CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2016

	CONTENTS
	Page
Independent auditors' report	1-2
Consolidated balance sheets	3
Consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	4
Consolidated statements of changes in shareholder's equity	5
Consolidated statements of cash flows	6
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	7-16



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholder and Directors of Annuity and Life Re (Holdings), Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Annuity and Life Re (Holdings), Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 the financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the 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 Annuity and Life Re (Holdings), Ltd. as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT Page 2

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Notes 3, 4, 5 and 13 in the consolidated financial statements. The Company has made investments in Tethys Petroleum Limited which comprise: common shares recorded at fair value of \$538,315; a debenture recorded at face value of \$1,760,978; loans recorded at face value of \$3,177,839; and related interest receivable of \$162,271. As described in note 13, the report of the independent auditors on the December 31, 2016 consolidated financial statements of Tethys Petroleum Limited includes and Emphasis of Matter paragraph regarding matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Tethys Petroleum Limited's ability to continue as a going concern. No adjustment has been made to the value of the debenture and loans as a result of the going concern matter.

Arthur Morris - Company Limited Hamilton, Bermuda April 28, 2017

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

ASSETS	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	379,712	12,770
Investments (note 3)	5,079,985	4,781,683
Debentures (note 4)	1,760,978	1,760,978
Loan receivable (note 5)	3,842,839	3,500,000
Interest receivable (notes 4 and 5)	162,271	157,682
Due from Pope Investments II LLC (note 7)	647,827	519,524
Other assets	17,448	-
TOTAL ASSETS	11,891,060	10,732,637
LIABILITIES		
	05.062	05.062
Reserve for losses and loss expenses (note 6)	95,962	95,962
Due to affiliates (note 7)	250,000 27,501	250,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	37,591	304,072
TOTAL LIABILITIES	383,553	650,034
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (note 8)	5,017,500	5,017,500
Treasury stock (note 9)	(18,166,954)	(18,166,954)
Additional paid-in-capital (notes 8 and 9)	32,583,633	32,583,633
Accumulated other comprehensive income	692,015	(129,251)
Deficit	(8,618,687)	(9,222,325)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	11,507,507	10,082,603
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	11,891,060	10,732,637

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

UNDERWRITING INCOME	2016	2015
Premiums written	_	-
Change in unearned premiums	-	-
Net premiums earned	-	-
UNDERWRITING EXPENSES		
Losses and loss expenses	-	-
Acquisition costs	-	-
Commutation expense	-	-
Profit commission	-	-
Total underwriting expenses	-	-
NET UNDERWRITING (LOSS) INCOME	-	-
NET INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS) (note 3)	876,653	(5,947,261)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE OPERATING EXPENSES	876,653	(5,947,261)
OPERATING EXPENSES	(273,015)	(917,731)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	603,638	(6,864,992)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Holding gain on investments arising during the year	821,266	2,560,609
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	1,424,904	(4,304,383)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	1,424,304	(4,304,303)
Earnings per share	\$ 0.12	\$ (1.37)

ANNUITY AND LIFE RE (HOLDINGS), LTD. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

		2016		2015
Share capital				
Balance at beginning and end of year (5,017,500 shares at \$1 par)		5,017,500		5,017,500
T				
Treasury stock	1	19 166 054)		(10 166 0E4)
Balance at beginning of year Shares purchased during the year	(18,166,954)		(18,166,954)
Balance at end of year	(18,166,954)		(18,166,954)
,		-,, ,		(-,, ,
Additional paid-in-capital				
Balance at beginning and end of year		32,583,633		32,583,633
Additional paid-in-capital during the year		-		
Balance at end of year		32,583,633		32,583,633
Accumulated other comprehensive income				
Balance at beginning of year		(129,251)		(2,689,860)
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income		821,266		2,560,609
Balance at end of year		692,015		(129,251)
Deficit		(0 000 005)		(0.057.000)
Balance at beginning of year		(9,222,325)		(2,357,332)
Net income (loss) for the year		603,638		(6,864,993)
Balance at end of year		(8,618,687)		(9,222,325)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$	11,507,507	\$	10,082,603
TO TAL STIANLITOLDEN S EQUIT I	Ψ	11,501,501	Ψ	10,002,003

