

AMERICAN PETRO-HUNTER INC
Form 424B3
May 01, 2014

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-190287

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

16,182,230 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

AMERICAN PETRO-HUNTER INC.

This Prospectus Supplement supplements and amends our Prospectus dated September 11, 2013, as amended and supplemented. This Prospectus Supplement includes our attached Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2014.

The Prospectus, any prospectus supplements filed before the date hereof, and this Prospectus Supplement relate to the resale of up to an aggregate of 16,182,230 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, by Hanover Holdings I, LLC, a New York limited liability company (Hanover or Selling Stockholder), 14,417,524 of which (the Purchase Shares) are issuable to Hanover pursuant to the terms of the Common Stock Purchase Agreement, between the Company and Hanover, dated March 22, 2013 (the Purchase Agreement) and 1,764,706 of which were issued to Hanover on March 22, 2013 in satisfaction of a \$150,000 commitment fee paid to Hanover for entering into the Purchase Agreement, based upon a price per share equal to \$0.085 per share.

This Prospectus Supplement should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus and any prospectus supplements filed before the date hereof. Any statement contained in the Prospectus and any prospectus supplements filed before the date hereof shall be deemed to be modified or superseded to the extent that information in this Prospectus Supplement modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement that is modified or superseded shall not be deemed to constitute a part of the Prospectus except as modified or superseded by this Prospectus Supplement.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol AAPH The shares of our common stock registered hereunder are being offered for sale by Selling Stockholder at prices established on the OTC Bulletin Board during the term of this offering. On April 29, 2014, the closing bid price of our common stock was \$0.005 per share. These prices will fluctuate based on the demand for our common stock.

INVESTING IN OUR COMMON STOCK INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. SEE RISK FACTORS BEGINNING ON PAGE 6 OF THE PROSPECTUS.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR DETERMINED IF THE PROSPECTUS OR THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this Prospectus Supplement is April 30, 2014.

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2013**

☐ TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission File Number **000-22723**

AMERICAN PETRO-HUNTER INC.

(Name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

90-0552874

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

250 N. Rock Rd., Suite 365

Wichita KS

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

67206

(Zip Code)

(316) 201-1853

(Registrant's telephone number)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

None

(Title of each class)

None

(Name of each exchange on which registered)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

YES ☐ **NO** ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

YES ☐ **NO** ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES ☒ **NO** ☐

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer, or a small reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (do not check if smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

YES ☐ **NO** ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 28, 2013 was \$601,463.99 (computed by reference to the last sale price of a share of the registrant's common stock on that date as reported by the Over the Counter Bulletin Board). For purposes of this computation, it has been assumed that the shares beneficially held by directors and officers of registrant were held by affiliates; this assumption is not to be deemed to be an admission by such persons that they are affiliates of registrant.

As of April 25, 2014, there were outstanding 121,740,587 shares of registrant's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Exhibits incorporated by reference are referred under Part IV.

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PART I

ITEM 1 BUSINESS

Background

We have operated as an oil and natural gas exploration and production (E&P). On March 5, 2014, we issued a press release discussing our plans to expand our business to include the acquisition and operation of workforce accommodation facilities servicing the energy industry, in addition to our continued exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas properties. On March 10, 2014, we sold all of our rights in and to certain properties located in Payne and Lincoln Counties in Oklahoma, which included all of our producing wells.

We were formed on January 24, 1996 pursuant to the laws of the State of Nevada under the name Wolf Exploration, Inc. In August 2001, we changed our name to American Petro-Hunter Inc. and began focusing our business on the exploration and eventual exploitation of oil and gas. The Company operates from its offices at 250 N Rock Rd., Suite 365 Wichita, KS.

Producing Properties

North Oklahoma Project (North Oklahoma Woodford Yale and North Oklahoma Mississippi Lime Projects) - On April 21, 2010, we entered into an operating agreement with Bay Petroleum Corp. (Bay) to participate in the drilling for oil in northern Oklahoma (the Prospect). Pursuant to such operating agreement, we agreed to pay to Bay \$52,125 for all costs in connection with the acquisition and operation of the Prospect, up to the drilling of an initial test well, in exchange for a 25% working interest and 80% net revenue interest in the Prospect. We also agreed to be responsible for 25% of all expenditures in connection with the development and operation of the Prospect for drilling.

On June 1, 2010, we announced that the No. 1 well had been put into production. The well produced 1,060 barrels in 2013 at an average of 2.9 barrels per day.

On June 29, 2011, we announced that NOS122, a re-entry project where the well bore and casing was opened and cleaned, had begun commercial production. Inaugural loads of oil began shipping in July of 2011. The well produced 748 barrels in 2013 at a rate of 2 barrels per day.

On March 25, 2011, we announced that we had acquired a varied working interest in an additional 2,000 acres located in Payne County in northern Oklahoma, near the Company's Yale Prospect. The project was named North Oklahoma Mississippi Lime Project . On June 29, 2011, we announced that the first horizontal well on the property, NOM1H, had begun commercial production. The well produced 2,933 barrels in 2013 at a rate of 8 barrels per day and gas production of 14,016 Mcf at a rate of 38 Mcf/day. Also on this property, the NOM3H well began commercial oil and gas production on March 7, 2012. The well produced 2,863 barrels in 2013 at a rate of 7.8 barrels per day and gas production of 21,168 Mcf at a rate of 58 Mcf/day.

South Oklahoma Project - On July 20, 2011, we announced the acquisition of a forty percent (40%) working interest in the South Oklahoma Project on 3,000 acres of land in south-central Oklahoma. On April 2, 2012, we announced the spud of the first well on the South Oklahoma Project, designated SOM-1H. SOM-1H produced 4,401 barrels in 2013 at a rate of 12.05 barrels per day and gas production of 13,213 Mcf at a rate of 36 Mcf/day.

Customers

During 2013, our crude oil production was sold to Sunoco in Oklahoma. We received Oklahoma spot prices for our oil and sold our oil in minimum allotments of 160 barrels.

We also had commercial sales of natural gas at our Oklahoma Project through our connection to nearby pipeline infrastructure. We sold natural gas through such pipeline to DCP Midstream, LP of Tulsa, Oklahoma and received a premium to the NYMEX spot natural gas prices due to the higher BTU content of the gas produced.

Competition

Competition in the oil and gas industry has been intense. Producing properties and undeveloped acreage are in high demand and we compete for such properties, and the equipment and labor required to develop and operate them, against independent oil and gas companies, drilling and production purchase programs and individual producers and operators. Many industry competitors have exploration and development budgets substantially greater than ours, potentially reducing our ability to compete for desirable properties.

Our Strategy

Our focus is currently in locating and assessing potential acquisition targets, including real property, oil and gas rights and oil and gas companies. The Company is currently in negotiations to acquire an accommodation facility that services utility and oil service companies operating in the Eagleford region of Texas. The property is fully utilized and generates approximately \$700,000 to \$800,000 in pretax annual cash flow. We see the acquisition of man-camps accommodation facilities as an expanding, in demand, asset especially in the very active exploration and development sections of the country, often in remote, undeveloped areas with little or no services.

