



**Frontera Resources
Corporation and Subsidiaries**
Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2015 and 2014

Frontera Resources Corporation and Subsidiaries
Index
December 31, 2015 and 2014

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Management and Board of Directors of
Frontera Resources Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Frontera Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation 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 the consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit 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 our 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, we consider internal control relevant to the Company'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 Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Frontera Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Emphasis of Matter

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has incurred net losses and negative cash flows from operations in 2015 and 2014 and has approximately \$38.3 million of debt as of December 31, 2015 that is scheduled to mature in fiscal 2016, which raises 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. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

June 29, 2016

Frontera Resources Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2015 and 2014

	2015	2014
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 116,213	\$ 1,370,623
Accounts receivable, net	327,810	548,310
Inventory	5,430,979	5,440,180
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,038,252	222,985
Total current assets	<u>6,913,254</u>	<u>7,582,098</u>
Property and equipment, net	4,487,276	4,803,648
Oil and natural gas properties, full cost method		
Properties being depleted	129,280,065	127,607,595
Less: accumulated depletion	(126,760,180)	(120,969,702)
Net oil and gas properties	2,519,885	6,637,893
Deferred financing costs, net	125,378	227,869
Total assets	<u>\$ 14,045,793</u>	<u>\$ 19,251,508</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,093,678	\$ 1,821,290
Accrued liabilities	10,630,918	8,247,566
Related party notes payable	5,380,000	4,020,000
Current maturities of notes payable	4,628,430	4,094,080
Convertible notes payable	28,266,745	-
Capital lease	5,595	5,235
Total current liabilities	<u>52,005,366</u>	<u>18,188,171</u>
Convertible notes payable	-	25,468,077
Related party notes payable	8,170,000	6,872,000
Capital lease	18,068	23,664
Total liabilities	<u>60,193,434</u>	<u>50,551,912</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' deficit		
Common stock	132,176	112,788
Additional paid-in capital	409,445,380	403,792,344
Accumulated deficit	(455,725,197)	(435,205,536)
Total stockholders' deficit	<u>(46,147,641)</u>	<u>(31,300,404)</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 14,045,793</u>	<u>\$ 19,251,508</u>

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

Frontera Resources Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

	2015	2014
Revenue - crude oil & natural gas sales	\$3,712,058	\$6,429,918
Operating expenses		
Field operating and project costs	4,348,530	4,894,293
General and administrative	7,790,005	7,042,323
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,429,461	1,439,823
Impairment of oil & natural gas properties	4,111,068	-
Total operating expenses	<u>18,679,064</u>	<u>13,376,439</u>
Loss from operations	(14,967,006)	(6,946,521)
Other income (expense)		
Interest income	22,642	11,183
Interest expense	(5,640,538)	(5,510,913)
Other, net	<u>65,241</u>	<u>(43,523)</u>
Total other income (expense)	<u>(5,552,655)</u>	<u>(5,543,253)</u>
Loss before income taxes	(20,519,661)	(12,489,774)
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$(20,519,661)	\$(12,489,774)
Loss per share		
Basic and diluted	(\$0.01)	\$0.00
Number of shares used in calculating loss per share		
Basic and diluted	3,110,946,742	2,638,601,274

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

Frontera Resources Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Deficit
Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
Balances at December 31, 2013	\$98,130	\$399,001,895	\$(422,715,762)	\$(23,615,737)
Issuance of common stock	14,658	4,797,955	-	4,812,613
Stock based compensation expense	-	(7,506)	-	(7,506)
Net loss	-	-	(12,489,774)	(12,489,774)
Balances at December 31, 2014	<u>\$112,788</u>	<u>\$403,792,344</u>	<u>\$(435,205,536)</u>	<u>\$(31,300,404)</u>
Issuance of common stock	19,388	5,653,036	-	5,672,424
Net loss	-	-	(20,519,661)	(20,519,661)
Balances at December 31, 2015	<u>\$132,176</u>	<u>\$409,445,380</u>	<u>\$(455,725,197)</u>	<u>\$(46,147,641)</u>