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

		2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss) for the year	\$	603,638	\$ (6,864,992)
Adjustments to reconcile net income from continuing	•	,	, , , , ,
operations to cash used in operating activities:			
Net realized loss on sale of investments		80,099	1,649,353
Impairment loss on investments		-	4,661,890
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Interest receivable		(4,589)	162,376
Other assets		(17,448)	21,120
Due from Pope Investments II LLC		(128,303)	(519,524)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(266,481)	261,966
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		266,916	(627,811)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(000 040)	(004.770)
Purchase of investments		(269,810)	(384,776)
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,034,836	5,701,800
Loans issued Purchase of debentures		(665,000)	(3,500,000)
		-	(1,760,978)
Repurchase of treasury stock NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-	(18,166,954)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		100,026	56,046
CACH ELONG EDOM FINANCINO ACTIVITIES			
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Capital received from owner		-	<u> </u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		366,942	(571,765)
			,
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – Beginning of year		12,770	584,535
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – End of year	\$	379,712	\$ 12,770
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

1. BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Annuity and Life Re (Holdings), Ltd. ("Holdings") was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on December 2, 1997. Its principal activity is that of investment holding.

Holdings was wholly owned by Pope Investments II LLC, a managed limited liability company registered in Delaware. In 2013, the Board of Directors of Holdings approved the transfer of all its common shares from Pope Investments II LLC to Wilson & Co., a nominee company owned by HSBC Bermuda Custody Services for and on behalf of National Financial Services, with the intent of allowing more liquidity to the Company's investors.

The financial statements include the accounts of Holdings and its wholly owned subsidiary, Annuity and Life Reassurance, Ltd. ("ALRE"), a Class 3A and Class C insurer under the Insurance Act, 1978 of Bermuda and related regulations. ALRE has not written any long-term business since December 31, 2005 and does not intend to continue writing any long-term business in the near future. Effective August 1, 2013, ALRE entered into a commutation and release agreement with Alterra Bermuda Limited, in respect of the Property Quota Share Retrocession Agreement which both parties entered into in January 1, 2010. The commutation and release agreement mutually releases both parties from any and all past, present and future payment obligations in connection with the Retrocession agreement.

Holdings and ALRE are collectively referred to herein as the "Company."

In 2012, the Company obtained a waiver on the qualified investor restriction, effectively allowing the Company's listed securities to be held by the general public, subject to a few requirements imposed on regular publicly listed entities in the BSX.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Holdings and ALRE. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at market value, and consist of money market funds and short-term investments, with original maturities of 90 days or less.

(c) Premiums written

Premiums are recognized as revenue on a pro-rata basis over the periods of the respective policies or contracts of reinsurance. The portion of premiums that will be earned in the future are deferred and reported as unearned premiums. Premiums which are subject to adjustment are estimated based upon available information. Any variances from the estimates are recorded in the periods in which they become known.

(d) Reserve for losses and loss expenses

Long-term Business

The development of reserves for policy benefits and for claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") for the Company's long-term products requires management to make estimates and assumptions regarding mortality, lapse, persistency, expenses and investment experience. Such estimates are primarily based on historical experience and information provided by ceding companies. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. Management monitors actual experience and, where circumstances warrant, revises its assumptions and the related reserve estimates. In certain instances, the Company continues to be liable for claims arising on novated contracts which pre-date the novation agreement.

General Business

The liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses in relation to the Company's general reinsurance activities included an amount determined from loss reports and individual cases received from the ceding reinsurer and an amount, based on past experience and based on the study performed by an independent actuary, for losses incurred but not reported. These liabilities were commuted on August 1, 2013.

(e) Acquisition costs and profit commission

Acquisition costs, primarily commission and brokerage expenses, represent those costs which vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of the general reinsurance contracts. These costs are deferred and are amortized over the period during which related premiums are earned.

Profit commission is accrued in accordance with the terms of the Property Quota Share retrocession agreement in an amount based upon the net income on the contract as recorded in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Investments

Investments are carried at their fair value with the unrealized gain or loss reported as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the consolidated balance sheets. A decline in the fair value of any available for sale security below its cost that is deemed other than temporary is charged to earnings, resulting in the establishment of a new cost basis for the security.

