XTRA-GOLD RESOURCES CORP.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2016

(expressed in U.S. Dollars, except where noted)

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Xtra-Gold Resources Corp.

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Xtra-Gold Resources Corp. and subsidiaries (“The Company”) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two year period ended December 31, 2016. Xtra-Gold Resources Corp.’s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Xtra-Gold Resources Corp. as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the each of the years in the two year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has suffered losses from operations, which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

RBSM, LLP

Henderson, Nevada
March 28, 2017

XTRA-GOLD RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

AS AT	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 913,562	$ 862,552	$ 850,736
Investment in trading securities, at fair value cost of $511,672 (December 31, 2015 - $651,580, December 31, 2014 - $710,297) (Note 4)	248,592	101,214	81,012
Receivables and other assets	190,227	31,636	103,047
Inventory	240,657	53,932	89,938
Total current assets	1,593,038	1,049,334	1,124,733
Restricted cash (Note 7)	221,322	221,322	221,322
Equipment (Note 5)	347,202	486,525	632,735
Mineral properties (Note 6)	734,422	734,422	734,422
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,895,984	$ 2,491,603	$ 2,713,212
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 269,613	$ 246,721	$ 230,798
Warrant liability (Note 8)	1,000	—	—
Asset retirement obligation (Note 7)	216,000	145,029	96,395
Total current liabilities	486,613	391,750	327,193
Total liabilities	486,613	391,750	327,193
Equity			
Capital stock (Note 8)			
Authorized - 250,000,000 common shares with a par value of $0.001			
Issued and outstanding			
48,174,417 common shares (December 31, 2015 – 45,662,417 common shares, December 31, 2014 – 45,811,417 common shares)	48,174	45,662	45,811
Additional paid in capital	31,870,683	31,095,966	30,990,260
Deficit accumulated	(28,583,385)	(28,102,501)	(27,675,136)
Total Xtra-Gold Resources Corp. stockholders' equity	3,335,472	3,039,127	3,360,935
Non-controlling interest	(926,101)	(939,274)	(974,916)
Total equity	2,409,371	2,099,853	2,386,019
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$ 2,895, 984	$ 2,491,603	$ 2,713,212

History and organization of the Company (Note 1)
Continuance of operations (Note 2)
Contingency and commitments (Note 13)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"James Longshore"
Director

"James Schweitzer"
Director

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

XTRA-GOLD RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
EXPENSES			
Amortization	$ 139,323	$ 146,210	$ 188,078
Exploration	738,123	327,694	428,619
General and administrative	424,799	435,651	438,506
LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS	(1,302,245)	(909,555)	(1,055,203)
OTHER ITEMS			
Foreign exchange loss	(19,086)	(110,873)	(19,592)
Interest expense	(14,540)	(10,216)	(8,169)
Net (loss) gain on sales of trading securities	31,612	(15,363)	(26,217)
Other income	8,989	6,239	9,980
Recovery of gold	828,559	745,538	411,152
Loss contingency (Note 13)	—	—	—
Warrant (expense) gain (Note 8)	(1,000)	—	992
Provision for doubtful debts	—	(97,493)	—
	834,534	517,832	368,146
Consolidated loss for the year	(467,711)	(391,723)	(687,057)
Net gain attributable to non-controlling interest	(13,173)	(35,642)	(6,842)
Net loss attributable to Xtra-Gold Resources Corp.	$ (480,884)	$ (427,365)	$ (693,899)
Basic and diluted loss attributable to common shareholders per common share	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.02)
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	47,256,630	45,721,507	45,996,481

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

XTRA-GOLD RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Common Stock					
	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Deficit	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
Balance, December 31, 2013	46,263,917	$ 46,264	$ 31,018,184	$ (26,981,237)	$ (981,758)	$ 3,101,453
Stock-based compensation	—	—	108,302	—	—	108,302
Repurchase of shares	(452,500)	(453)	(136,226)	—	—	(136,679)
Loss for the year	—	—	—	(693,899)	6,842	(687,057)
Balance, December 31, 2014	45,811,417	45,811	30,990,260	(27,675,136)	(974,916)	2,386,019
Stock-based compensation	—	—	124,458	—	—	124,458
Repurchase of shares	(149,000)	(149)	(18,752)	—	—	(18,901)
Loss for the year	—	—	—	(427,365)	35,642	(391,723)
Balance, December 31, 2015	45,662,417	45,662	31,095,966	(28,102,501)	(939,274)	2,099,853
Private placement	2,500,000	2,500	691,228	—	—	693,728
Stock-based compensation	—	—	104,519	—	—	104,519
Repurchase of shares	(396,000)	(396)	(69,378)	—	—	(69,774)
Stock option exercises	408,000	408	48,348	—	—	48,756
Loss for the period	—	—	—	(480,884)	13,173	(467,711)
Balance, December 31, 2016	48,174,417	$ 48,174	$ 31,870,683	$ (28,583,385)	$ (926,101)	$ 2,409,371