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

Frontera Resources Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$(20,519,661)	\$(12,489,774)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2,429,461	1,439,823
Derivative income	-	(20)
Loss on impairment of oil & gas properties	4,111,068	-
Noncash interest expense and amortization	5,076,140	5,109,703
Debt issuance cost amortization	476,359	-
Stock based compensation	-	(7,506)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	220,500	(305,767)
Inventory	9,201	884,211
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(815,266)	35,633
Accounts payable	558,274	462,711
Accrued liabilities	508,998	832,601
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(7,944,926)</u>	<u>(4,038,385)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in oil and gas properties	(1,039,962)	(717,508)
Investment in property and equipment	<u>(411,165)</u>	<u>(3,383,414)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,451,127)	(4,100,922)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from related party notes payable	2,665,000	2,130,000
Repayments of related party notes payable	(7,000)	(113,000)
Proceeds from other notes payable	3,600,000	4,698,925
Repayments of other notes payable	(705,452)	(3,106,953)
Payments on capital lease	(5,236)	(1,263)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	2,870,332	4,812,613
Cost of debt issuance	<u>(276,000)</u>	<u>(273,925)</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	8,141,644	8,146,397
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,254,410)	7,090
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of year	1,370,623	1,363,533
End of year	\$116,213	\$1,370,623
Supplemental cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 88,039	\$401,210
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Issuance of convertible notes payable in lieu of interest payments	\$ 2,700,800	\$2,443,481
Change in accrued investment in oil and gas property and equipment	632,508	205,891
Change in accrued investment in property and equipment	22,516	-
Payment of debt and interest via issuance of shares	2,802,092	-
Capital lease equipment additions	-	30,161

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

Frontera Resources Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

1. Nature of Operations

Frontera Resources Corporation, a Houston, Texas based Cayman Islands corporation, and its subsidiaries (collectively "Frontera" or the "Company") are engaged in the development of oil and gas projects in emerging marketplaces. Frontera was founded in 1996 and is headquartered in Houston, Texas. The Company emphasizes development of reserves in known hydrocarbon-bearing basins, and is attracted to projects that have significant exploration upside. Since 2002, the Company has focused substantially all of its efforts on the exploration and development of oilfields within the Republic of Georgia ("Georgia").

In June 1997, the Company entered into a 25-year production sharing agreement with the Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Georgia and State Company Georgian Oil ("Georgian Oil"), which gives the Company the exclusive right to explore, develop and produce crude oil in a 5500 square kilometer area in eastern Georgia known as Block 12, hereafter referred to as the "Block 12 PSA". The Block 12 PSA can be extended if commercial production remains viable upon its expiration in June 2022.

Under the terms of the Block 12 PSA, the Company is entitled to conduct exploration and production activities and is entitled to recover its cumulative costs and expenses from the crude oil produced from Block 12. Following recovery of cumulative costs and expenses from Block 12 production, the remaining crude oil sales, referred to as "Profit Oil", are allocated between Georgian Oil and Frontera in the proportion of 51% and 49%, respectively.

Under the terms of the Block 12 PSA, Frontera is exempt from all taxes imposed by the government of Georgia, and any taxes imposed on the Company are paid by Georgian Oil on behalf of the Company from Georgian Oil's 51% share of Profit Oil. Taxes are defined by the Block 12 PSA to mean all levies, duties, payments, fees, taxes or contributions payable to or imposed by any government agency, subdivision, municipal or local authorities within the government of Georgia.

Frontera's future revenues depend on operating results from its operations in the Republic of Georgia. The success of Frontera's operations is subject to various contingencies beyond management control. These contingencies include general and regional economic and political conditions, prices for crude oil, competition and changes in regulation. Frontera is subject to various additional political and economic uncertainties in Georgia which could include restrictions on transfer of funds, import and export duties, quotas and embargoes, domestic and international customs and tariffs, and changing taxation policies, foreign exchange restrictions, political conditions and regulations.

On August 2, 2011, the Company completed a merger with and into a new Cayman Islands exempted company ("Frontera Cayman"), with Frontera Cayman being the surviving entity (the "Merger"). By operation of the Merger, all assets, liabilities, properties, corporate acts, plans, policies, contracts, approvals and authorizations of each of the Company and Frontera Cayman and their respective shareholders, boards of directors, committees elected or appointed thereby, officers and agents, which were effective immediately before the Merger, were vested in, assumed by or taken, as applicable, for all purposes as the acts, plans, policies, contracts, approvals and authorizations of Frontera Cayman and are effective and binding on Frontera Cayman in the same manner as they were with respect to the Company or Frontera Cayman, as the case may be, before the Merger.