We focus primarily on oil and gas properties within the U.S. and Canada including exploration, secondary recovery and development projects. Each project is evaluated by our management based on sound geology, acceptable risk levels and total capital requirements to develop. Our officers and directors travel to different locations throughout North America to evaluate potential acquisitions. Further, our management will, if capital allows, participate in a variety of different conferences throughout 2013 to increase our exposure to potential opportunities.

Our ability to execute our strategy as outlined above is dependent on several factors including but not limited to: (i) identifying potential acquisitions of either assets or operational companies with prices, terms and conditions acceptable to us; (ii) additional financing for capital expenditures, acquisitions and working capital either in the form of equity or debt with terms and conditions that would be acceptable to us; (iii) our success in developing revenue, profitability and cash flow; (iv) the development of successful strategic alliances or partnerships; and (v) the extent and associated efforts and costs of federal, state and local regulations in each of the industries in which we currently or plan to operate in. There are no assurances that we will be successful in implementing our strategy as any negative result of one of the factors alone or in combination could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had no employees. Our President, Robert McIntosh, devotes a significant portion of his time to operating and growing our Company, with part-time assistance from the Company's other director. We currently utilize temporary contract labor throughout the year to address business and administrative needs.

Environmental Regulation

Oil and gas operations are subject to country-specific federal, state, and local laws relating to the protection of the environment, including laws regulating removal of natural resources from the ground and the discharge of materials into the environment. Various permits from governmental bodies are required for drilling operations to be conducted. Numerous governmental departments issue rules and regulations to implement and enforce such laws that are often complex and costly to comply with and that carry substantial administrative, civil and possibly criminal penalties for failure to comply. Under these laws and regulations, we may be liable for remediation or removal costs, damages and other costs associated with releases of hazardous materials (including oil) into the environment, and such liability may be imposed on us even if the acts that resulted in the releases were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time such acts were performed.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) contains provisions requiring the remediation of releases of hazardous substances into the environment and imposes liability, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons including owners and operators of contaminated sites where the release occurred and those companies who transport, dispose of, or arrange for disposal of hazardous substances released at the sites. Under CERCLA, such persons may be subject to joint and several liability for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment, for damages to natural resources and for the costs of certain health studies. Third parties may also file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the release of hazardous substances. Although we handle hazardous

substances in the ordinary course of business, we are not aware of any hazardous substance contamination for which we may be liable.

Management believes that we are in compliance in all material respects with the applicable environmental laws and regulations to which we are subject. We do not anticipate that compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations will have a material effect upon our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. To date, we have not been required to spend any material amount on compliance with environmental regulations. However, changes in environmental laws and regulations, or claims for damages to persons, property, natural resources or the environment, could result in substantial costs and liabilities, and thus there can be no assurance that we will not incur significant environmental compliance costs in the future.

ITEM 1A RISK FACTORS

With the exception of historical facts stated herein, the matters discussed in this report on Form 10-K are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from projected results. Such forward looking statements include, but are not necessarily limited to statements regarding anticipated levels of future revenues and earnings from the operations of American Petro-Hunter Inc. and its subsidiaries, (the Company, we, us or our), projected costs and expenses related to our operations, liquidity, capital resources, and availability of future equity capital on commercially reasonable terms. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are discussed below. We disclaim any intent or obligation to publicly update these forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We have a history of losses which may continue, which may negatively impact our ability to achieve our business objectives.

Although we have generated revenues in the past, we have never achieved profitability and we recently sold all of our revenue producing properties in connection with our change of business focus. We have an accumulated deficit of \$16,444,841 for the period from January 24, 1996 (inception) to December 31, 2013. We cannot be assured that we can achieve or sustain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future. Our operations are subject to the risks and competition inherent in the establishment of a business enterprise. There can be no assurance that future operations will be profitable. We may not achieve our business objectives and the failure to achieve such goals would have an adverse impact on us.

If we are unable to obtain additional funding our business operations will be harmed and if we do obtain additional financing our then existing shareholders may suffer substantial dilution.

We will require additional funds to carry out our business plan. Historically, we have financed our expenditures primarily with proceeds from the sale of debt and equity securities, bridge loans from our officers and stockholders and proceeds from our producing wells. We do not expect to receive any proceeds from our operations in the near term, so we will have to raise additional funds through debt or equity financings. Obtaining additional financing will be subject to market conditions, industry trends, investor sentiment and investor acceptance of our business plan and management. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms and conditions of additional financing unattractive or unavailable to us. If we are not successful in achieving financing in the amount necessary to further our operations, implementation of our business plan may fail or be delayed and any such failure or delay may have a material adverse effect on our company, stock price and business.

Our independent auditors have expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, which may hinder our ability to obtain future financing.

In their report dated April 30, 2014, our independent auditors stated that our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 were prepared assuming that we would continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is an issue raised as a result of recurring losses from operations. We continue to experience net operating losses. Our ability to continue as a going concern is subject to our ability to obtain necessary funding from outside sources, including obtaining additional funding from the sale of our securities. Our continued net operating losses increase the difficulty in meeting such goals and there can be no assurances that such methods will prove successful.

We have a limited operating history and are changing our business focus; if we are not successful in establishing or growing our business, then we may have to scale back or even cease our ongoing business operations.

We have yet to generate positive earnings and we are currently in the process of adopting a new business strategy. There can be no assurance that we will ever operate profitably. Our Company has no operating history in this new area of operations and must be considered in the development stage. Our operations will be subject to all the risks inherent in the establishment of a developing enterprise and the uncertainties arising from the absence of a significant operating history. We may be unsuccessful in entering this new market. We are in the development stage and potential investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by enterprises in the development stage. If our business plan is not successful, and we are not able to operate profitably, investors may lose some or all of their investment in our Company.

Risks Related to Oil and Gas Exploration

Our operating revenue will be dependent upon the performance of our properties.

We currently have no producing properties. To the extent we develop producing properties, our operating revenue will depend upon our ability to profitably drill and complete wells that produce commercial quantities of oil and gas and our ability to expand our operations through the successful implementation of our plans to explore, acquire and develop additional properties. The successful development of oil and gas properties requires an assessment of potential recoverable reserves, future oil and gas prices, operating costs, potential environmental and other liabilities and other factors. Such assessments are necessarily inexact. No assurance can be given that we can produce sufficient revenue to operate our existing properties or acquire additional oil and gas producing properties and leases. We may not discover or successfully produce any recoverable reserves in the future, or we may not be able to make a profit from the reserves that we may discover. In the event that we are unable to produce sufficient operating revenue to fund our operations, we will be forced to seek additional, third-party funding, if such funding can be obtained. Such options would possibly include debt financing, sale of equity interests in our Company, joint venture arrangements, or the sale of oil and gas interests. If we are unable to secure such financing on a timely basis, we could be required to delay or scale back our operations. If such unavailability of funds continued for an extended period of time, this could result in the termination of our operations and the loss of an investor's entire investment.