Realized gains and losses on investments are recognized in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) using the specific identification method. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Other-than-temporary Impairments on Investments

An impairment is considered to be other-than-temporary if the Company (i) intends to sell the security, (ii) more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovering its cost, or (iii) does not expect to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if the Company does not intend to sell). A "credit loss" is recognized when the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security is less than the amortized cost basis of the security. If there is intent to sell the impaired security, then the full OTTI is recognized in earnings in the period. If there is no intent to sell the impaired security but there is a credit loss then the credit loss portion of the unrealized loss is recognized in earnings with the remainder recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income. In 2015, the Company recognized an other-than-temporary impairment in the amount of \$4,661,890. No impairment was recognized in 2016.

(g) Use of estimates

The preparation of 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 amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. While management believes that the amounts included in the consolidated financial statements reflect the Company's best estimates and assumptions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

3. INVESTMENTS

The cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and market value of investments are as follows:

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Net Market Value
<u>2016</u>	COSt	Callis	L033C3	Value
Equities	\$ 4,387,970	\$ 1,354,085	\$ (662,070)	\$ 5,079,985
Bonds	-	-	-	-
	\$ 4,387,970	\$ 1,354,085	\$ (662,070)	\$ 5,079,985
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Net Market Value
<u>2015</u>	Cost	Unrealized	Unrealized	
2015 Equities	Cost \$ 4,910,934	Unrealized	Unrealized	
		Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Value

The Company adopted the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification Topic ("ASC") No. 820 - "Fair Value Measurements" (ASC No 820). Under ASC No. 820, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e. the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 assets and liabilities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these assets and liabilities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

3. **INVESTMENTS** (continued)

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The categorization of the Company's financial assets recorded at fair value based upon the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity securities,				
available for sale	5,079,985	-	-	5,079,985
Total investments	\$ 5,079,985	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,079,985

There were no transfers between levels for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Net investment income comprised of:

	2016	2015
Interest income	\$ 512,861	\$ 363,982
Realized loss on sale of investments	(80,099)	(1,649,353)
Other-than-temporary impairment on investments	-	(4,661,890)
Other Income	443,891	-
	\$ 876,653	\$ (5,947,261)

Other Income of \$443,891 (2015 - \$Nil) comprise of returned legal costs in relation to Kingboard matter based on substantive ruling in favor of the Company. The Respondents brought an appeal before the Court of Appeals in Bermuda that was heard on March 27, 2017 (refer to note 14).

4. DEBENTURE

A 9% unsecured Convertible Debenture due on June 30, 2017 was provided by Tethys Petroleum Ltd. As at December 31, 2016, the interest receivable relating to bonds amounted to \$84,544 (2015 - \$79,244).

On December 19, 2016, the Company and Tethys Petroleum Limited entered into an Amendment to Unsecured Convertible Agreement to extend the maturity date to January 27, 2020, waive any defaults for interest payments, amend the interest rate to 4% if the Debenture is repaid in Ordinary shares and revise the conversion price from \$0.10 to \$0.31. To be effective, the Agreement must be approved by shareholders of Tethys excluding Annuity and its affiliates. The shareholders approved the Agreement in a meeting held on January 27, 2017.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

5. LOANS RECEIVABLE

The Loan Receivable comprise of \$665,000 (2015 - \$0) loan to Multivir, Inc. that accrues a 6% interest per annum and \$3,177,839 (2015 - \$3,500,000) 8% unsecured Loan note with warrants from Tethys Petroleum Ltd. due on March 9, 2017. As at December 31, 2016, the interest receivable relating to the loan is \$77,727 (2015 - \$78,438).

On December 19, 2016, the Company and Tethys Petroleum Limited entered into an Amendment Agreement to Loan Agreement to extend the maturity date to January 27, 2020, waive any defaults for interest payments, amend the interest rate to 9% and add a conversion feature to the Loan. To be effective, the Agreement must be approved by shareholders of Tethys excluding Annuity and its affiliates. The shareholders approved the Agreement in a meeting held on January 27, 2017.

