Oil India (USA) Inc.

Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

Oil India (USA) Inc.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of
Oil India (USA) Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Oil India (USA) Inc. (a Texas corporation), which comprise the balance sheets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder'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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits 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 significant 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 financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Oil India (USA) Inc. as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S generally accepted accounting principles.

Pannell Kerr Forster of Texas, P.C.

May 17, 2019

Oil India (USA) Inc.

Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,666,418	$ 2,166,581
Certificates of deposit	2,030,234	2,500,000
Accounts receivable - oil and natural gas	601,409	909,852
Prepaid expenses	2,320	-
Total current assets	8,300,381	5,576,433
Oil and natural gas properties, successful efforts method		
Evaluated property		
Leasehold costs	26,105,522	26,170,493
Drilling costs	37,961,643	37,739,381
Completion costs	56,575,391	55,975,336
Production equipment	12,347,051	12,357,572
Unevaluated leasehold costs	1,799,297	1,931,747
	134,788,904	134,174,529
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	(85,634,782)	(79,342,170)
Oil and natural gas properties, net	49,154,122	54,832,359
Office furniture and equipment, net	6,147	9,044
Total assets	$ 57,460,650	$ 60,417,836
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 211,384	$ 539,053
Accrued liabilities	241,646	270,737
Payable to Parent	141,475	27,922
Total current liabilities	594,505	837,712
Asset retirement obligations	1,648,796	1,673,014
Total liabilities	2,243,301	2,510,726
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholder's equity		
Common stock $0.01 par value; 12,000,000,000 shares authorized, 11,110,000,000 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2019 and 2018	111,100,000	111,100,000
Retained deficit	(55,882,651)	(53,192,890)
Total stockholder's equity	55,217,349	57,907,110
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$ 57,460,650	$ 60,417,836

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Oil India (USA) Inc.

Statements of Operations

	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Oil and natural gas revenues	$ 6,448,441	$ 6,348,324
Operating expenses		
Lease operating	1,587,747	1,717,885
Production taxes	226,204	87,281
Marketing and distribution	255,722	661,970
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	6,295,508	8,708,137
Abandonment of expired leases	132,450	830,484
Accretion expense	41,402	62,236
General and administrative	678,988	700,576
Loss on disposal of office furniture and equipment	-	5,584
Gain on sale of oil and natural gas properties	-	(91,832)
Total operating expenses	9,218,021	12,682,321
Loss from operations	(2,769,580)	(6,333,997)
Other income		
Interest income	79,819	-
Other income	-	29
Total other income, net	79,819	29
Loss before income tax expense	(2,689,761)	(6,333,968)
Income tax	-	-
Net loss	$ (2,689,761)	$ (6,333,968)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Oil India (USA) Inc.

Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity

For the Years Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Common Stock				
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Deficit	Total Stockholder's Equity
Balance, March 31, 2017	2,110,000,000	$ 21,100,000	$ 90,000,000	$ (46,858,922)	$ 64,241,078
Issuance of common stock at par value	9,000,000,000	90,000,000	(90,000,000)	-	-
Net loss	-	-	-	(6,333,968)	(6,333,968)
Balance, March 31, 2018	11,110,000,000	111,100,000	-	(53,192,890)	57,907,110
Net loss	-	-	-	(2,689,761)	(2,689,761)
Balance, March 31, 2019	11,110,000,000	$ 111,100,000	$ -	$ (55,882,651)	$ 55,217,349

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Oil India (USA) Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ (2,689,761)	$ (6,333,968)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	6,295,508	8,708,137
Abandonment of expired leases	132,450	830,484
Accretion expense	41,402	62,236
Loss on disposal of office furniture and equipment	-	5,584
Gain on sale of oil and natural gas properties	-	(91,832)
Deferred income tax expense	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable - oil and natural gas	308,443	(41,718)
Prepaid expenses	(2,320)	-
Accounts payable	(118,064)	77,302
Accrued liabilities	(29,091)	(131,736)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,938,567	3,084,489
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of oil and natural gas properties	(812,444)	(362,213)
Change in capital expenditure accrual	(209,605)	(95,325)
Proceeds from sale of office furniture and equipment	-	1,800
Proceeds from sale of oil and natural gas properties	-	200,000
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,022,049)	(255,738)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowing from (repayments to) Parent, net	113,553	(140,728)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	113,553	(140,728)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,030,071	2,688,023
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	4,666,581	1,978,558
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	$ 7,696,652	$ 4,666,581
Supplemental non-cash investing activities:		
ARO liabilities incurred and revisions to estimates	$ (65,620)	$ 8,406

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Note 1 - Nature of Operations

Background

Oil India (USA) Inc. (the "Company") was formed on September 26, 2012 as a Texas corporation. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oil India Limited (the "Parent"). The Company is a petroleum exploration and production company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of properties for the production of crude oil and natural gas from underground reservoirs.