We own rights to oil properties that have not yet been developed.

We own rights to oil and gas properties that have limited or no development. There are no guarantees that our properties will be developed profitably or that the potential oil and gas resources on the property will produce as expected if they are developed.

Title to the properties in which we have an interest may be impaired by title defects.

Our general policy is to obtain title opinions on significant properties that we drill or acquire. However, there is no assurance that we will not suffer a monetary loss from title defects or title failure. Additionally, undeveloped acreage has greater risk of title defects than developed acreage. Generally, under the terms of the operating agreements affecting our properties, any monetary loss is to be borne by all parties to any such agreement in proportion to their interests in such property. If there are any title defects or defects in assignment of leasehold rights in properties in which we hold an interest, we will suffer a financial loss.

We are subject to risks arising from the failure to fully identify potential problems related to acquired reserves or to properly estimate those reserves.

Although we perform a review of the acquired properties that we believe is consistent with industry practices, such reviews are inherently incomplete. It generally is not feasible to review in depth every individual property involved in each acquisition. Ordinarily, we will focus our review efforts on the higher-value properties and will sample the remainder, and depend on the representations of previous owners. However, even a detailed review of records and properties may not necessarily reveal existing or potential problems, nor will it permit a buyer to become sufficiently familiar with the properties to assess fully their deficiencies and potential. Inspections may not always be performed on every well, and environmental problems, such as ground water contamination, are not necessarily observable even when an inspection is undertaken. Even when problems are identified, we often assume certain environmental and other risks and liabilities in connection with acquired properties. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved oil reserves and actual future production rates and associated costs with respect to acquired properties, and actual results may vary substantially from those assumed in the estimates.

If we are unable to successfully recruit qualified managerial and field personnel having experience in oil and gas exploration, we may not be able to execute on our business plan.

In order to successfully implement and manage our business plan, we will be dependent upon, among other things, successfully recruiting qualified managerial and field personnel having experience in the oil and gas exploration business. Competition for qualified individuals is intense. There can be no assurance that we will be able to find, attract and retain existing employees or that we will be able to find, attract and retain qualified personnel on acceptable terms.

Even for producing properties, the potential profitability of oil and gas ventures depends upon factors beyond the control of our Company.

The potential profitability of oil and gas properties is dependent upon many factors beyond our control. For instance, world prices and markets for oil and gas are unpredictable, highly volatile, potentially subject to governmental fixing, pegging, controls or any combination of these and other factors, and respond to changes in domestic, international, political, social and economic environments. Additionally, due to worldwide economic uncertainty, the availability and cost of funds for production and other expenses have become increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to project. These changes and events may materially affect our future financial performance. These factors cannot be accurately predicted and the combination of these factors may result in our Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Drilling for oil and gas involves inherent risks that may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Drilling for oil and gas involves numerous risks, including the risk that we will not encounter commercially productive oil and gas reservoirs. The wells we drill or participate in may not be productive and we may not recover all or any portion of our investment in those wells. The seismic data and other technologies we use do not allow us to know conclusively prior to drilling a well that crude or natural gas is present or may be produced economically. The costs of drilling, completing and operating wells are often uncertain, and drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of a variety of factors including, but not limited to:

- unexpected drilling conditions;
- pressure or irregularities in formations;
- equipment failures or accidents;

- mechanical difficulties, such as lost or stuck oil field drilling and service tools;
- fires, explosions, blowouts and surface cratering;
- uncontrollable flows of oil and formation water;
- environmental hazards, such as oil spills, pipeline ruptures and discharges of toxic gases;
- other adverse weather conditions; and
- increase in the cost of, or shortages or delays in the availability of, drilling rigs and equipment.

Certain future drilling activities may not be successful and, if unsuccessful, this failure could have an adverse effect on our future results of operations and financial condition. While all drilling, whether developmental or exploratory, involves these risks, exploratory drilling involves greater risks of dry holes or failure to find commercial quantities of hydrocarbons.

Our oil and gas operations involve substantial costs and are subject to various economic risks.

Our oil and gas operations are subject to the economic risks typically associated with exploration, development and production activities, including the necessity of significant expenditures to locate and acquire producing properties and to drill exploratory wells. The cost and length of time necessary to produce any reserves may be such that it will not be economically viable. In conducting exploration and development activities, the presence of unanticipated pressure or irregularities in formations, miscalculations or accidents may cause our exploration, development and production activities to be unsuccessful. In addition, the cost and timing of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain. We also face the risk that the oil and gas reserves may be less than anticipated, that we will not have sufficient funds to successfully drill on the property, that we will not be able to market the oil and gas due to a lack of a market and that fluctuations in the prices of oil will make development of those leases uneconomical. This could result in a total loss of our investment.

A substantial or extended decline in oil and gas prices may adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flow, liquidity or results of operations as well as our ability to meet our capital expenditure obligations and financial commitments to implement our business plan.

Any revenues, cash flow, profitability and future rate of growth we achieve will be greatly dependent upon prevailing prices for oil and gas. Our ability to maintain or increase our borrowing capacity and to obtain additional capital on attractive terms is also expected to be dependent on oil and gas prices. Historically, oil and gas prices and markets have been volatile and are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Prices for oil and gas are subject to potentially wide fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in supply of and demand for oil and gas, market uncertainty, and a variety of additional factors beyond our control. Those factors include:

- the domestic and foreign supply of oil and natural gas;
- the ability of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other producing countries to agree upon and maintain oil prices and production levels;
- political instability, armed conflict or terrorist attacks, whether or not in oil or natural gas producing regions;
- the level of consumer product demand;
- the growth of consumer product demand in emerging markets, such as China and India;
- weather conditions, including hurricanes and other natural occurrences that affect the supply and/or demand of oil and natural gas;

- domestic and foreign governmental regulations and other actions;
- the price and availability of alternative fuels;
- the price of foreign imports;
- the availability of liquid natural gas imports; and
- worldwide economic conditions.

These external factors and the volatile nature of the energy markets make it difficult to estimate future prices of oil and natural gas. Lower oil and natural gas prices may not only decrease our revenues on a per unit basis, but may also reduce the amount of oil we can produce economically, if any. A substantial or extended decline in oil and natural gas prices may materially affect our future business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and borrowing capacity. While our revenues may increase if prevailing oil and gas prices increase significantly, exploration and production costs and acquisition costs for additional properties and reserves may also increase.

Competition in the oil and gas industry is highly competitive and there is no assurance that we will be successful in acquiring viable leases.

The oil and gas industry is intensely competitive. We compete with numerous individuals and companies, including many major oil and gas companies which have substantially greater technical, financial and operational resources and staffs. Accordingly, there is a high degree of competition for desirable oil and gas leases, suitable properties for drilling operations and necessary drilling equipment, as well as for access to funds. This competition is increasingly intense as prices of crude oil and natural gas on the commodities markets have risen in recent years. Additionally, other companies engaged in our line of business may compete with us from time to time in obtaining capital from investors. Competitors include larger companies which, in particular, may have access to greater resources, may be more successful in the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and may conduct their own refining and petroleum marketing operations, which may give them a competitive advantage. If we are unable to compete effectively or respond adequately to competitive pressures, our results of operation and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

Oil and gas operations are subject to comprehensive regulation which may cause substantial delays or require capital outlays in excess of those anticipated causing an adverse effect on our Company.