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

XTRA-GOLD RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year	$ (467,711)	$ (391,723)	$ (687,057)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Amortization	139,323	146,210	188,078
Change in asset retirement obligation	70,971	48,634	16,000
Stock-based compensation	104,519	124,458	108,302
Warrant expense (gain)	1,000	—	(992)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	(12,405)	11,848	11,969
Purchase of trading securities	(253,554)	(62,742)	(118,289)
Proceeds on sale of trading securities	150,193	15,329	140,121
Net (loss) gain on sales of trading securities	(31,612)	15,363	26,217
Provision for doubtful debts	—	97,493	—
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
(Increase) decrease in receivables and other assets	(158,591)	(26,082)	167,837
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(186,725)	36,006	(89,938)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	22,892	15,923	(80,114)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(621,700)	30,717	(317,866)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Restricted cash	—	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	—	—	—
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuances of capital stock, net of financing costs	693,728	—	—
Proceeds from exercise of options	48,756	—	—
Repurchase of capital stock	(69,774)	(18,901)	(136,679)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	672,710	(18,901)	(136,679)
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the year	51,010	11,816	(454,545)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	862,552	850,736	1,305,281
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	$ 913,562	$ 862,552	$ 850,736

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 10)

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY

Silverwing Systems Corporation (the "Company"), a Nevada corporation, was incorporated on September 1, 1998. On June 23, 1999, the Company completed the acquisition of Advertain On-Line Canada Inc. ("Advertain Canada"), a Canadian company operating in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company changed its name to Advertain On-Line Inc. ("Advertain") on August 19, 1999. Advertain Canada's business was the operation of a web site, "Advertain.com", whose primary purpose was to distribute entertainment advertising on the Internet.

In May 2001, the Company, being unable to continue its funding of Advertain Canada's operations, decided to abandon its interest in Advertain Canada. On June 15, 2001, the Company sold its investment in Advertain Canada back to Advertain Canada's original shareholder. On June 18, 2001, the Company changed its name from Advertain to RetinaPharma International, Inc. ("RetinaPharma") and became inactive.

In 2003, the Company became a resource exploration company. On October 31, 2003, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common stock of Xtra-Gold Resources, Inc. ("XGRI"). XGRI was incorporated in Florida on October 24, 2003. On December 19, 2003, the Company changed its name from RetinaPharma to Xtra-Gold Resources Corp.

In 2004, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Canadiana Gold Resources Limited ("Canadiana") and 90% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Goldenrae Mining Company Limited ("Goldenrae"). Both companies are incorporated in Ghana and the remaining 10% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Goldenrae is held by the Government of Ghana.

On October 20, 2005, XGRI changed its name to Xtra Energy Corp. ("Xtra Energy").

On October 20, 2005, the Company incorporated Xtra Oil & Gas Ltd. ("XOG") in Alberta, Canada. This subsidiary was struck from the records in 2014.

On December 21, 2005, Canadiana changed its name to Xtra-Gold Exploration Limited ("XG Exploration").

On January 13, 2006, Goldenrae changed its name to Xtra-Gold Mining Limited ("XG Mining").

On March 2, 2006, the Company incorporated Xtra Oil & Gas (Ghana) Limited ("XOGG") in Ghana.

On November 30, 2012, the Company changed its residency address from the USA to the British Virgin Islands.

2. CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

The Company is in the early stages of development and as is common with any exploration company, it raises financing for its exploration and acquisition activities. The Company has incurred a loss of $480,884 for the year ended December 31, 2016 and has accumulated a deficit of $28,583,385. Results for the year ended December 31, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of future results. However, these losses raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company's ability to raise additional capital and implement its business plan, which is typical for junior exploration companies. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Management of the Company ("Management") is of the opinion that sufficient financing will be obtained from external financing and further share issuances to meet the Company's obligations. At year ended December 31, 2016, the Company has working capital of $1,106,425, which would not be sufficient to fund the required exploration programs for a period greater than 12 months. The Company's discretionary exploration activities do have considerable scope for flexibility in terms of the amount and timing of exploration expenditure, and expenditures may be adjusted accordingly if required.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Generally accepted accounting principles

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles of the United States of America ("US GAAP").

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its wholly owned subsidiaries, Xtra Energy (from October 31, 2003), XG Exploration (from February 16, 2004), XOG (from October 20, 2005) and XOGG (from March 2, 2006) and its 90% owned subsidiary, XG Mining (from December 22, 2004). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include the carrying value and recoverability of mineral properties, inputs used in the calculation of stock-based compensation and warrants, inputs used in the calculation of the asset retirement obligation, and the valuation allowance applied to deferred income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and would impact future results of operations and cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, cash and cash equivalents consisted of cash held at financial institutions.