On October 4, 2012, the Company entered into a purchase and participation agreement (the "Agreement") with Carrizo Oil & Gas, Inc. and one of its affiliates (collectively, "Carrizo") to acquire a 20% working interest in oil and natural gas properties located in the Niobrara Formation area in Weld, Morgan, and Adams counties of the State of Colorado.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase.

Oil and natural gas properties

The Company uses the successful efforts method of accounting for oil and natural gas producing activities. Costs to acquire mineral interests in oil and natural gas properties, costs to drill and equip exploratory wells that find proved reserves, costs to drill and equip development wells, and related asset retirement costs are capitalized. With respect to amounts paid by the Company for its carry obligation, they are recorded to oil and natural gas properties in cost categories incurred as tangible and intangible drilling costs, completion costs and production equipment. Additionally, interest costs, if appropriate, are capitalized to oil and natural gas properties during the period that unevaluated leasehold costs and costs of wells in progress are undergoing development and preparation for their intended use until reserves have been identified. Costs to drill exploratory wells that do not find proved reserves, geological and geophysical costs, and costs of carrying and retaining unevaluated properties are expensed.

Capitalized costs of producing oil and natural gas properties, after considering estimated residual salvage values, are depreciated and depleted on a field level (common reservoir) using the unit-of-production method using proved producing oil and natural gas reserves. Evaluated oil and natural gas leasehold costs are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on total proved oil and natural gas reserves. Unevaluated property costs, costs of wells in progress and related capitalized interest costs, if any, are excluded from the depletable base until the related costs are considered developed or until proved reserves are found.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Oil and natural gas properties (continued)

Upon sale or retirement of a complete unit of an evaluated property, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization are eliminated from the property accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statements of operations. On the retirement or sale of a partial unit of evaluated property, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization apportioned to the interest retired or sold are eliminated from the property accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statements of operations.

Upon sale of an entire interest in an unevaluated property, gain or loss on the sale is recognized, taking into consideration the amount of any recorded impairment if the property had been assessed individually. If a partial interest in an unproved property is sold, the amount received is treated as a reduction of the cost of the interest retained.

Evaluated oil and natural gas properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable, which is generally performed at the field level. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. Estimates of future undiscounted net cash flows are determined by a third-party petroleum engineering firm for proved oil and natural gas properties to determine the recoverability of carrying amounts. If the net cost exceeds the undiscounted future net cash flows, then the fair value is determined using the discounted future net cash flows as the new carrying value with any excess net cost recorded as impairment with a corresponding amount recorded to accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization. As of March 31, 2019 and 2018, no impairment of proved oil and natural gas properties is required.

Unevaluated oil and natural gas properties totaled $1,799,297 and $1,931,747 at March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These properties are periodically assessed for impairment of value and a loss is recognized at the time of impairment by providing an impairment allowance. As unevaluated leases expire and are not renewed estimated costs of these leases are charged to abandonment expense. No impairment was required as of March 31, 2019 and 2018; however, abandonment of expired leases charged to expense totaled $132,450 and $830,484 for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company sold working interests in oil and natural gas properties generating total proceeds of $200,000 and recorded a gain totaling $91,832, included in gain on sale of natural gas properties in the accompanying statements of operations.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company records an asset retirement obligation for the abandonment of oil and natural gas producing properties (see Note 3). The asset retirement obligation is recorded at its estimated fair value on the date that the obligation is incurred and accretion expense is recognized over time as the discounted liability is accreted to its expected settlement value. Fair value is measured using expected future cash outflows which considers an estimate of the cost to plug and abandon wells (excluding salvage value), future inflation rates and is discounted at the Company's credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Asset retirement obligations (continued)

The fair value of the estimated asset retirement cost is capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the applicable proved oil and natural gas property and depleted with the corresponding proved oil and natural gas property using the unit-of-production method. Periodically the asset retirement obligation is re-measured to determine if a revision to the estimate is necessary with any revisions being recorded as an adjustment to oil and natural gas property.

Concentrations of credit risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash, accounts receivable – oil and natural gas, and debt. The Company maintains its cash with financial institutions it believes have a high credit quality. The Company at times maintains bank deposits in excess of federally-insured limits ($250,000). The possibility of a loss exists if the bank holding excess deposits was to fail. All of the Company's accounts receivable are from its operators of the Company's oil and natural gas properties resulting from oil and natural gas sales. To mitigate this credit risk, the Company closely monitors the payment history and credit worthiness of its operators.