Oil and gas operations are subject to country-specific federal, state, and local laws relating to the protection of the environment, including laws regulating removal of natural resources from the ground and the discharge of materials into the environment. Oil and gas operations are also subject to country-specific federal, state, and local laws and regulations which seek to maintain health and safety standards by regulating the design and use of drilling methods and equipment. Various permits from governmental bodies are required for drilling operations to be conducted and no assurance can be given that such permits will be received. Environmental standards imposed by federal, state, provincial, or local authorities may be changed and any such changes may have material adverse effects on our activities. Moreover, compliance with such laws may cause substantial delays or require capital outlays in excess of those anticipated, thus causing an adverse effect on us. Additionally, we may be subject to liability for pollution or other environmental damages. To date, we have not been required to spend any material amount on compliance with environmental regulations. However, we may be required to do so in the future and this may affect our ability to expand or maintain our operations.

The unavailability or high cost of drilling rigs, equipment, supplies, personnel and oil field services could adversely affect our ability to execute our exploration and development plans on a timely basis and within our budget.

Our industry is cyclical and, from time to time, there is a shortage of drilling rigs, equipment, supplies or qualified personnel. During these periods, the costs and delivery times of rigs, equipment and supplies are substantially greater. In addition, the demand for, and wage rates of, qualified drilling rig crews rise as the number of

active rigs in service increases. As a result of increasing levels of exploration and production in response to strong prices of oil and natural gas, the demand for oilfield services and equipment has risen, and the costs of these services and equipment are increasing. If the unavailability or high cost of drilling rigs, equipment, supplies or qualified personnel were particularly severe in areas where we operate, we could be materially and adversely affected.

We depend on the skill, ability and decisions of third party operators to a significant extent.

The success of the drilling, development and production of the oil properties in which we have or expect to have a working interest is substantially dependent upon the decisions of such third-party operators and their diligence to comply with various laws, rules and regulations affecting such properties. The failure of any third-party operator to make decisions, perform their services, discharge their obligations, deal with regulatory agencies, and comply with laws, rules and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations in a proper manner with respect to properties in which we have an interest could result in material adverse consequences to our interest in such properties, including substantial penalties and compliance costs. Such adverse consequences could result in substantial liabilities to us or reduce the value of our properties, which could negatively affect our results of operations.

Exploration and production activities are subject to certain environmental regulations which may prevent or delay the commencement or continuation of our operations.

In general, our exploration and production activities are subject to certain country-specific federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental quality and pollution control. Such laws and regulations increase the costs of these activities and may prevent or delay the commencement or continuation of a given operation. Compliance with these laws and regulations has not had a material effect on our operations or financial condition to date. Specifically, we will be subject to legislation regarding emissions into the environment, water discharges and storage and disposition of hazardous wastes. In addition, legislation has been enacted which requires well and facility sites to be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of U.S. state authorities. However, such laws and regulations are frequently changed and we are unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance. Generally, environmental requirements do not appear to affect us any differently or to any greater or lesser extent than other companies in the industry. We believe that our current operations comply, in all material respects, with all applicable environmental regulations.

Risks Relating to our Common Stock and our Status as a Public Company

We are required to incur significant costs and require significant management resources to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and any failure to comply or any adverse result from such evaluation may have an adverse effect on our stock price.

As a smaller reporting company as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, we are required to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Section 404). Section 404 requires us to include an internal control report with the Annual Report on Form 10-K. This report must include management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the fiscal year. This report must also include disclosure of any material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting that we have identified. Failure to comply, or any adverse results from such evaluation could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have an adverse effect on the trading price of our equity securities. Management believes that its internal controls and procedures are currently not effective to detect the inappropriate application of U.S. GAAP rules. Management realize there are deficiencies in the design or operation of our internal control that adversely affect our internal controls which management considers to be material weaknesses including those described below:

- i) We have not achieved the optimal level of segregation of duties relative to key financial reporting functions.
- ii) We have insufficient quantity of dedicated resources and experienced personnel involved in reviewing and designing internal controls. As a result, a material misstatement of the interim and annual financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.
- iii) We did not perform an entity level risk assessment to evaluate the implication of relevant risks on financial reporting, including the impact of potential fraud related risks and the risks related to non-routine

transactions, if any, on our internal control over financial reporting. Lack of an entity-level risk assessment constituted an internal control design deficiency which resulted in more than a remote likelihood that a material error would not have been prevented or detected, and constituted a material weakness.

- iv) We did not have an audit committee or an independent audit committee financial expert. While not being legally obligated to have an audit committee or independent audit committee financial expert, it is the management's view that to have an audit committee, comprised of independent board members, and an independent audit committee financial expert is an important entity-level control over our financial statements.

Achieving continued compliance with Section 404 may require us to incur significant costs and expend significant time and management resources. We cannot assure you that we will be able to fully comply with Section 404 or that we and our independent registered public accounting firm would be able to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective at fiscal year-end. As a result, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have an adverse effect on the trading price of our securities, as well as subject us to civil or criminal investigations and penalties. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm may not agree with our management's assessment or conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is operating effectively.

A limited public trading market exists for our common stock, which makes it more difficult for our stockholders to sell their common stock in the public markets.

Our common stock is currently traded under the symbol AAPH and currently trades at a low volume, based on quotations on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board, meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing our common stock at or near bid prices at any given time may be relatively small or non-existent. This situation is attributable to a number of factors, including the fact that we are a small company which is still relatively unknown to stock analysts, stock brokers, institutional investors, and others in the investment community that generate or influence sales volume, and that even if we came to the attention of such persons, they tend to be risk-averse and would be reluctant to follow an unproven company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of our stock until such time as we became more viable. Additionally, many brokerage firms may not be willing to effect transactions in the securities. As a consequence, there may be periods of several days or more when trading activity in our stock is minimal or nonexistent, as compared to a seasoned issuer which has a large and steady volume of trading activity that will generally support continuous sales without an adverse effect on share price. We cannot give you any assurance that a broader or more active public trading market for our common stock will develop or be sustained, or that trading levels will be sustained.

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. Due to the volatility of our common stock price, we may be the target of securities litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources.

Shareholders should also be aware that, according to SEC Release No. 34-29093, the market for penny stock, such as our common stock, has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (1) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (2) manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (3) boiler room practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (4) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differential and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (5) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the resulting inevitable collapse of those prices and with consequent investor losses. Our management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market. Although we do not expect to be in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker-dealers who participate in the market, management will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent the described patterns from being established with respect to our securities. The occurrence of these patterns or practices could increase the future volatility of our share price.

To date, we have not paid any cash dividends and no cash dividends will be paid in the foreseeable future.