Receivables

Management has evaluated all receivables and has provided allowances for accounts where it deems collection doubtful. As of December 31, 2016, December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the Company recorded allowance for doubtful accounts of $0, $97,493, and $0, respectively.

Inventory

Inventories are initially recognized at cost and subsequently stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The Company's inventory consists of raw gold. Costs are determined using the first-in, first-out ("**FIFO**") method and includes expenditures incurred in extracting the raw gold, other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition, and the cost of reclaiming the disturbed land to a natural state.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is not estimated to be recoverable due to declining selling prices, or other issues related to the sale of gold.

Recovery of gold

Recovery of gold and other income is recognized when title and the risks and rewards of ownership to delivered bullion and commodities pass to the buyer and collection is reasonably assured.

Trading securities

The Company's trading securities are reported at fair value, with realized and unrealized gains and losses included in earnings.

Non-Controlling Interest

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of XG Mining (from December 22, 2004). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation. The Company records a non-controlling interest which reflects the 10% portion of the earnings (loss) of XG Mining allocable to the holders of the minority interest.

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost and is being amortized over its estimated useful lives using the declining balance method at the following annual rates:

Furniture and equipment	20%
Computer equipment	30%
Vehicles	30%
Mining and exploration equipment	20%

Mineral properties and exploration and development costs

The costs of acquiring mineral rights are capitalized at the date of acquisition. After acquisition, various factors can affect the recoverability of the capitalized costs. If, after review, management concludes that the carrying amount of a mineral property is impaired, it will be written down to estimated fair value. Exploration costs incurred on mineral properties are expensed as incurred. Development costs incurred on proven and probable reserves will be capitalized. Upon commencement of production, capitalized costs will be amortized using the unit-of-production method over the estimated life of the ore body based on proven and probable reserves (which exclude non-recoverable reserves and anticipated processing losses). When the Company receives an option payment related to a property, the proceeds of the payment are applied to reduce the carrying value of the exploration asset.

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. For purposes of evaluating the recoverability of long-lived assets, the recoverability test is performed using undiscounted net cash flows related to the long-lived assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company records the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development, and/or normal use of the long-lived assets. The Company also records a corresponding asset which is amortized over the life of the asset. Subsequent to the initial measurement of the asset retirement obligation, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time (accretion expense) and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation (asset retirement cost).

Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation under the provisions of ASC 718, "Compensation-Stock Compensation". Under the fair value recognition provisions, stock-based compensation expense is measured at the grant date for all stock-based awards to employees and directors and is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period. The Black-Scholes option valuation model is used to calculate fair value.

The Company accounts for stock compensation arrangements with non-employees in accordance with ASC 505 which requires that such equity instruments are recorded at their fair value on the measurement date. The measurement of stock-based compensation is subject to periodic adjustment as the underlying equity instruments vest. Non-employee stock-based compensation charges are amortized over the vesting period on a straight-line basis. For stock options granted to non-employees, the fair value of the stock options is estimated using a Black-Scholes valuation model.

Warrants

The Company evaluates all of its financial instruments to determine if such instruments are derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives. For derivative financial instruments that are accounted for as liabilities, the derivative instrument is initially recorded at its fair value using the appropriate valuation methodology and is then re-valued at each reporting date, with changes in the fair value reported in the consolidated statements of operations. The warrants are presented as a liability because they do not meet the criteria of Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") topic 480 for equity classification. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the warrants are recorded in the consolidated statement of operations.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under the asset and liability method the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recognized if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be recognized.

Loss per share

Basic loss per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. To calculate diluted loss per share, the Company uses the treasury stock method and the *if converted* method. As of December 31, 2016, there were 1,397,000 warrants (December 31, 2015 – nil, December 31, 2014 – nil) and 1,920,000 stock options (December 31, 2015 – 2,235,000, December 31, 2014 – 2,426,000) outstanding which have not been included in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding as these were anti-dilutive.

Foreign exchange

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Any monetary assets and liabilities that are in a currency other than the U.S. dollar are translated at the rate prevailing at year end. Revenue and expenses in a foreign currency are translated at rates that approximate those in effect at the time of translation. Gains and losses from translation of foreign currency transactions into U.S. dollars are included in current results of operations.

Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, trading securities, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from its financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values unless otherwise noted. Cash in Canada is primarily held in financial institutions. Balances on hand may exceed insured maximums. Cash in Ghana is held in banks with a strong international presence. Ghana does not insure bank balances.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Company measures the fair value of financial assets and liabilities based on US GAAP guidance which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements.

The Company classifies financial assets and liabilities as held-for-trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables or other financial liabilities depending on their nature. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at fair value on their initial recognition, except for those arising from certain related party transactions which are accounted for at the transferor's carrying amount or exchange amount.