Revenue recognition and natural gas imbalances

Revenues from the sale of crude oil and natural gas production are recognized when oil and natural gas is sold at a fixed and determinable price, delivery has occurred, title has transferred and collectability is reasonably assured, net of royalties. An accrual is recorded at each reporting period by estimating the oil and natural gas volumes produced and delivered, net of royalties, and the corresponding oil and natural gas prices for periods when actual production information is not available. Crude oil that remains within the field tanks that is not sold at each reporting period is considered not produced. The Company follows the sales method of accounting for oil and natural gas revenues whereby revenue is recognized for all oil and natural gas sold to purchasers, regardless of whether the sales are proportionate to the Company's ownership interest in the property. Production imbalances are recognized as an asset or liability to the extent that the Company has an imbalance on a specific property that is in excess of its remaining proved oil and natural gas reserves. Oil and natural gas sales volumes are not significantly different from the Company's share of production, and as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not have any material production imbalances.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company measures fair value in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

A three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observability of the inputs employed in the measurement. Level 1 inputs include observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs include inputs that are observable directly or indirectly such as 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 inputs include unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data and which the Company makes its own assumptions about how market participants would price the assets and liabilities.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles 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. Management believes that these estimates and assumptions provide a reasonable basis for the fair presentation of the financial statements.

Significant estimates include volumes of oil and natural gas reserves used in calculating depletion, depreciation and amortization of oil and natural gas properties, future net revenues and abandonment obligations, impairment of developed and undeveloped properties, the collectability of outstanding accounts receivable, contingencies, and the results of any current and future litigation. Oil and natural gas reserve estimates, which are the basis for unit-of-production depletion and depreciation, have numerous inherent uncertainties. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Subsequent drilling results, testing, and production may justify revision of such estimates. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered. In addition, reserve estimates are sensitive to changes in wellhead prices of crude oil and natural gas. Such prices have been volatile in the past and can be expected to be volatile in the future.

The Company's significant estimates are based on current assumptions that may be materially affected by changes to future economic conditions, such as the market prices received for sales of volumes of oil and natural gas, and are primarily based upon the data and information received from the operators. Future changes in these assumptions may affect these estimates materially in the near term.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income taxes

Provisions for income taxes are based on taxes payable or refundable for the current period and deferred taxes on temporary differences between the amount of taxable income and pretax financial income and between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are included in the financial statements at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes. The impact of an uncertain tax position is recognized only if it is more likely than not of being sustained upon examination of the relevant taxing authority.

The state of Texas has a gross margin tax of 0.75% that is levied on taxable margin. Taxable margin is defined as total revenue less deduction for costs of goods sold or compensation and benefits in which total calculated taxable margin cannot exceed 70% of total revenue.

Management has evaluated the Company's tax positions and concluded that the Company has taken no uncertain tax positions that require adjustment to the financial statements. The Company will account for interest and penalties assessed as a result of an examination, if any in income tax expense. The Company had no tax-related interest or penalties for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

During December 2017, the Tax Cuts and Job Act ("TCJA") was enacted in the U.S. The TCJA permanently reduces the maximum corporate income tax rate from 35% to a flat rate of 21% effective January 1, 2018. FASB ASC 740, "Income Taxes", requires deferred tax assets and tax liabilities to be measured at the enacted tax rate expected to apply when the reversal affects the amount of taxes payable or refundable. This required a revaluation of the deferred tax assets and tax liabilities as of December 31, 2017, to reflect the reduced rate of tax over which temporary items will reverse, with the resulting impact of the rate change included in income from continuing operations, if required (See Note 6).

Recent accounting pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued an ASU on a comprehensive new revenue recognition standard that will supersede Accounting Standards Codification 605, Revenue Recognition. The ASU creates a framework under which an entity will allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations and recognize revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Under the ASU, entities will be required to use judgment and make estimates, including identifying performance obligations in a contract, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price, allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation, and determining when an entity satisfies its performance obligations.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

The ASU allows for either "full retrospective" adoption, meaning that the standard is applied to all of the periods presented with a cumulative catch-up as of the earliest period presented, or "modified retrospective" adoption, meaning the standard is applied only to the most current period presented in the financial statements with a cumulative catch-up as of the current period. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period, for nonpublic entities. The Company is still evaluating the impact that the ASU will have on its financial statements and related disclosures however based on the nature of its activities does not believe the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued an ASU update for leases. The ASU introduces a lessee model that brings most leases on the balance sheet. The new standard also aligns many of the underlying principles of the new lessor model with those in the current accounting guidance as well as the FASB's new revenue recognition standard. However, the ASU eliminates the use of bright-line tests in determining lease classification as required in the current guidance. The ASU also requires additional qualitative disclosures along with specific quantitative disclosures to better enable users of financial statements to assess the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within that reporting period, using a modified retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is still evaluating the impact that the ASU will have on its financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 3 - Asset Retirement Obligations

A summary of the changes in the asset retirement obligation for the years ending March 31 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Asset retirement obligation, beginning of year	$ 1,673,014	$ 1,602,372
Liabilities incurred	15,256	8,406
Revisions of estimate	(80,876)	-
Accretion expense	41,402	62,236
Asset retirement obligation, end of year	$ 1,648,796	$ 1,673,014

Note 4 - Fair Value Measurements

The initial measurement of asset retirement obligations at fair value is calculated using discounted cash flow techniques and based on internal estimates of future retirement costs associated with property, plant and equipment.

