recognized based on management's best estimate of the weighted average annual income tax rate for the full financial year applied to the pre-tax income of the year.

As at January 31, 2014, the effective tax rate of income tax varies from the statutory rate as follows:

	2014	2013
Statutory tax rates	25.83%	25.00%
Expected income tax expense at statutory rates	\$ (204,140)	\$ (298,358)
Permanent differences	265	12,652
Effect of tax rate change	(21,881)	-
Difference in tax rates in other jurisdictions	168	-
Tax benefits not realized	225,588	285,706
	\$ -	\$ -

Nature of temporary differences	2014	2013
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ (6,323)	\$ (1,585)
Fixed assets	6,697	1,756
Share issuance costs	33,883	44,217
Unused tax losses carried forward	705,534	470,439
Deferred income taxes	739,791	514,827
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(739,791)	(514,827)
Deferred income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

The carrying value of the mineral properties exceeds its tax value by \$25,291 (2013: \$7,024).

At January 31, 2014, subject to confirmation by Canadian income tax authorities, the Company has approximately \$2,681,193 (2013: \$ 1,881,756) in Canadian non-capital tax losses of available for carry-forward to reduce future years' taxable income, expiring as follows:

2032	\$ 689,661
2033	1,188,691
2034	802,841
	<u>\$ 2,681,193</u>

The potential benefits of these carry-forward non-capital losses, capital losses and deductible temporary differences has not been recognized in these consolidated financial statements as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.



## 11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions during the year:

### a) Management Fees

Management fees of \$180,000 (2013:\$180,000) incurred in connection with day-to-day management and general corporate matters were paid to a consulting firm owned by a director of the Company. At January 31, 2014, \$137,625 (2013: \$nil) was owing to this consulting firm.

Corporate communication fees of \$90,000 (2013: \$90,000) incurred in connection with the general corporate matters were paid to a consulting firm owned by a director of the Company. At January 31, 2014, \$67,500 (2013: \$nil) was owing to this consulting firm.

Professional services of \$90,000 (2013:\$90,000) charged by a consulting firm owned by an officer of the Company. At January 31, 2014, \$75,975 (2013: \$nil) was owing to this consulting firm.

Project management expenses of \$nil (2013:\$36,374) charged by a company with a common director of the Company.

Rent of \$7,000 (2013: \$4,500) was charged to a company with a common director of the Company.

As at January 31, 2014, included in due to related parties was \$26,516 (2013: \$8,794) in expense reimbursements owing to directors and officers of the Company.

As at January 31, 2014, included in due to related parties was \$41,043 (2013: \$17,968) in directors fees owing to directors of the Company.

### b) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are engaged as consultants and are recorded in notes above.

Key Management Compensation	January 31,	
	2014	2013
Directors and officers fees:		
Douglas MacQuarrie	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
Jagtar Sandhu	90,000	90,000
Philip Gibbs	90,000	90,000
Directors fees:		
M. Holcombe	12,000	16,000
F. Riedl-Riedenstein	12,000	20,000
H. K. Arhin (ASG Mining Limited - Ghana)	13,412	11,982
Robert J. Bourque (Asante GH Limited - Barbados)	1,863	1,658
Roger S. Holford (Asante GH Limited - Barbados)	1,863	1,658
	\$ 401,138	\$ 411,298

During the years ended January 31, 2013 and 2014, no share based payments were made to related parties.

## 11. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

### c) Short term loans

	January 31,	
	2014	2013
Short term loan from Goknet Mining Company Limited, a company of which D Macquarrie, CEO, is also a director	\$ 211,770	\$ -
Advances from Goknet Mining Company Limited, a company of which D Macquarrie, CEO, is also a director	173,973	-
Advances from MIA Investments Ltd., a company of which D Macquarrie, CEO, is also a director	36,059	-
	\$ 421,802	\$ -

As at January 31, 2014, \$385,743 (2013 \$Nil) was owing to Goknet Mining Company Limited in respect of loans and advances.

As at January 31, 2014 \$36,059 (2013: \$Nil) was owing to MIA Investments Ltd. in respect of advances.

These transactions have been entered into in the normal course of operations and are recorded at their exchange amounts, which is the consideration agreed upon by the related parties.

Amounts due to related parties have no fixed terms of repayment, are unsecured, and are non-interest bearing.

Short term loans are payable within 60 days of demand notice, are unsecured and bear interest at 5% per annum.

Advances have no fixed terms of repayment, are unsecured and are non-interest bearing.

## 12. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The Company is organized into business units based on mineral properties and has one reportable operating segment, being that of acquisition and exploration and evaluation activities.

## 13. LOSS PER SHARE

Weighted Average Number of Common Shares	January 31,	
	2014	2013
Issued common shares	22,481,000	21,511,000
Weighted average number of common shares (basic and diluted)	22,371,055	19,935,110
Loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06

The net effect of applying the treasury-stock method to the weighted average number of common shares had an anti-dilutive effect for the years ended January 31, 2014 and 2013.

## 14. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to January 31, 2014 the Company:

- Granted 200,000 stock options to a Director at an exercise price of \$0.15 exercisable for a period of 5 years from date of grant.
- Announced that it will use its best efforts to raise up to \$500,000 by the private placement of up to 6.66 million units of the Company, at the price of \$0.075 per unit, each unit comprised of one common share and one-half of a callable share purchase warrant. Each full warrant will be exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.15 for a period of two (2) years, with a provision that should the shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange at \$0.25 or higher for 20 consecutive trading days the warrant holder would have 30 days to exercise the warrant or they would expire. In the event of an oversubscription, existing shareholders will be given priority and will be filled on a pro-rata basis. The record day for the purposes of defining existing shareholders is May 14, 2014.
- On May 15, 2014 the Company announced that 450,000 outstanding incentive stock options held by non-management consultants and advisors to the Company would be reduced in exercise price to \$0.15 per option share from the current price of \$0.75 per option share.
- On May 15, 2014 the Company granted 450,000 incentive options to Directors and Officers of the Company exercisable at a price of \$0.15 for five (5) years.