Financial assets and liabilities classified as held-for-trading are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in net income. Financial assets classified as held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, and financial liabilities other than those classified as held-for-trading are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method of amortization. Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses being recognized as other comprehensive income until realized, or if an unrealized loss is considered other than temporary, the unrealized loss is recorded in income.

Financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are carried at cost, which management believes approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these instruments. Investments in trading securities are classified as held for trading, with unrealized gains and losses being recognized in income.

The following table presents information about the assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2016, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques the Company utilized to determine such fair value. In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets. Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs utilize data points that are observable such as quoted prices, interest rates and yield curves. Fair values determined by Level 3 inputs are unobservable data points for the asset or liability, and included situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset.

	December 31, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 913,562	$ 913,562	$ —	$ —
Restricted cash	221,322	221,322	—	—
Marketable securities	248,592	248,592	—	—
Warrant liability	1,000	—	—	1,000
Total	$ 1,384,476	$ 1,383,476	$ —	$ 1,000

	December 31, 2015	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 862,552	$ 862,552	$ —	$ —
Restricted cash	221,322	221,322	—	—
Investment in trading securities	101,214	101,214	—	—
Warrant liability	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 1,185,088	$ 1,185,088	$ —	$ —

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	December 31, 2014	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 850,736	$ 850,736	$ —	$ —
Restricted cash	221,322	221,322	—	—
Investment in trading securities	81,012	81,012	—	—
Warrant liability	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 1,153,070	$ 1,153,070	$ —	$ —

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities are determined through market, observable and corroborated sources. The fair value of the warrant liability is determined through the Black Scholes valuation model.

Concentration of credit risk

The financial instrument which potentially subjects the Company to concentration of credit risk is cash. The Company maintains cash in bank accounts that, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. As of December 31, 2016, the Company held $694,941 (December 31, 2015- $468,750, December 31, 2014- $635,550) in low risk money market funds which are not federally insured. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant risks on its cash in bank accounts. The company has contracted to sell all its recovered gold through a licensed exporter in Ghana.

Recent accounting pronouncements

On May 28, 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, requiring an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective and permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Deferral of the Effective Date, which deferred the effective date of the new revenue standard for periods beginning after December 15, 2016 to December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted but not earlier than the original effective date. Accordingly, the updated standard is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 and we do not plan to early adopt. We have not yet selected a transition method and we are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern*, which requires management of an entity to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or available to be issued. This update is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805): *Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement Period Adjustments*. ASU 2015-16 requires that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The amendments in this Update require that the acquirer record, in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. Any current period adjustments to provisional amounts that would have impacted a prior period's earnings had they been recognized at the acquisition date are required to be presented separately on the face of the income statement or disclosed in the notes. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments in this Update should be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date of this Update with earlier application permitted for financial statements that have not been issued. Therefore the amendments in ASU 2015-16 will become effective for us as of the beginning of our 2017 fiscal year. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact upon our financial condition or results of operations.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17, *Income Taxes (Topic 740)*, which requires that all deferred income tax assets and liabilities be presented as noncurrent in the balance sheet. The pronouncement is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 with early application permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01, *Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. ASU 2016-01 requires that equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) are to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. However, an entity may choose to measure equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer. Furthermore, equity investments without readily determinable fair values are to be assessed for impairment using a quantitative approach. The amendments in ASU 2016-01 should be applied by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption, with other amendments related specifically to equity securities without readily determinable fair values applied prospectively. The amendments in ASU 2016-01 will become effective for us as of the beginning of our 2019 fiscal year. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact upon our financial condition or results of operations.

On February 24, 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases*, requiring lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with the exception of short-term leases. For lessees, leases will continue to be classified as either operating or finance leases in the income statement. Lessor accounting is similar to the current model but updated to align with certain changes to the lessee model. Lessors will continue to classify leases as operating, direct financing or sales-type leases. The effective date of the new standard for public companies is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The new standard must be adopted using a modified retrospective transition and requires application of the new guidance at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. The updated standard is effective for us beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2020. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

On March 30, 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment* Accounting, which simplifies various aspects related to the accounting and presentation of share-based payments. The amendments require entities to record all tax effects related to share-based payments at settlement or expiration through the income statement and the windfall tax benefit to be recorded when it arises, subject to normal valuation allowance considerations. All tax-related cash flows resulting from share-based payments are required to be reported as operating activities in the statement of cash flows. The updates relating to the income tax effects of the share-based payments including the cash flow presentation must be adopted either prospectively or retrospectively. Further, the amendments allow the entities to make an accounting policy election to either estimate forfeitures or recognize forfeitures as they occur. If an election is made, the change to recognize forfeitures as they occur must be adopted using a modified retrospective approach with a cumulative effect adjustment recorded to opening retained earnings. The effective date of the new standard for public companies is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*, in an effort to reduce the diversity of how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The amendments of this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact this ASU will have on the financial statements and related disclosures.