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future and we may not have sufficient funds legally available to pay dividends. Even if the funds are legally available for distribution, we may nevertheless decide not to pay any dividends. We presently intend to retain all earnings for our operations.

Our stock is categorized as a penny stock. Trading of our stock may be restricted by the SEC's penny stock regulations which may limit a shareholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

Our stock is categorized as a penny stock. The SEC has adopted Rule 15c-9 which generally defines penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$4.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC

which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock.

FINRA sales practice requirements may also limit a shareholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the penny stock rules described above, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) has adopted rules that require in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment

objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

The elimination of monetary liability against our directors, officers and employees under Nevada law and the existence of indemnification rights to our directors, officers and employees may result in substantial expenditures by our company and may discourage lawsuits against our directors, officers and employees.

Our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws contain a provision permitting us to eliminate the personal liability of our directors to our company and shareholders for damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director or officer to the extent provided by Nevada law. We may also have contractual indemnification obligations under our employment agreements with our officers. The foregoing indemnification obligations could result in the Company incurring substantial expenditures to cover the cost of settlement or damage awards against directors and officers, which we may be unable to recoup. These provisions and resultant costs may also discourage our Company from bringing a lawsuit against directors and officers for breaches of their fiduciary duties, and may similarly discourage the filing of derivative litigation by our shareholders against our directors and officers even though such actions, if successful, might otherwise benefit our company and shareholders.

ITEM 1B UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2 PROPERTIES

Facilities

Our corporate headquarters are located at 250 N. Rock Rd., Suite 365, Wichita, Kansas 67206.

Reserves

As of the end of the 2013 fiscal year, the Company has no proved reserves.

Production, Production Prices and Production Costs

Sales of oil during the 2013 fiscal year amounted to \$120,758 for 1,692 barrels at an average price of \$71.37 per barrel and at an average production cost per barrel of \$40.26. Sales of oil during the 2012 fiscal year amounted to \$267,109 for 2,831 barrels at an average price of \$94.56 per barrel and at an average production cost per barrel of \$30.22. Sales of oil during the 2011 fiscal year amounted to \$298,390 for 3,834.50 barrels at an average price of \$77.82 per barrel and at an average production cost per barrel of \$16.50. Production costs are expected to increase as production increases. All of our oil production has occurred in the United States.

Sales of gas during the 2013 fiscal year amounted to \$20,463 for 1,047 barrels of oil equivalent (BOE), based upon a 6:1 ratio of MCF gas to barrels of oil, at an average price of \$19.54 per BOE and at an average production cost per BOE of \$1.38. Sales of gas during the 2012 fiscal year amounted to \$41,061 for 993.5 barrels of oil equivalent (BOE), based upon a 6:1 ratio of MCF gas to barrels of oil, at an average price of \$41.33 per BOE and at an average production cost per BOE of \$2.64. Sales of gas during the 2011 fiscal year amounted to \$19,541 for 602.1 barrels of oil equivalent (BOE), based upon a 6:1 ratio of MCF gas to barrels of oil, at an average price of \$32.45 per BOE and at an average production cost per BOE of \$2.46. Production costs are expected to increase as production increases. Prior to the 2011 fiscal year we had not had any gas production. All of our gas production has occurred in the United States.

Past and Present Development Activities

We have no current plans to drill any exploratory or development wells.

During the 2013 fiscal year we did not drill any exploratory wells in the United States. We did not drill any development wells during the 2013 fiscal year. As of the end of the 2013 fiscal year, no additional wells were being drilled.

During the 2012 fiscal year we drilled three exploratory wells in the United States, these being the NOM-3H, SOM-1H and NOS-222 wells. All three wells were completed and put into commercial production.

During the 2011 fiscal year we drilled five exploratory wells in the United States, of which two were net productive. The other three exploratory wells did not contain sufficient volumes to be considered commercial and two of these wells were not completed. We did not drill any development wells during the 2011 fiscal year. During the 2010 fiscal year we drilled seven exploratory wells in the United States, of which three were net productive and four did not contain sufficient volumes to warrant completion for commercial production. We did not drill any development wells during the 2010 fiscal year.

Delivery Commitments

As of December 31, 2013, we had no delivery commitments for oil or natural gas under existing contracts or agreements.

Properties, Wells, Operations, Acreage and Current Activities

The following table sets forth our interest in wells and acreage as of April 25, 2014.

	<u>Number of Productive Wells</u>		<u>Developed Acreage (4)</u>		<u>Undeveloped Acreage</u>	
	(1)					
	<u>Gross (2)</u>	<u>Net (3)</u>	<u>Gross (2)</u>	<u>Net (3)</u>	<u>Gross (2)</u>	<u>Net (3)</u>
Oil	0	0	0	0	738	184.5
Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0

- (1) A well which has both oil and gas completions is classified as an oil well.
 (2) A gross well or acre is a well or acre in which we own an interest.
 (3) A net well or acre is deemed to exist when the sum of fractional ownership interests in wells or acres equals 1.
 (4) Developed acreage is acreage assignable to productive wells.

As of April 25, 2014, we have no developed acreage or producing wells.

ITEM 3 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business. To the best knowledge of management, there are no material legal proceedings pending against the Company.

ITEM 4 MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II**ITEM 5 MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information**

Our common stock is traded on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol AAPH.

The following is the range of high and low bid prices for our common stock for the periods indicated. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions and may not represent actual transactions.

Fiscal 2013	High	Low
First Quarter (March 31, 2013)	\$.135	\$.06
Second Quarter (June 30, 2013)	\$.0649	\$.0101
Third Quarter (September 30, 2013)	\$.07	\$.008
Fourth Quarter (December 31, 2013)	\$.0328	\$.01

Fiscal 2012	High	Low
First Quarter (March 31, 2012)	\$.429	\$.1812
Second Quarter (June 30, 2012)	\$.29	\$.18
Third Quarter (September 30, 2012)	\$.205	\$.136
Fourth Quarter (December 31, 2012)	\$.18	\$.06

The closing price for our common stock on December 31, 2012 was \$0.06.

Stockholders

As of April 25, 2014, there were 121,740,587 shares of common stock issued and outstanding held by 74 stockholders of record (not including street name holders).

Dividends

We have not paid dividends to date and do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. Our Board of Directors intends to follow a policy of retaining earnings, if any, to finance our growth. The declaration and payment of dividends in the future will be determined by our Board of Directors in light of conditions then existing, including our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.

ITEM 6 SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable.

ITEM 7 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Report. Forward looking statements are statements not based on historical information and which relate to future operations, strategies, financial results or other developments. Forward-looking statements are based upon estimates, forecasts, and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control and many of which, with respect to future business decisions, are subject to change. These uncertainties and contingencies can affect actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us, or on our behalf. We disclaim any obligation to update forward-looking statements.

Background

We have operated as an oil and natural gas exploration and production (E&P) company. On March 5, 2014, we issued a press release discussing our plans to expand our business to include the acquisition and operation of workforce accommodation facilities servicing the energy industry, in addition to our continued exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas properties. On March 10, 2014, we sold all of our rights in and to certain properties located in Payne and Lincoln Counties in Oklahoma, which included all of our producing wells.