6. RESERVE FOR LOSSES AND LOSS EXPENSES

The movement in the reserve for losses and loss expenses is summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Long Term Business		
Provisions, beginning of year	\$ 95,962	\$ 95,962
Losses incurred related to prior years	-	-
Losses paid related to prior years	-	
Provisions, end of year	\$ 95,962	\$ 95,962
General Business		
Provisions, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Losses incurred related to prior years	-	-
Losses paid related to prior years	=	
Provisions, end of year	=	
Total reserve for loss and loss expenses	\$ 95,962	\$ 95,962

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

These represent borrowings to and from Pope Investments II LLC in the normal course of business operation. These are interest-bearing borrowings as shown in Due from Pope Investments II LLC amounting to \$647,827 (2015 - \$519,524) with terms summarized as follows:

	(Loan 1)	(Loan 2)	(Loan 3)
Effective Date	February 26, 2015	April 21, 2015	July 7, 2016
Principal	\$300,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$100,000.00
Interest Rate	5% per annum	5% per annum	5% per annum
Maturity	5 days after written	5 days after written	5 days after written
	demand	demand	demand

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Effective September 21, 2011, Holdings increased its authorized share capital to 100,000,000 shares of \$1 par value from authorized shares of 100 of \$1 par value. As at December 31, 2016, Holdings had issued 5,017,500 shares (2015 - 5,017,500).

9. TREASURY STOCK

In June 2014, the Company applied for a repurchase of 2,395,625 of its own shares from Wilson & Co. The application was approved and executed within the facilities of the Bermuda Stock Exchange. Total cost of the repurchase amounted to \$17,687,505. The said repurchase was funded in part through settlement of intercompany accounts between the Company and ALRE via dividend-inspecie, receipt of contributed surplus amounting to \$15,420,000, and settlement of intercompany accounts between the Company and Pope Investments II LLC. The repurchase is reflected as treasury stock at cost in the shareholder's equity.

In August 2014, the Company applied for another repurchase of 84,309 of its own shares from Wilson & Co. The application was approved and executed within the facilities of the Bermuda Stock Exchange. Total cost of the repurchase amounted to \$639,449. The repurchase is reflected as treasury stock at cost in the shareholder's equity.

No additional repurchases in 2016.

10. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS AND DIVIDEND RESTRICTIONS

ALRE is required to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act that regulate the payment of dividends and the making of distributions from contributed surplus. ALRE may not declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that: (i) the relevant company is, or would be after the payment, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or (ii) the realizable value of the relevant Company's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium accounts.

ALRE must maintain long-term business assets of a value of at least \$500,000 greater than its long-term business liabilities. It is prohibited from declaring or paying dividends unless the value of its long-term business assets exceed the amount of its long-term business liabilities (as certified by an approved actuary), by the amount of the dividend and by at least \$500,000. Additionally, the amounts of any such dividend must not exceed the aggregate of those excess and other funds properly available for the payment of dividends, including funds arising out of its business aside from its long-term business. Any dividends paid out of contributed capital and in excess of 15% of the prior year's shareholder's capital must be approved by the Bermuda Monetary Authority.

In relation to its general business, ALRE as of December 31, 2016, met the required Minimum General Business Solvency Margin and the required Minimum Liquidity Ratio.

The required Minimum General Business Solvency Margin as of December 31, 2016 was \$1,000,000 (2015 - \$1,000,000) and the statutory capital and surplus at that date was \$11,995,425 (2015 - \$10,726,307).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

10. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS AND DIVIDEND RESTRICTIONS (continued)

The Minimum Liquidity Ratio is the ratio of the insurer's relevant assets to its relevant liabilities; the minimum allowable ratio is 75%. The Company's relevant assets in relation to its general business as of December 31, 2016 was \$10,537,098 (2015 - \$5,867,196) and 75% of its relevant liabilities as of December 31, 2016 was \$204,381 (2015 - \$11,250).

11. TAXATION

The effective tax rate provided for in the consolidated financial statements is computed at a rate of zero. The Company's operations are based in Bermuda and as a result income is exempt from taxation. There is no income or capital gains tax payable by the Company.