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Simultaneously with the Merger, Frontera Cayman completed a private equity fundraising pursuant to which Frontera Cayman received aggregate gross proceeds (before deduction of placing agent commissions, corporate finance fees and offering expenses) of approximately £6.8 million (\$11.0 million), through (i) the issue of 115,678,351 new Frontera Cayman ordinary shares (“Frontera Cayman Shares”) under a Placing Agreement with Strand Hanson Limited (as nominated advisor), and Arbuthnot Securities Limited and Old Park Lane Capital plc as Placing Agents, and (ii) subscription agreements with an affiliate of one of the Company’s directors and a member of senior management for the purchase of 53,959,053 new Frontera Cayman Shares (the “Equity Fundraising”). Frontera Cayman also entered into a Standby Equity Distribution Agreement with YA Global Master SPV, Ltd. (“YAGM”), pursuant to which YAGM has agreed (subject to certain conditions) to make available over a 36-month period, a facility of up to £21.6 million (\$35.0 million) in consideration for the issue of Frontera Cayman Shares. This agreement was extended in April 2015 through December 31, 2018.

Frontera Cayman simultaneously exchanged \$121.6 million aggregate amount of the Company’s 10% convertible notes payable plus accrued interest, for (i) 1,593,853,570 Frontera Cayman Shares, and (ii) \$18.2 million aggregate principal amount of new 10% convertible notes due 2016 issued by Frontera Resources Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Frontera Cayman. These convertible notes payable were exchanged for shares of common stock at a price lower than the conversion price at inception of the notes. The difference in the value of the original conversion price to the actual conversion price was recorded in 2011 as inducement expense in the statement of comprehensive loss of approximately \$99.4 million. Frontera Cayman also exchanged \$9.2 million principal amount plus accrued interest of its related party notes payable for 141,515,879 newly issued Frontera Cayman Shares pursuant to note exchange agreements.

By operation of the Merger, each share of common stock of the Company has been converted into and represents the right to receive either (i) one Frontera Cayman Share (the “Stock Consideration”) or (ii) £0.04 (\$US0.065) (the “Cash Consideration”). As a result, all stockholders of the Company received the Stock Consideration, except for US stockholders who were not “accredited investors” as defined in Rule 501 under the US Securities Act of 1933, who received the Cash Consideration.

2. Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following selected financial measurements reflect the Company’s financial position and capital resources as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 116,213	\$ 1,370,623
Working capital (deficit)	(45,092,112)	(10,606,073)
Total debt	46,468,838	40,483,056

Frontera Resources Corporation and Subsidiaries

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The Company has incurred net losses and negative cash flows from operations in most fiscal periods since inception. Management plans to continue to reduce costs and continue to raise additional financing in order to continue to facilitate the Company's 2016 operating plan. Additionally the Company has approximately \$38.3 million of debt as of December 31, 2015 that is scheduled to mature in fiscal 2016.

Throughout 2015 and 2014, there has been volatility and disruption in the global commodity, capital and credit markets. While these market conditions persist, the Company's ability to access the capital and credit markets may be adversely affected. Notwithstanding management's plan to manage costs and raise additional financing, the Company's viability is dependent upon producing oil and gas in sufficient quantities and marketing such oil and gas at sufficient prices to provide positive operating cash flow to the Company. Commencement of production from its Mtsarekhavi gas field in second quarter of 2014, participation of farm-in partner in Taribani, together with periodic access to the SEDA facility (see discussion in Note 5) could provide positive cash flows for the seeable future. The Company is also in the process of addressing the outstanding debt which mature in fiscal 2016 with their current debt holders.

The Company is responsible for providing funding for the development of Block 12 in Georgia and will require additional funding in order to obtain certain levels of production and generate sufficient cash flows to meet future capital and operating spending requirements. This is dependent upon, among other factors, achieving significant increases in production, production of oil and gas at costs that provide acceptable margins, reasonable levels of taxation from local authorities, and the ability to market the oil and gas produced at or near world prices.

Management's plan for addressing the above uncertainties is partially based on forward looking events which have yet to occur, including the commencement of additional production, refinancing of debt maturing in 2016 and ability to access capital markets and, accordingly, there is no assurance that those events will transpire or succeed as initially contemplated.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Frontera Resources Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent asset 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.

Frontera Resources Corporation and Subsidiaries

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Estimates of oil and natural gas reserves and their values, future production rates and future costs and expenses are inherently uncertain for numerous reasons, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Reservoir engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of oil and natural gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of data available and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. In addition, estimates of reserves may be revised based on actual production, results of subsequent exploitation and development activities, prevailing commodity prices, operating costs and other factors. These revisions may be material and could materially affect the Company's future depletion, depreciation and amortization expenses.