Significant Level 3 inputs used in the calculation of asset retirement obligations include plugging costs and reserve lives. A reconciliation of the Company's asset retirement obligations is presented in Note 3 - Asset Retirement Obligations.

Oil India (USA) Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

Note 4 - Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Significant Level 3 inputs associated with the calculation of discounted cash flows used in the impairment analysis include the Company's estimate of future crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids prices, production costs, development expenditures, anticipated production of proved reserves, appropriate risk-adjusted discount rates and other relevant data (see Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies under the caption "Oil and natural gas properties").

Note 5 - Related Party Transactions

The Parent from time to time makes advances to the Company for both capital expenditure and working capital needs. Total expenses incurred by the Parent and billed to the Company was $113,553 and $27,922 for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and are comprised of certain employee benefits and travel costs billed at actual costs incurred. The total amount of outstanding advances from the Parent was $141,475 and $27,922 at March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is recorded as payable to Parent within the balance sheets.

The Parent made a contribution of $90,000,000 in March 2017 to fund the payoff of the line of credit. During the year ended March 31, 2018, 9,000,000,000 shares of common stock were issued to the Parent at par of $0.01 per share for no additional consideration.

Note 6 - Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes using a U.S. Federal statutory corporate rate of 21% as of March 31, 2019 and 2018. The significant components of the net deferred tax asset as of March 31 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Differences in depletion, depreciation, and amortization of property for tax purposes	$ (5,391,688)	$ (2,387,228)
Federal net operating loss carryforward	15,667,349	12,533,757
State net operating loss carryforward	2,728,879	2,183,082
Valuation allowance	(13,004,540)	(12,329,611)
Deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -

The Company had a net operating loss carryforward available at March 31, 2019 that amounts to $74,606,422, of which $63,912,859 will begin to expire in 2033 and $10,693,563 will be carried forward indefinitely.

Note 6 - Income Taxes (Continued)

Income tax expense differed from the amount computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% to pretax income, as a result of the following:

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Income tax benefit at statutory rate	$ 564,850	$ 2,216,889
State tax benefit	88,230	190,621
Prior year true-ups	3,746	-
Tax rate change	-	(6,676,313)
Other	18,103	-
Valuation allowance	(674,929)	4,268,803
Total tax expense	$ -	$ -

As a result of the timing of the enactment of the TCJA, which went into effect on December 31, 2017, the Company included tax expense of $6,673,313 resulting from the impact on net deferred tax assets of the change in the Federal tax rate from 35% to 21% as of March 31, 2018. The Company recorded an adjustment to the valuation allowance for a similar amount providing for an overall impact on tax benefit of nil resulting from this Federal tax rate change.

Note 7 - Equity Transactions

The Parent made a contribution of $90,000,000 in March 2017 to fund the payoff of its line of credit. The contribution was recorded as additional paid in capital.

On March 26, 2018, the Company increased the number of authorized par value $0.01 common shares from 3,500,000,000 shares to 12,000,000,000 shares. Simultaneously, for no additional consideration, the Company issued to its parent in the aggregate 9,000,000,000 additional common shares.

In accordance with ASC Topic 505-20 Stock Dividends and Stock Splits, the number of additional shares issued without additional consideration can be so great it has, or may reasonably be expected to have, the effect of materially reducing the share market price. In such a situation, the substance of the transaction is that of a stock split and in accordance with ASC 505, this transaction has been accounted for accordingly and all historical per share amounts in this report have been adjusted to reflect the impact of this transaction.

Note 8 - Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company is subjected to claims, legal actions, contract negotiations, and disputes. The Company is subject to contingencies as a result of environmental laws and regulations. The Company provides for losses, if any, in the year in which they can be reasonably estimated. In management's opinion, there are currently no such matters outstanding that would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Note 8 - Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

As of March 31, 2019, the Company signed authorization for expenditures with various operators in the Niobrara field for future wells to be drilled and completed and has an exposure of approximately $12.2 million for its share of those future capital expenditures.

The Company leases office space under a non-cancellable operating lease agreement that expires in May 2020. Rent expense of $13,855 and $15,800 was included in general and administrative expenses for each of the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. Minimum future rental payments for non-cancellable operating leases are $17,301 and $2,906 for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

Note 9 - Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through May 17, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued and has determined that there were no subsequent events to be reported.