Under current Bermuda law, the Company received from the Bermuda Minister of Finance, under The Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 of Bermuda, assurances to the effect that in the event of there being enacted by Bermuda any legislation imposing tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital asset, gain or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, then the imposition of any such tax shall not be applicable to them or to any of their respective operations or to their shares, debentures or other obligations until March 31, 2035.

Tax Related Risks and Uncertainties

As required by the uncertain tax position guidance in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740 - "Income Taxes, the Company recognizes the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. The Company applied the uncertain tax position guidance in ASC 740 to all tax positions for which the statute of limitations remained open. There were no changes to the Company's unrecognized tax benefit liability because the Company believes, more likely than not, that all tax positions would be sustained upon audit.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISKS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, investments, loans receivable, due from Pope Investments LLC, reserve for losses and loss expenses, due to affiliate and accounts payable and accrued expenses.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximates fair value due to their short term nature.

The carrying value of investments is at fair value based on available market information.

The amount due from Pope Investments II LLC and due to affiliate is not at fair value. The terms are set out in Note 7.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISKS (continued)

The carrying value of reserves for losses and loss expenses is not at fair value and is recorded using management's best estimate together with the recommendations of the actuaries of the ultimate cost of settlement of losses.

The Company's investment activities expose it to various types of risk that are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The most significant types of financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are market risk, credit risk and interest rate risk.

The nature and extent of the financial instruments outstanding at the balance sheet date and the risk management policies employed by the Company are discussed below:

(a) Market risk

The prices of the financial instruments in which the Company may invest can be highly volatile. Price movements are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal programs and policies of governments, national and international political and economic events and policies.

(b) Credit risk

A concentration of credit risk exists when there are significant contracts with individual counterparties or when groups of issuers or counterparties have similar business characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contract commitments to be adversely affected, in a similar manner, by changes in the economy or other market conditions. The Company conducts business with financial institutions believed to be well established and monitors credit risk on both an individual and group counterparty basis.

(c) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on cash and cash equivalents held at financial institutions and note receivables with third parties. The Company is subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. The Company manages this risk by depositing cash in established financial institutions in economically stable countries and evaluating the financial position of the third parties involved.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

13. CONTINGENCIES

The Company's assets include debentures and loan receivable from Tethys Petroleum Limited ("Tethys"), an oil and gas company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and operating within the Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Tajikistan and Georgia. Tethys has its primary listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and a standard listing on the London Stock Exchange ("LSE"). Tethys is also listed on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange ("KASE"). Tethys' auditors have noted in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 that without qualifying their opinion, attention is drawn to note 1 in their consolidated financial statements which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Tethys' ability to continue as a going concern. No adjustment has been made to the recorded value of the loans and debentures as a result of the going concern matter.

The Company is a petitioner to the following litigations which are currently on foot before the Supreme Court of Bermuda:

a. a minority shareholder proceeding under section 111 of the Companies Act 1981 brought by the Company against Full Apex (Holdings) Limited and certain shareholders of that company as Respondents (the "Full Apex matter").

The possible contingent liabilities arising from the Full Apex matter would be adverse costs orders in favor of the Respondents if the Company were to be unsuccessful.

b. a minority shareholder proceeding under section 111 of the Companies Act 1981 brought by the Company against Kingboard Copper Foil Holdings Limited and certain shareholders of that company as Respondents (the "Kingboard matter").

The possible contingent liabilities arising from these actions would be adverse costs in favour of the Respondents if the Company were to be unsuccessful. The company won the substantive hearing in November 10, 2015. In 2016, the company recognized Other Income of \$443,891 comprising the return of legal costs as awarded by the court. An appeal was heard before the Court of Appeals in Bermuda on March 27, 2017. Although the company lost the appeal, an out-of-court settlement is being negotiated. If a settlement is not reached, the company intends to pursue the appeal it filed before the Privy Council on April 13, 2017.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On December 19, 2016, the Company and Tethys Petroleum Limited entered into an Amendment to Unsecured Convertible Agreement and Amendment Agreement to Loan Agreement effective upon approval of Tethys' shareholders excluding the Company and its affiliates. The shareholders approved the Agreements in a meeting held on January 27, 2017. See Notes 4 & 5.

No additional subsequent events require recognition or disclosure.