The Company's revenue, profitability, and future growth are substantially dependent upon the prevailing and future prices for oil and natural gas, which are dependent upon numerous factors beyond its control such as economic, regulatory developments and competition from other energy sources. The energy markets have historically been volatile and there can be no assurance that oil and natural gas prices will not be subject to wide fluctuations in the future. A substantial or extended decline in oil and natural gas prices could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, cash flows and quantities of oil and natural gas reserves that may be economically produced.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances, money market accounts and certificates of deposit, all of which have original maturities of three months or less.

Derivative Stock Warrant Liabilities

In accordance with authoritative guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") relating to financial instruments indexed to an entity's own stock, the Company has classified its common stock warrants as liabilities. The fair value of these liabilities is re-measured at the end of every reporting period with the change in fair value recorded in the statement of operations. The liabilities will continue to be adjusted for changes in fair value until the earlier event of the exercise date or the cancellation of the warrants at the end of their respective terms.

Fair Value Measurements

Frontera's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and convertible notes payable. The fair value of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable are estimated to approximate the carrying value due to the liquid nature of these instruments. The fair value of the notes payable was determined based upon discount rates which approximate variable interest rates for borrowings of a similar nature.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The guidance requires disclosure that establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. The statement requires fair value measurements be classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

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- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3: Measured based on prices or valuation models that required inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and less observable for objective sources (i.e., supported by little or no market activity).

The Company classifies financial assets and liabilities based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of the fair value of assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

The Company estimates the fair value of its common stock warrants using the black-scholes model. The Company classified the derivative stock warrant liabilities as level 2 due to the fact that the warrants are not traded in an active market, but have observable inputs.

Inventory

Inventory consists primarily of materials to be used in the Company's foreign oilfield operations and crude oil held in stock tanks. Inventory is valued using the first-in, first-out method and is stated at the lower of cost or market. Inventory consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Materials and supplies	\$ 4,697,691	\$ 4,778,059
Crude oil	733,288	662,121
	<u>\$ 5,430,979</u>	<u>\$ 5,440,180</u>

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments, which extend the original estimated economic useful lives of applicable assets, are capitalized. Expenditures for normal repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. The costs and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or retired are removed from the accounts, and any gain or loss thereon is reflected in operations. Depreciation of property and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, ranging from three to seven years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated the shorter of over the life of the lease or five years.

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	2015	2014
Field equipment (7 years)	\$ 8,938,794	\$ 8,530,384
Automobiles (5 years)	541,296	541,296
Telecommunication equipment (7 years)	407,831	407,831
Furniture, fixtures, and computers (7 years)	2,092,126	2,066,858
Leasehold improvements (5 years or life of lease)	79,099	79,099
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(7,571,870)	(6,821,820)
	<u>\$ 4,487,276</u>	<u>\$ 4,803,648</u>

Oil and Gas Properties

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas properties. Accordingly, all costs associated with acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas reserves, including directly related overhead costs, are capitalized.

All capitalized costs of oil and gas properties, including the estimated future costs to develop proved reserves, are depleted on the unit-of-production method using estimates of proved reserves. Investments in unproved properties and major development projects are not depleted until proved reserves associated with the projects can be determined or until impairment occurs. In addition, the capitalized costs are subject to a "ceiling test," which limits such costs to the aggregate of the future net revenues from proved reserves, based on current economic and operating conditions, discounted at a 10% interest rate, plus the lower of cost or fair market value of unproved properties. A ceiling test calculation is performed at each year-end. For the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the ceiling test calculation used a first day of month trailing 12-month natural gas and oil average, as adjusted for basis or location differentials using a 12-month average, and held constant over the life of the reserves. The future cash outflows associated with future development or abandonment of wells are included in the computation of the discounted present value of future net revenues for purposes of the ceiling test calculation. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded an impairment of \$4.1 million to the carrying value of the oil & natural gas properties in Georgia. The lower ceiling value resulted primarily from significant decreases in the trailing 12 month average prices for oil & natural gas, which significantly reduced proved reserves. For year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded no impairment related to its fields in Georgia.

Sales or other dispositions of oil and gas properties are accounted for as adjustments of capitalized costs with no gain or loss recognized, unless such adjustments would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves of oil and gas, in which case the gain or loss is recognized in earnings.