During 2013, we had rights in six producing wells in Oklahoma arising out of our 2010 operating agreement with Bay Petroleum Corp. (Bay). One of these wells began production in mid-2010, an additional two wells, including one horizontal well, began production in 2011, and an additional three wells, including two horizontal wells, began production in 2012. Collectively, daily production from the Oklahoma wells averaged 5.48 barrels per day in 2013 from cumulative production from all wells of 12,005 barrels.

2013 Highlights

Exploration and Development

We did not drill any exploration or development wells in 2103.

Production

Our total 2013 fiscal year production was net 1,691.6 barrels of oil and 1,047 BOE or 6,282 MCF of natural gas, based upon a 6:1 ratio of MCF gas to barrels of oil. Average daily production for the 2013 fiscal year averaged 7.5 barrels of oil, a decrease of 24.3% from the 2012 fiscal year daily production of 9.9 barrels. Average daily gas production for the 2013 fiscal year averaged 2.86 BOE, or 17.2 MCF, a decrease of 46.8% from the 2012 fiscal year daily production of 5.37 BOE, or 32.3 MCF.

Leaseholds

On March 10, 2014, in part due to a desire to expand our business focus to the operation of workforce accommodation facilities servicing the energy industry, we sold all of our rights in and to certain properties located in Payne and Lincoln Counties in Oklahoma, which included all of our producing wells and our rights under our agreements with Bay, for cash consideration of \$540,000.

2014 Outlook

In 2014, we will be focused on developing our oil field service man-camp facility project in East Texas. In connection

with this new business strategy, the Company expects it will undertake changes to the Company's management team and Board of Directors and may change the name of the Company to reflect the shift in its business focus.

Our future operations and shift in business focus will require substantial capital expenditures and we have no expectations of revenues in the near term. Therefore, we are dependent upon the identification and successful completion of additional long-term or permanent equity financings, the support of creditors and shareholders, and, ultimately, the achievement of profitable operations. There can be no assurances that we will be successful, which would in turn significantly affect our ability to meet our business objectives. If we are not successful we will likely be required to reduce operations or liquidate assets. We will continue to evaluate our projected expenditures relative to our available cash and to seek additional means of financing in order to satisfy our acquisition, working capital and other cash requirements.

We continue to operate with very limited administrative support, and our current officers and directors continue to be responsible for many duties to preserve our working capital. We expect no significant changes in the number of employees over the next 12 months.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires management of our Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods.

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe certain critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements. A description of our critical accounting policies is set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. As of, and for the year ended December 31, 2013, there have been no material changes or updates to our critical accounting policies.

Results of Operations

The discussion and financial statements contained herein are for our fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The following discussion regarding our financial statements should be read in conjunction with our financial statements included herewith.

Financial Condition as of December 31, 2013

We reported total current assets of \$29,585 at December 31, 2012, consisting of cash of \$15,793 and accounts receivable of \$13,792. Total current liabilities reported of \$2,069,498 included accounts payable of \$885,746, note payable and accrued interest of \$1,014,722 and 169,030 respectively. The Company had a working capital deficit of \$2,039,913 at December 31, 2013.

Stockholders' Equity/Deficit was a Deficit of 1,493,052 at December 31, 2013, compared to Stockholders' Equity of \$12,242 at December 31, 2012.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of December 31, 2013, we had cash of \$15,793. We anticipate that a substantial amount of cash will be used as working capital and to execute our strategy and business plan. As such, we further anticipate that we will have to raise additional capital through debt or equity financings to fund our operations during the next 6 to 12 months.

Results of Operations for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, we incurred a net loss of \$2,667,235.

General and administration expenses for the fiscal year end December 31, 2013, amounted to \$570,759 compared to \$575,783 in 2012. Executive compensation for the 2013 fiscal year end was \$204,000 compared to \$481,000 in 2012.

During the third quarter of 2013, management reviewed the carrying amount of the Company's investments in its oil and gas properties and recognized an impairment expense in the amount of \$1,172,547 for the year ended December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the investment in these mineral properties is \$400,000 net of accumulated amortization of \$185,457.

Results of Operations for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, we incurred a net loss of \$3,303,136.

General and administration expenses for the fiscal year end December 31, 2012, amounted to \$575,783 compared to \$635,091 in 2011. Executive compensation for the 2012 fiscal year end was \$481,000 compared to \$602,000 in 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2013, we had cash of \$15,793, and working capital deficiency of \$2,039,913. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we funded our operations from the proceeds of private convertible note issuances and producing well revenues. We are currently seeking further financing to fund our operations and implementation of our revised business strategy. Changes in our operating plans, increased expenses, acquisitions, or other events, may cause us to seek additional equity or debt financing in the future.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, we used net cash of \$438,087 in operations compared to \$427,851 for the year ended December 31, 2012. Net cash used in operating activities included an increase of impairment expense of \$606,810 and a decrease of amortization of mineral properties of \$52,923.

On March 22, 2013, we announced that we had entered into a common stock purchase agreement dated as of the Closing Date (the "Purchase Agreement") with Hanover Holdings I, LLC, a New York limited liability company ("Hanover"). The Purchase Agreement provides that, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein including volume based share and price limitations, Hanover is committed to purchase up to \$5,000,000 (the "Total Commitment") worth of our common stock, \$0.001 par value (the "Shares"), over the 24-month term of the Purchase Agreement, beginning on the trading day following the date on which a registration statement covering the resale of the Shares by Hanover is declared effective. The per share purchase price for the shares shall be equal to 90.0% of the arithmetic average of the three lowest volume weighted average prices for our common stock during the applicable pricing period that equal or exceed the applicable floor price established by the Company. We paid to Hanover a commitment fee for entering into the Purchase Agreement equal to \$150,000 (or 3.0% of the Total Commitment under the Purchase Agreement) in the form of 1,764,706 restricted shares of our common stock, calculated at a price equal to \$0.085 per share, which was the closing price of our Common Stock on March 4, 2013. In connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, we agreed to file an initial registration statement with the Commission to register an agreed upon number of the Shares, which registration statement was declared effective September 1, 2013.

On July 9, 2012, we announced that we entered into a three-year credit facility with ASYM Energy Partners LLC and its affiliates ("ASYM"), a private investment firm focused on the energy industry. The credit facility is secured by all of our assets. At this time approximately \$626,000 has been advanced under the ASYM credit facility. On February 14, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its revenue producing investments in mineral properties, effective January 1, 2014, for \$540,000. The sale was completed on March 10, 2014. The proceeds were used to pay off approximately \$460,000 of the note payable to ASYM plus some accrued interest. We do not expect to receive additional funds from the ASYM facility at this time as we do not qualify under the agreement covenants.

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2013, \$83,660 of outstanding notes payable was converted into 20,415,152 shares of our common stock.

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2013, February of 2014, JMJ Financial loaned an additional \$30,000 to the Company.