In January 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business*, in an effort to clarify the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The amendments of this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

4. INVESTMENTS IN TRADING SECURITIES

At December 31, 2016, the Company held investments classified as trading securities, which consisted of various equity securities. All trading securities are carried at fair value. As of December 31, 2016, the fair value of trading securities was $248,592. (December 31, 2015 – $101,214, December 31, 2014 – $81,012).

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Investments in trading securities at cost	$ 511,672	$ 651,580	$ 710,297
Unrealized gains (losses)	(263,080)	(550,366)	(629,285)
Investments in trading securities at fair market value	$ 248,592	$ 101,214	$ 81,012

5. EQUIPMENT

	December 31, 2016		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Furniture and equipment	$ 8,358	$ 8,358	$ —
Computer equipment	20,274	20,274	—
Exploration equipment	1,464,478	1,144,382	320,096
Vehicles	333,989	306,883	27,106
	$ 1,827,099	$ 1,479,897	$ 347,202

The company expensed $139,323 for amortization in 2016.

	December 31, 2015		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Furniture and equipment	$ 8,358	$ 8,358	$ —
Computer equipment	20,274	20,274	—
Exploration equipment	1,464,478	1,047,418	417,060
Vehicles	333,989	264,524	69,465
	$ 1,827,099	$ 1,340,574	$ 486,525

The company expensed $146,210 for amortization in 2015.

	December 31, 2014		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Furniture and equipment	$ 8,358	$ 8,358	$ —
Computer equipment	20,274	20,274	—
Exploration equipment	1,464,478	930,979	533,499
Vehicles	333,989	234,753	99,236
	$ 1,827,099	$ 1,194,364	$ 632,735

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

The company expensed $188,078 for amortization in 2014.

6. MINERAL PROPERTIES

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Acquisition costs	$ 1,607,729	$ 1,607,729	$ 1,607,729
Asset retirement obligation (Note 7)	8,133	8,133	8,133
Option payments received	(881,440)	(881,440)	(881,440)
Total	$ 734,422	$ 734,422	$ 734,422

Kibi, Kwabeng and Pameng Projects

The Company holds an individual mining lease over the lease area of each of the Kibi Project, the Kwabeng Project and the Pameng Project, all of which are located in Ghana. The mining leases for the Kwabeng and Pameng Projects grant the Company mining rights to produce gold in the respective lease areas until July 26, 2019. We have renewed the lease for a 15 year extension of our Kibi Project (formerly known as the Apapam Project) which expired December 17, 2015. The extension is in accordance with the terms of application and payment of fees to the Minerals Commission of Ghana ("Mincom"). All gold production will be subject to a production royalty of the net smelter returns ("NSR") payable to the Government of Ghana.

Banso and Muoso Projects

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company made an application to Mincom to convert a single prospecting license ("PL") securing its interest in the Banso and Muoso Projects located in Ghana to a mining lease covering the lease area of each of these Projects. This application was approved by Mincom who subsequently made recommendation to the Minister of Lands, Forestry and Mines to grant an individual mining lease for each Project. Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2010, the Government of Ghana granted two mining leases for these Projects dated January 6, 2011. These mining leases grant the Company mining rights to produce gold in the respective lease areas until January 5, 2025 with respect to the Banso Project and until January 5, 2024 with respect to the Muoso Project. These mining leases supersede the PL previously granted to the Company. Among other things, both mining leases require that the Company (i) pay the Government of Ghana a fee of $30,000 in consideration of granting of each lease (paid in the March 2011 quarter); (ii) pay annual ground rent of GH¢260.00 (USD$167) for the Banso Project and GH¢280.00 (USD$180) for the Muoso Project; (iii) commence commercial production of gold within two years from the date of the mining leases; and (iv) pay a production royalty to the Government of Ghana. The Company has filed for the necessary permits to commence work on the project. The permits were approved and work has commenced on the properties.

The Company executed a letter of intent ("LOI") with Buccaneer Gold Corp. ("Buccaneer"), formerly Verbina Resources Inc., a company related by two directors in common, on July 21, 2010 whereby Buccaneer could acquire an undivided 55% interest in the Company's interest in the mineral rights of the Company's Banso and Muoso concessions ("Concessions"). On January 21, 2011, the terms of the agreement were amended.

On November 22, 2016, the Company announced that Buccaneer had abandoned its rights in respect of the Concessions.