Costs Excluded

The costs associated with unproved properties, initially excluded from the amortization base, relate to unproved leasehold acreage, wells and production facilities in progress and wells pending determination of the existence of proved reserves, together with capitalized interest costs for these projects. Unproved leasehold costs are transferred to the amortization base with the costs of drilling the related well once a determination of the existence of proved reserves has been made or upon

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impairment of a lease. Costs of seismic data are allocated to various unproved leaseholds and transferred to the amortization base with the associated leasehold costs on a specific project basis.

Costs associated with wells in progress and completed wells that have yet to be evaluated are transferred to the amortization base once a determination is made whether or not proved reserves can be assigned to the property. Costs of dry wells are transferred to the amortization base immediately upon determination that the well is unsuccessful.

There were no costs associated with unproved properties related to continuing exploration at December 31, 2015 and 2014 due to changes in the Company's development strategy and management's plans to reduce capital spending in certain oil and gas properties.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statements and the tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established, when appropriate, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions by reporting a liability for tax benefits resulting from uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The Company recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to tax benefits in income tax expense.

Revenue Recognition

Oil and natural gas revenues are recorded when title passes to the customer, net of royalties, discounts and allowances, as applicable. Oil and natural gas sold is not significantly different from the Company's share of production.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company has established an allowance for doubtful accounts that is based on the Company's review of the collectability of the receivables in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the receivables and other subjective factors. Accounts receivable are charged against the allowance when they are deemed uncollectible. The allowance for doubtful accounts balance was \$0 at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries are prepared in United States dollars, and the majority of transactions are denominated in United States dollars. Gains and losses on foreign currency transactions are the result of changes in the exchange rate between the time a foreign currency-denominated invoice is recorded and when it is ultimately paid and are included in operations.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and accounts receivable. The Company maintains its cash in bank deposits with various major financial institutions. These accounts, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. Deposits in the United States are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to

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\$250,000. The Company monitors the financial condition of the financial institutions and does not anticipate any losses on such accounts.

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, 100% of the Company's crude oil sales were to one and two unrelated customers, respectively

Loss Per Share

Basic and diluted loss per share amounts is calculated based on the weighted average number of common stock outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year, including the dilutive effect of stock options, warrants and convertible notes. Basic and diluted loss per share for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are the same since the effect of all common stock equivalents would be antidilutive to the Company's net loss per share.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, in the financial statements based on their grant-date fair values using a Black-Scholes fair valuation model. The Company estimated forfeiture rates for the year based on its historical experience of approximately 3%. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, 0 and 0 million stock options were unvested, respectively.

The Black-Scholes model incorporates assumptions to value stock-based awards. The risk-free rate of interest is the related U.S. Treasury yield curve for periods within the expected term of the option at the time of grant. The dividend yield on our common stock is assumed to be zero as we have historically not paid dividends and have no current plans to do so in the future. The expected volatility of 2.35 is based on historical volatility of the Company's common stock.

Due to the Company's net operating loss position; there are no anticipated windfall tax benefits upon exercise of options.

4. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Accrued payables	\$ 5,330,047	\$ 4,810,774
Accrued interest	5,288,038	3,434,962
Accrued benefits	12,833	1,830
	<u>\$ 10,630,918</u>	<u>\$ 8,247,566</u>

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5. Debt

Debt consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Related party notes payable	\$ 13,550,000	\$ 10,892,000
Convertible notes payable	28,266,745	25,468,077
Other notes payable	4,628,430	4,094,080
Capital lease	23,663	28,899
Total debt	<u>46,468,838</u>	<u>40,483,056</u>
Less: Current portion	38,280,770	8,119,315
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 8,188,068</u>	<u>\$ 32,363,741</u>

Related Party Notes Payable

On January 11, 2011 a revolving credit facility ("Credit Facility") was put in place by and between the Company, Steve C. Nicandros, a Director of the Company, and Zaza Mamulaishvili, then a member of Company's senior management team and now a Director of the Company (together, the "Lenders") in the amount of \$2,000,000. The \$2,000,000 borrowing limit pursuant to the Credit Facility was removed on October 30, 2012. Accordingly, during 2015 and 2014, the Company entered into a series of further notes payable governed by this Credit Facility with the Lenders in the aggregate amounts of \$2.7 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. These notes have one-term, bear interest of 15%, may be converted, at the discretion of the Lenders, into common stock of the Company at a market-based price, and are classified within Related Party Notes Payable on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The notes that remained outstanding at the expiry of their original term, have been extended for another year. As of December 31, 2015, the fair value of the related party notes was approximately \$10.9 million.