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2013, we raised \$60,278 from the sale of common stock and \$420,566 from the proceeds of notes payable. We also recorded \$141,221 in revenue during the year ended December 31, 2013 from our producing wells.

Our current cash requirements are significant due to our changed business focus and the disposition of our revenue producing properties. Additionally, we have an aggregate of \$2,069,498 in current liabilities. We will need to

secure additional debt or equity financing to pay such obligations as they become due. Accordingly, we expect to continue to use debt and equity financing to fund operations for the next twelve months, as we look to expand our operations and carry out our business plan.

There is no assurance that we will be able to generate sufficient revenue or raise sufficient amounts of working capital through debt or equity offerings, as may be required to meet our short-term and long-term obligations. In order to execute on our business strategy, we will require additional working capital, commensurate with the operational needs of our planned strategy and obligations. Such working capital will most likely be obtained through equity or debt financings until such time as acquired operations are integrated and producing revenue in excess of operating expenses. There are no assurances that we will be able to raise the required working capital on terms favorable, or that such working capital will be available on any terms when needed.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Capital Expenditures

We made capital expenditure investments in the aggregate amount of \$43,180 during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013 the company had investments in mineral properties, valued at cost for a total of \$400,000 net of amortization.

Contractual Obligations

The following table outlines payments due under our significant contractual obligations over the periods shown, exclusive of interest:

Contractual Obligations		Payments Due by Period			
		Less than			More than
At December 31, 2013	Total	1 Year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5 years
Note Payable	\$ 1,306,308	\$ 1,306,308			
Total	\$ 1,306,308	\$ 1,306,308			

The above table outlines our obligations as of December 31, 2013 and does not reflect any changes in our obligations that have occurred after that date.

ITEM 7A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 8 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Reference is made to the financial statements, the reports of our independent registered public accounting firm, and the notes thereto of this report, which financial statements, reports, and notes are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9 CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENT WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2013. Based upon that evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are not effective as of December 31, 2013 in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. This conclusion is based on findings that constituted material weaknesses. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In performing the above-referenced assessment, our management identified the following material weaknesses:

- i) We have not achieved the optimal level of segregation of duties relative to key financial reporting functions.
- ii) We have insufficient quantity of dedicated resources and experienced personnel involved in reviewing and designing internal controls. As a result, a material misstatement of the interim and annual financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.
- iii) We did not perform an entity level risk assessment to evaluate the implication of relevant risks on financial reporting, including the impact of potential fraud related risks and the risks related to non-routine transactions, if any, on our internal control over financial reporting. Lack of an entity-level risk assessment constituted an internal control design

deficiency which resulted in more than a remote likelihood that a material error would not have been prevented or detected, and constituted a material weakness.

- iv) We did not have an audit committee or an independent audit committee financial expert. While not being legally obligated to have an audit committee or independent audit committee financial expert, it is the management's view that to have an audit committee, comprised of independent board members, and an independent audit committee financial expert is an important entity-level control over our financial statements.

We are currently reviewing our disclosure controls and procedures related to these material weaknesses and expect to implement changes as our financial situation allows, including identifying specific areas within our governance, accounting and financial reporting processes to add adequate resources and personnel to potentially mitigate these material weaknesses.

Our present management will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our internal controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting on an ongoing basis and are committed to taking further action and implementing additional enhancements or improvements, as necessary and as funds allow.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2013 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10 DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the names and ages of our current directors and executive officers, the principal offices and positions held by each person:

Person	Age	Position
Robert McIntosh	53	Director; President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Our board of directors believes that its members encompass a range of talent, skill, and experience sufficient to provide sound and prudent guidance with respect to our operations and interests. The information below with respect to our directors includes each director's experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills that led our board of directors to the conclusion that he or she should serve as a director.

Robert McIntosh. On June 2, 2010, Mr. McIntosh became our President and Chief Executive Officer and in July 2012 he also became our Chief Financial Officer. Prior to that, Mr. McIntosh had been our Chief Operating Officer and a Director on our Board since March 2009. Prior to joining our company, Mr. McIntosh served as President of Silver Star Energy, Inc. from September 2003 to May 2008 and as President of Bancroft Uranium, Inc. from July 2008 to December 2008. Mr. McIntosh has been a businessman and consulting geologist for the past 25 years. He is experienced both as a resource exploration geoscientist alongside noteworthy strengths in all facets of corporate development. Since 1983 his career has taken him across the Americas and abroad where he has been instrumental in the design, implementation, execution and management of programs in the oil, gas, precious and base metals segments of the resource sector. His skills encompass virtually every aspect of oil & gas exploration, well completion and production techniques alongside a diverse experience in project acquisition, negotiations, contracts, and project divestitures within the petroleum industry. He has developed significant expertise and industry contacts in his various roles across the publicly traded market sector as well as with private junior E&P companies. Mr. McIntosh has successfully assisted his clients and stakeholders in the U.S.A. and Canada on projects that ultimately became producing properties where he has contributed in full field exploitation programs with additional traditional and secondary forms of drilling and completions, along with ongoing well site supervision aimed at fully optimizing the overall asset. Mr. McIntosh's business experience, and his 25 year career as a consulting geologist, gives him

unique insights into our challenges, opportunities, and operations.

Except as set forth above, no officer or director has been involved in any material legal proceeding.

There are no arrangements, understandings, or family relationships pursuant to which our executive officers were selected.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Board of Directors has not established a separate audit committee within the meaning of Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Instead, the entire Board of Directors acts as the audit committee within the meaning of Section 3(a)(58)(B) of the Exchange Act. None of the Company's directors currently meets the definition of an audit committee financial expert within the meaning of Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K. We are seeking candidates for outside directors and for a financial expert to serve on a separate audit committee when we establish one. Due to our small size and limited operations and resources, it has been difficult to recruit outside directors and financial experts.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

In connection with the acquisition of 4,101,844 shares of our common stock on September 28, 2013, Robert McIntosh was required to file a Form 4 no later than October 1, 2013. Mr. McIntosh filed the Form 4 on October 3, 2013.

Except as set forth above, and based solely upon a review of Forms 3, 4 and 5 delivered to us during our most recent fiscal year, as filed with the Securities Exchange Commission, as of December 31, 2013, all of our executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of our Common Stock timely filed all required reports pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act.