Mining lease and prospecting license commitments

The Company is committed to expend, from time to time fees payable (a) to the Minerals Commission for: (i) an extension of an expiry date of a prospecting license (currently $15,000 for each occurrence); (ii) a grant of a mining lease (currently $100,000); (iii) an extension of a mining lease (currently $100,000); (iv) annual operating permits; and (v) the conversion of a reconnaissance license to a prospecting license (currently $20,000); (b) to the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") (of Ghana) for: (i) processing and certificate fees with respect to EPA permits; (ii) the issuance of permits before the commencement of any work at a particular concession; or (iii) the posting of a bond in connection with any mining operations undertaken by the Company; (c) for a legal obligation associated with our mineral properties for clean up costs when work programs are completed; and (d) an aggregate of less than $500 in connection with annual ground rent and mining permits to enter upon and gain access to the areas covered by the Company's mining leases and future reconnaissance and prospecting licenses and such other financial commitments arising out of any approved exploration programs in connection therewith.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

7. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Balance, beginning of year	$ 145,029	$ 96,395	$ 203,395
Change in obligation	70,971	48,634	(123,000)
Accretion expense	—	—	16,000
Balance, end of year	$ 216,000	$ 145,029	$ 96,395

The Company has a legal obligation associated with its mineral properties for clean up costs when work programs are completed.

The undiscounted amount of cash flows, required over the estimated reserve life of the underlying assets, to settle the obligation, adjusted for inflation, is estimated at $216,000 (2015 - $145,029, 2014 - $96,395). During 2016, 2015 and 2014, the obligation was estimated based on actual reclamation cost experience on an average per acre basis and the remaining acres to be reclaimed. It is expected that this obligation will be funded from general Company resources at the time the costs are incurred. The Company has been required by the Ghanaian government to post a bond of US$221,322 which has been recorded in restricted cash.

8. CAPITAL STOCK

Issuances of shares

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company issued 2,500,000 units at CAD$0.40 per unit for proceeds of $693,728 net of costs. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant. Each full purchase warrant is convertible into one common share of the Company at a price of CAD$0.65 for a period of 15 months from closing. The Company also issued 147,000 finders warrants with this financing. Each finders warrant is convertible into one common share of the Company at a price of CAD$0.65 for a period of 15 months from closing.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company issued 408,000 shares at CAD$0.15 per share for proceeds of $48,756 on exercise of stock options.

Cancellation of shares

During the year ended December 31, 2016, a total of 396,000 common shares were re-purchased for $69,774 and cancelled.

Stock options

At June 30, 2011, the Company adopted a new 10% rolling stock option plan (the "2011 Plan") and cancelled the 2005 equity compensation plan. Pursuant to the 2011 Plan, the Company is entitled to grant options and reserve for issuance up to 10% of the shares issued and outstanding at the time of grant. The terms and conditions of any options granted, including the number and type of options, the exercise period, the exercise price and vesting provisions, are determined by the Compensation Committee which makes recommendations to the board of directors for their approval. The maximum term of options granted cannot exceed 10 years.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

The TSX's rules relating to security-based compensation arrangements require that every three years after the institution of a security-based compensation arrangement which does not have a fixed maximum aggregate of securities issuable, all unallocated options must be approved by a majority of the Company's directors and by the Company's shareholders. The Board approved all unallocated options under the Option Plan on March 26, 2014 which was approved by the Company's shareholders at the annual and special meeting held on June 19, 2014.

At December 31, 2016, the following stock options were outstanding:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
108,000	CDN$0.50	March 5, 2017
162,000	CDN$0.15	March 12, 2017
54,000	CAD$0.50	June 1, 2020
63,000	CDN$0.15	June 1, 2020
48,000	CDN$0.225	June 1, 2020
90,000	CDN$0.50	July 1, 2020
30,000	CDN$0.50	March 1, 2021
100,000	CDN$0.225	March 1, 2021
108,000	CDN$0.15	June 10, 2021
382,000	CDN$0.15	December 31, 2022
250,000	CDN$0.20	October 8, 2025
400,000	CDN$0.40	May 5, 2026
125,000	CDN$0.65	July 25, 2021

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options outstanding are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	2,235,000	$ 0.16	2,426,000	$ 0.43	2,489,000	$ 1.03
Granted	525,000	$ 0.36	250,000	$ 0.15	108,000	$ 0.43
Exercised	(408,000)	$ 0.12	—	—	—	—
Cancelled/Expired	(432,000)	$ 0.16	(441,000)	$ 0.36	(171,000)	$ 1.90
Outstanding, end of year	1,920,000	$ 0.23	2,235,000	$ 0.16	2,426,000	$ 0.43
Exercisable, end of year	1,920,000	$ 0.23	2,235,000	$ 0.16	2,426,000	$ 0.43

The aggregate intrinsic value for options vested and for total options as of December 31, 2016 is approximately $57,059 (December 31, 2015 - $nil, December 31, 2014 - $nil). The weighted average contractual term of stock options outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2016 is 5.60 years (December 31, 2015 – 3.67 years, December 31, 2014 – 5.05 years).