The further drawdowns under the Credit Facility as noted above, may constitute related party transactions pursuant to the AIM Rules for Companies as the Lenders are directors or applicable employees of the Company, as the case may be.

Convertible Notes Payable

During May 2007, the Company raised approximately \$67.0 million through a private placement of convertible unsecured notes due May 2012. The notes were issued at par and bear interest at 10% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears in cash or in kind at the Company's discretion. The notes are convertible into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$1.67 per share. The notes will be automatically converted into common stock at the conversion price if the stock price exceeds two times the conversion price for at least 20 consecutive trading days. On August 2, 2011, 85.1% of the 2012 Notes were converted into the common stock and another 14.6% were exchanged for the 2016 Notes.

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On July 3, 2008, the Company raised \$23.5 million through a private placement of convertible unsecured notes due July 2013. The notes were issued at par and bear interest at 10% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears in cash or in kind at the Company's discretion. The notes are convertible into common stock at a conversion price of \$1.71 per share. On August 2, 2011, 84.0% of the 2013 Notes were converted into the common stock and another 16.0% were exchanged for the 2016 Notes.

On August 2, 2011, note holders exchanged \$18,220,312 of 2012 and 2013 Notes into new notes issued under the 2016 Note Purchase Agreement due August 2016 (the "2016 Notes"). The 2016 Notes accrue interest at the rate of 10% per annum, mature five years from the date of issuance and are convertible into Frontera Cayman Shares, at the option of the holder, at a conversion rate of \$0.25 per share. As of December 31, 2015, the fair value of the convertible notes payable was approximately \$25.7 million.

During 2015 and 2014, the Company elected to pay the quarterly interest payments in kind on the convertible notes and issued approximately \$2.7 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, in additional convertible notes in accordance with terms of the note purchase agreement.

Other Notes Payable

On June 28, 2011 the Company entered into a standby equity distribution agreement (the "SEDA") with YA II PN, Ltd. (formerly as YA Global Master SPV Ltd.), an investment fund managed by Yorkville Advisors LLC providing for up to approximately £21.6 million (US\$35 million) of additional equity investment, through the issue of the new shares in the Company. As of December 31, 2015 approximately £18.3 million (USD \$26.9 million) of commitment amount was still available for drawdown. This agreement was extended in April 2015 through December 31, 2018.

The Company drew down from their SEDA-backed loan agreements with YA II PN, Ltd. (formerly as YA Global Master SPV Ltd.). Under these drawdowns, \$4.6 million and \$4.1 million were remaining outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2015, the fair value of the other notes payable was approximately \$4.1 million.

Future principal maturities as of December 31, 2015 for long-term debt obligations are as follows:

2016	\$38,280,770
2017	8,175,988
2018	6,405
2019	5,675
2020	-
	<hr/>
Total future principal payments on debt	<u>\$ 46,468,838</u>

Frontera Resources Corporation and Subsidiaries
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6. Income Taxes

The Company has incurred losses since inception and, therefore, has not been required to pay federal income taxes. As of December 31, 2015, the Company has generated net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforwards of approximately \$153.7 million that may be available to reduce future income taxes. Several factors may limit the Company’s ability to utilize these carryforwards, including a lack of future taxable income, a change of Company ownership (as defined by federal income tax regulations) or the expiration of the utilization period allowed by federal income tax regulations. The federal loss carryforwards begin to expire in 2017 through 2035.

During 2015 and 2014, the valuation allowance increased \$4.6 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, primarily due to the Company’s losses. The effective tax rate for 2015 and 2014 differs from the statutory tax rate due primarily to the valuation allowance. The components of the Company’s deferred tax assets at December 31, 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating losses – U.S.	\$ 52,254,605	\$ 48,121,031
Depreciation and amortization	(66,933)	(64,661)
Realized loss on investments	280,435	280,435
Other	2,550	850
Deferred salary	825,700	1,105,777
Stock compensation	3,202,808	3,503,263
Accrued interest	1,089,336	-
	<u>57,588,501</u>	<u>52,946,695</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(57,588,501)</u>	<u>(52,946,695)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when a determination is made that it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred assets will not be realized based on the weight of all available evidence. The Company determined it was appropriate to record a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax asset.