The fair value of stock options granted, vested, and modified during the year ended December 31, 2016 was $104,519 (year ended December 31, 2015 - $124,458, December 31, 2014 - $108,302) which has been included in general and administrative expense.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company re-priced 424,000 options previously granted to insiders of the Company and 48,000 options previously granted to non-insiders of the Company. The options were re-priced to $0.18 (CAD$0.225), resulting in a charge of $20,202 during the year.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company re-priced 1,231,000 options previously granted to insiders of the Company to $0.12 (CAD$0.15), resulting in a charge of $86,081 during the year.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, 2,147,000 options previously granted to insiders of the Company and 171,000 options previously granted to non-insiders of the Company were re-priced to $0.43 (CAD$0.50), resulting in a charge of $59,304 during the year.

The following assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options amended during the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	2016	**2015**	**2014**
Risk-free interest rate	N/A	0.26% - 1.64%	1.25%
Expected life	N/A	0.8 to 5 years	5.0 years
Annualized volatility	N/A	58% - 74%	45%
Dividend rate	N/A	—	—

There were 400,000 option grants during 2016 to an insider of the Company at $0.31 (CAD$0.40). A further 125,000 options were granted during 2016 to a consultant of the company at $0.50 (CAD$0.65). During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company granted 250,000 options to insiders of the Company at $0.15 (CAD$0.20). During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company granted 108,000 options to an insider of the Company at $0.43 (CAD$0.50). The following assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2016, December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

	2016	**2015**	**2014**
Risk-free interest rate	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
Expected life	4 to 7.5 years	7.5 years	7.5 years
Annualized volatility	61% - 65%	68%	95%
Dividend rate	—	—	—

The weighted average fair value of options granted in 2016 was $104,519 (2015 - $124,458. 2014 - $108,302).

Warrants

At December 31, 2016, the following warrants were outstanding:

Number of Warrants	**Exercise Price**	**Expiry Date**
1,397,000	CAD$0.65	August 25, 2017

Warrant transactions and the number of warrants outstanding are summarized as follows:

	2016		**2015**	**2014**	
Balance, beginning of period	—		—	964.500	CAD$1.00
Issued	1,397,000	CAD$ 0.65	—	—	
Exercised	—		—	—	
Expired	—		—	(964,500)	
Balance, end of period	1,397,000	CAD$ 0.65	—	—	

Under US GAAP when the strike price of the warrants is denominated in a currency other than an entity's functional currency, the warrants would not be considered indexed to the entity's own stock, and would consequently be considered to be a derivative liability. The common share purchase warrants described above are denominated in CAD dollars and the Company's functional currency is the US dollar. As a result, the Company determined that these warrants are not considered indexed to the Company's own stock and characterized the fair value of these warrants as derivative liabilities upon issuance. The derivative will be subsequently marked to market through income.

The Company determined that the fair value of the warrant liability using the Black-Scholes Options Pricing Model at May 25, 2016 to be $70,712. The fair value of the warrants has been estimated at December 31, 2016 using the Black-Scholes Options Pricing Model was $1,000.

The Company recorded the full value of the derivative as a liability at issuance and recognized the amount as financing expense in the consolidated statement of operations. At December 31, 2016, the fair value adjustment was recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the years ended December 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

		December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Consulting fees paid or accrued to officers or their companies	$	539,706	$	495,683	$	472,649
Directors' fees		2,267		4,692		18,845
Stock option grants to officers and directors		400,000		250,000		108,000
Stock option grant price range		$0.31	$	$0.15		$0.43

Of the total consulting fees noted above, $256,319 (December 31, 2015 - $201,097, December 31, 2014 - $144,394) was incurred by the Company to a private company of which a related party is a 50% shareholder and director. The related party was entitled to receive $127,348 (December 31, 2015 - $100,548, December 31, 2014 - $72,197) of this amount. As at December 31, 2016, $47,792 (December 31, 2015, $51,096, December 31, 2014 - $28,974) remains payable to this related company and $5,000 (December 31, 2015 - $10,000, December 31, 2014 - $nil) remains payable to the related party for expenses earned for work on behalf of the Company.

As at December 31, 2016, $nil (December 31, 2015 - $97,493, December 31, 2014 - $97,493) was due from Buccaneer for services performed by the Company during the periods. These balances were forgiven when Buccaneer announced they were not pursuing their interest in the Concessions. The Company had fully provided against this balance in 2015.

In 2016, a total of 400,000 stock options were issued to an officer of the Company at a strike price of $0.31 per share. A total of $89,643 was included in consulting fees related to these options. In 2015, a total of 250,000 stock options were issued to directors of the Company at a strike price of $0.15 per share. A total of $18,175 was included in consulting fees related to these options. In 2014, a total of 108,000 stock options were issued to a director of the Company at a strike price of $0.43 per share. A total of $22,489 was included in consulting fees related to these options.