Profits derived from oil and gas operating activities are subject to a profits tax on taxable income as defined by Georgian law. However, under the terms of the Block 12 PSA, Georgian Oil is responsible for paying the Company’s profit tax liabilities with respect to income derived from these activities. Although the Company has incurred operating losses in Georgia, no adjustment with respect to deferred tax assets or a potentially related valuation allowance has been made, as any future benefit related to these operating losses would serve to reduce Georgian Oil’s liability.

The Company has determined that no uncertain tax positions exist where the Company would be required to make additional tax payments. As a result, the Company has not recorded any additional liabilities for any unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2015. The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the US federal jurisdiction. The Company’s accounting policy is to recognize penalties and interest related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. The Company does not have an accrued liability for the payment of penalties and interest at December 31, 2015 or 2014, respectively. The Company is subject to routine audits by taxing

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jurisdictions. In general, the statute of limitations for the federal jurisdiction is three years. In some cases, net operating losses can extend the time for which a taxing authority may make adjustments. The Company's earliest tax year with a net operating loss is 1997.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

The Company has non-cancelable operating leases for office facilities and lodging. Approximate future minimum annual rental commitments under these operating leases are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	
2016	\$ 405,856
2017	216,265
2018	216,430
2019	219,603
2020	218,218
Thereafter	190,940

Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately \$448,000 and \$434,000, respectively.

ARAR Arbitration

On January 9, 2008, Frontera Eastern Georgia Limited ("FEG") served a notice of arbitration and claim on ARAR, Inc., for breach of contract under drilling services contract dated May 2, 2007. On December 16, 2008, FEG entered into a settlement agreement with ARAR Inc, ARAR Petrol ve Gas Arama Uretim Paz A.S., and Mr. Fatih Alpay (collectively, "Defendants"), which was confirmed by the arbitration panel and pursuant to which Defendants were required to make a series of payments to FEG through December 2009 in the aggregate amount of \$1.25 million. In August 2009, the Defendants defaulted on monthly payments and remained in default on payments due August - December 2009. FEG applied to the arbitration panel for entry of an agreed award pursuant to the settlement agreement and, on April 16, 2010, the arbitration panel entered a final, binding award in favor of FEG against Defendants in the amount of \$1.43 million ("Final Award"). Following series of subsequent court hearings in the US courts, on July 16, 2012, the US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit confirmed the Final Award granting FEG total amount of \$1,552,707, which included total amount of the Final Award and FEG's attorney's fees and expenses.

In order to enforce the Final Award against Defendants' assets located in Turkey, in July 2010 FEG filed an enforcement action in the 4th Commercial Court in Ankara, Turkey. The 4th Commercial Court conducted a series of hearings on the enforcement action, and by its order dated November 23, 2012, rejected FEG's request for enforcement. FEG filed its appeal of the court order with the appeals court in Ankara on June 7, 2013. On June 20, 2014, the appeals court granted Frontera's appeal, overturned the 4th Commercial Court's decision and remanded the case back to the 4th Commercial Court to adopt a new decision in line with the appeals court's instructions. On December 20, 2015, the 4th Commercial Court adopted new decision granting enforcement of the Final Award. The Defendants appealed the decision and the case is currently pending at the appellate court.

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Georgian Tax Refund

From the inception of operations in Georgia Company has incurred certain tax expenses which per the terms of the Production Sharing Agreement signed with Georgian government are subject of reimbursement from the state. The Company has notified appropriate authorities and is in the process of collecting a tax refund from the Georgian government. As of December 31, 2015 the amount of refund due to the Company was \$5.2 million.

The Company has not recognized a receivable as of December 31, 2015 or 2014 for these ongoing proceedings.

8. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock

As of December 31, 2015, the Company is authorized to issue 4,350,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.00004 per share. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had 3,324,292,823 and 2,820,845,197 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, respectively. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, additional shares in the amount of 9,420,023 and 10,303,714, respectively, of common stock were reserved for the exercise of existing options and warrants.

2000 Nonqualified Stock Option and Stock Award Plan

In 2000, the Company's Board of Directors approved the 2000 Nonqualified Stock Option and Stock Award Plan (the "Stock Award Plan"), pursuant to which options may be granted to purchase up to 15% of the Company's common stock authorized to be issued by the Company, reduced by the total number of shares of stock subject to stock options and stock awards that have been granted under the Stock Award Plan and the Frontera Resources Corporation 1998 Employee Stock Incentive Plan. The Board of Directors has appointed Frontera's chief executive officer as administrator (the "Administrator") of the Stock Award Plan. In this capacity, the Administrator determines which employees will receive options, the number of shares covered by any option agreement, and the exercise price and other terms of each such option. The Board of Directors is responsible for administering the Stock Award Plan as it relates to options granted to the chief executive officer.

Under the terms of the Stock Award Plan, any issued options expire ten years after the date of grant or upon earlier of termination of employment or affiliation relationship between the grantee and the Company. Options granted vest over periods ranging from immediate vesting to vesting in equal increments over three years from the date of grant.

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A summary of the Company's stock option activity and related information is as follows:

	Options	Weighted– Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at December 31, 2013	15,129,740	\$ 0.51
Granted	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Canceled	(4,826,026)	0.03
Options outstanding at December 31, 2014	10,303,714	\$0.73
Granted	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Canceled	(883,691)	1.84
Options outstanding at December 31, 2015	9,420,023	\$0.62
Options exercisable at December 31, 2015	9,420,023	\$0.62

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2015:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2015	Weighted– Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted– Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at December 31, 2015	Weighted– Average Exercise Price
\$0.00–1.99	8,120,023	3.22	\$ 0.28	8,120,023	\$ 0.28
\$2.00–3.99	1,300,000	1.83	2.78	1,300,000	2.78
	9,420,023	3.03	\$ 0.62	9,420,023	\$ 0.62

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Stock option information related to the nonvested options for the year ended December 31, 2015, was as follows:

	Number of Shares Underlying Options	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested options outstanding at December 31, 2013	2,403,846	\$ 0.03
Granted	-	-
Vested	-	-
Canceled	(2,403,846)	0.03
Nonvested options outstanding at December 31, 2014	-	\$ -
Granted	-	-
Vested	-	-
Canceled	-	0.03
Nonvested options outstanding at December 31, 2015	-	\$ -

No options were granted in 2015 or 2014.

9. Directors' Remuneration and Related Party Transactions

No remuneration was received by each director in his capacity as director of the Company during the 2015 financial year.

In conjunction with an ongoing consulting agreement, a director of the Company received consulting fees for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 of \$252,083 and \$275,000, respectively.

Additionally, as previously discussed in Note 5, the Company entered into a series of Notes Payable with two of the Company's officers. During 2014, \$2.1 million in principal was borrowed. During 2015, the Company borrowed an additional \$2.7 million in principal.

Frontera Resources Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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10. Subsequent Events

On February 1, 2016, the Company raised \$1.1 million through a draw down on the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement (“SEDA”) with YA II PN, Ltd. (formerly as YA Global Master SPV Ltd.). and issue of 155,453,075 new ordinary shares of \$0.00004 each in the Company. The proceeds have been used to advance work programs of the Company and to reduce the corporate debt. In addition, the Company has issued 31,602,132 new ordinary shares in the Company in settlement of approximately \$226,000 fees due to certain unrelated third parties for services provided to the Company.

On February 25, 2016, the Company has issued 100,000,000 new ordinary shares in the Company in settlement of approximately \$736,000 fees due to certain unrelated third parties for oil field services provided to the Company, including workover, drilling, logging and transportation services.

In March 2016, the Company raised \$1.1 million through a draw down on the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement (“SEDA”) with YA II PN, Ltd. (formerly as YA Global Master SPV Ltd.). and issue of 165,015,665 new ordinary shares of \$0.00004 each in the Company. The proceeds have been used to advance work programs of the Company and for general working capital purposes.

On April 7, 2016, the Company has issued 120,000,000 new ordinary shares in the Company have been issued to certain strategic service providers of the Company for procurement of approximately \$750,000 of oil field services to be provided to the Company in its ongoing operations including workover, drilling, logging, completion and transportation services.

On May 16, 2016, the Company announced that it has issued 180,000,000 new ordinary shares in the Company to two strategic service providers for procurement of approximately \$780,000 of oil field services related to operations within the South Kakheti Gas Complex as well as its Shallow Fields Production Unit.

On June 15, 2016, the Company raised \$767,000 through a draw down on the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement (“SEDA”) with YA II PN, Ltd. (formerly as YA Global Master SPV Ltd.). and issue of 205,346,311 new ordinary shares of \$0.00004 each in the Company. The proceeds have been used to advance work programs of the Company and to reduce the corporate debt.

On June 28, 2016, the Company’s authorized share capital was increased to 8,850,000,000 shares.

Events occurring after December 31, 2015 were evaluated through June 29, 2016, the date this report was available to be issued, to ensure that any subsequent events meeting the criteria for recognition or disclosure were included.