A total of 1,231,000 stock options previously granted to related parties were amended in 2015 by re-pricing these options to CAD$0.15 per share and a total of 424,000 stock options previously granted to related parties were amended in 2015 by re-pricing these options to CAD$0.225 per share. A total of $106,283 was included in consulting fees related to these options.
A total of 2,147,000 stock options previously granted to related parties were amended in 2014 by re-pricing these options to CAD$0.50 per share. A total of $54,581 was included in consulting fees related to these options.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

10. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest	$ 14,540	$ 10,216	$ 8,169
Income taxes	$ —	$ —	$ —

There were no significant non-cash transactions during the years ended December 31, 2016, December 31, 2015, or December 31, 2014.

11. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

Income tax benefits attributable to losses from United States of America operations was $Nil for the years ended December 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and 2014, and differed from the amounts computed by applying the United States of America federal income tax rate of 34% to pretax losses from operations as a result of the following:

	2016	2015	2014
Loss for the year	$ (467,711)	$ (391,723)	$ (687,057)
Computed “expected” tax (benefit) expense	(159,000)	$ (133,000)	$ (234,000)
Non deductible (taxable) items	(10,000)	(73,000)	(10,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange and other	(30,000)	121,000	106,000
Valuation allowance	199,000	85,000	138,000
Net expected tax (benefit) expense	$ —	$ —	$ —

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented below:

	2016	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):			
Trading securities	$ 137,000	$ 96,000	125,000
Equipment	373,000	384,000	168,000
Net operating loss carryforwards - US	3,322,000	3,050,000	2,799,000
Net operating loss carryforwards - Ghana	87,000	159,000	2,494,000
Valuation allowance	(3,919,000)	(3,689,000)	(5,586,000)
Total deferred tax assets	$ —	$ —	—

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2016 was $(3,919,000) and (December 31, 2015 – $(3,689,000), December 31, 2014 – $(5,586,000)) respectively. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company has not provided for deferred income taxes on the difference between the carrying value of substantially all of its foreign subsidiaries and their corresponding tax basis as the earnings of those subsidiaries are intended to be permanently reinvested in their operations. As such, the investments are not anticipated to give rise to income taxes in the foreseeable future.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets. In order to fully realize the deferred tax asset attributable to net operating loss carryforwards, the Company will need to generate future taxable income of approximately $10,120,000 prior to the expiration of the net operating loss carryforwards. Of the $10,120,000 of operating loss carryforwards, $9,772,000 is attributable to the US, and expires between 2017 and 2036, and the balance of $348,000 is attributable to Ghana and expires between 2017 and 2021.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one reportable segment, being the exploration and development of resource properties.

Geographic information is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash and restricted cash:			
Canada	$ 772,535	$ 564,633	$ 704,972
Ghana	362,349	519,241	367,086
Total cash and restricted cash	1,134,884	1,083,874	1,072,058
Capital assets			
Canada	—	—	—
Ghana	1,081,624	1,220,947	1,367,157
Total capital assets	1,081,624	1,220,947	1,367,157
Total	$ 2,216,508	$ 2,304,821	$ 2,439,215
Net (loss) profit:			
Canada	$ (599,442)	$ (748,145)	$ (755,479)
Ghana	118,558	320,780	61,580
Total	$ (480,884)	$ (427,365)	$ (693,899)

13. CONTINGENCY AND COMMITMENTS

a) The Company leases 881 square feet for its corporate office located at Suite 902, 357 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario. The lease has a 60 month term commencing November 1, 2012, at approximately CAD$3,667 (US$2,731) per month. Payments in the next twelve months are $27,310 and $nil thereafter.

b) In late 2009, the Government of Ghana announced an increase in the gross overriding royalty ("GOR") required payable by all mining companies in the country from 3% to 5%. The industry standard remained at 3% due to stability agreements which were in place with a number of companies. From the commencement of gold recovery in July 2010 to September 2010, the Company paid the GOR at 5% and as of October 2010, the Company began to pay the GOR at 3% until July 1, 2011 when the Company again paid the royalty at 5%. As a result of this decision, there is a potential unrecorded liability of $84,300 related to 2010 activities and a recorded liability of $120,000 related to 2011 activities. Although the Company believes it is unlikely that these amounts will become payable a provision has been recorded due to the uncertainty of the timing of the increase.

c) The Government of Ghana initially required an environmental bond of $385,000 for the Banso permit and $327,000 for the Muoso permit. The Company has submitted a request for a reduction of these fees to the government and is awaiting a response.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENT NOTE

Subsequent to December 31, 2016, an aggregate of 327,000 common shares were re-purchased for $44,511 (CAD$58,475) and 257,000 common shares were cancelled at March 28, 2017. Subsequent to December 31, 2016, 162,000 options were exercised for common shares and cash proceeds of $17,500 (CAD$24,300) were raised. Also, 108,000 stock options expired.