Code of Ethics

On July 20, 2009, our Board of Directors adopted a Code of Ethical Conduct that provides an ethical standard for all employees, officers and directors. A copy of the Code of Ethical Conduct will be provided, without charge, to any person who so requests. A copy of the Code of Ethical Conduct may be requested via the following address or phone number:

American Petro-Hunter Inc.
250 N. Rock Rd., Suite 365
Wichita KS, 67206
(316) 201-1853

ITEM 11 EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Summary Compensation

The summary compensation table below shows certain compensation information for services rendered in all capacities to us by our principal executive officer and principal financial officer and by each other executive officer whose total annual salary and bonus exceeded \$100,000 during the fiscal periods ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013. Other than as set forth below, no executive officer's total annual compensation exceeded \$100,000 during our last fiscal period.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position (a)	Year (b)	Salary	Bonus	Stock	Option	Non Equity Incentive Plan	Non-qualified Deferred Compensation	All Other	Total
		(\$) (c)	(\$) (d)	Awards (\$) (e)	Awards (\$) (f)	Compensation (\$) (g)	Earnings (\$) (h)	Compensation (\$) (i)	(\$) (j)
Robert McIntosh	2013	\$ 204,000	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 204,000
Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	2012	\$ 184,500	\$ -0-	\$ 84,000	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 268,500

Pursuant to the business consultant agreement with Mr. McIntosh, dated March 15, 2009, it was agreed that Mr. McIntosh would provide us with corporate management consulting services for a monthly fee of \$17,000. The initial term of the agreement is twelve months with automatic renewals on a month-by-month basis thereafter. Mr. McIntosh received a total of \$204,000 in compensation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, of this, no stock issued for services rendered. Mr. McIntosh received a total of \$268,500 in compensation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, of this, \$84,000 was stock issued for services rendered.

Director Compensation

Our board of directors are reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in attending Board meetings. There are no other

compensation arrangements with directors, and the directors did not receive any other compensation in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013.

ITEM 12 SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table sets forth, as of April 25, 2014, the number and percentage of outstanding shares of our common stock owned by (i) each person known to us to beneficially own more than 5% of our outstanding common stock, (ii) each director, (iii) each named executive officer, and (iv) all executive officers and directors as a group. Share ownership is deemed to include all shares that may be acquired through the exercise or conversion of any other security immediately or within sixty days of April 25, 2014. Such shares that may be so acquired are also deemed outstanding for purposes of calculating the percentage of ownership for that individual or any group of which that individual is a member. Unless otherwise indicated, the stockholders listed possess sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Title of Class	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock(1)	Percentage of Common Stock Outstanding(1)
Robert B. McIntosh 17470 N Pacesetter Way Scottsdale, AZ 85255	Common	4,501,844	3.70%
All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (1 person)	Common	4,501,844	3.70%

- (1) Consists of the aggregate total of shares of common stock held by the named individual directly. Based upon information furnished to us by the directors and executive officers or obtained from our stock transfer books showing 121,740,587 shares of common stock outstanding as of April 25, 2014. We are informed that these persons hold the sole voting and dispositive power with respect to the common stock except as noted herein. For purposes of computing beneficial ownership and the percentage of outstanding common stock held by each person or group of persons named above as of April 25, 2014, any security which such person or group of persons has the right to acquire within 60 days after such date is deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing beneficial ownership and the percentage ownership of such person or persons, but is not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The company has no active equity compensation plans and there are currently no outstanding options from prior plans.

ITEM 13 CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Related Party Transactions

On March 15, 2009 we entered into a business consultant agreement with Robert McIntosh, our President, Chief Executive Officer and director, whereby it was agreed that Mr. McIntosh will provide us with corporate management consulting services for a monthly fee of \$17,000. The term of the agreement is twelve months and is subject to termination upon 30 days prior written notice by either party. Upon expiration of the initial twelve month

term, this agreement has continued upon a month-by-month basis until further notice.

On January 24, 2012, the Company issued 400,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock to Robert McIntosh, 250,000 in lieu of executive compensation.

On September 28, 2013, the Company issued 4,101,844 shares of the Company's Common Stock to Robert McIntosh in lieu of payments owed.

Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons

Although we adopted a Code of Ethical Conduct on July 20, 2009, we still rely on our board to review related party transactions on an ongoing basis to prevent conflicts of interest. Our board reviews a transaction in light of the affiliations of the director, officer or employee and the affiliations of such person's immediate family. Transactions are presented to our board for approval before they are entered into or, if this is not possible, for ratification after the transaction has occurred. If our board finds that a conflict of interest exists, then it will determine the appropriate remedial action, if any. Our board approves or ratifies a transaction if it determines that the transaction is consistent with the best interests of the Company. For the above transactions, the board

approved and ratified the transactions, finding it in the best interest of the Company.

Director Independence

During fiscal 2013, we had one independent director on our board, Lonnie McDade. Mr. McDade resigned from the board on February 27, 2013. We evaluate independence by the standards for director independence established by applicable laws, rules, and listing standards including, without limitation, the standards for independent directors established by The New York Stock Exchange, Inc., The NASDAQ National Market, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Subject to some exceptions, these standards generally provide that a director will not be independent if (a) the director is, or in the past three years has been, an employee of ours; (b) a member of the director's immediate family is, or in the past three years has been, an executive officer of ours; (c) the director or a member of the director's immediate family has received more than \$120,000 per year in direct compensation from us other than for service as a director (or for a family member, as a non-executive employee); (d) the director or a member of the director's immediate family is, or in the past three years has been, employed in a professional capacity by our independent public accountants, or has worked for such firm in any capacity on our audit; (e) the director or a member of the director's immediate family is, or in the past three years has been, employed as an executive officer of a company where one of our executive officers serves on the compensation committee; or (f) the director or a member of the director's immediate family is an executive officer of a company that makes payments to, or receives payments from, us in an amount which, in any twelve-month period during the past three years, exceeds the greater of \$1,000,000 or two percent of that other company's consolidated gross revenues.

ITEM 14 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The following table shows the fees paid or accrued by us for the audit and other services provided by Samyn & Martin, LLC for the fiscal periods shown.

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013
Audit Fees	\$ 49,600	\$ 55,300
Audit Related Fees	0	0
Tax Fees	0	0
All Other Fees	0	0
Total	\$ 49,600	\$ 55,300

Audit fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of our financial statements and review of the interim financial statements included in quarterly reports and services that are normally provided by the above auditors in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

In the absence of a formal audit committee, the full Board of Directors pre-approves all audit and non-audit services to be performed by the independent registered public accounting firm in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Board of Directors pre-approved 100% of the audit and audit-related services performed by the independent registered public accounting firm in fiscal 2013. The percentage of hours expended on the principal accountant's engagement to audit the Company's financial statements for the most recent fiscal year that were attributed to work performed by persons other than the principal accountant's full-time, permanent employees was 0%.

PART IV

ITEM 15 EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

(1) Financial Statements are listed in the Index to Financial Statements of this report.

(b) Exhibits

21

Exhibit Number	Name
3.1(1)	Articles of Incorporation, as amended
3.2(2)	Bylaws
10.1(3)	Management and Governance Consultant Agreement with Robert McIntosh, effective March 15, 2009
10.2(4)	Note Purchase Agreement with John E. Friesen, dated August 13, 2009
10.3(5)	Secured Convertible Promissory Note with John E. Friesen, dated September 15, 2009
10.4(6)	Operating Agreement with Bay Petroleum Corp., dated April 21, 2010
10.5(7)	Debenture and Warrant Purchase Agreement with Maxum Overseas Fund, dated May 17, 2010
10.6(7)	Form of Warrant to Purchase Common Stock with Maxum Overseas Fund
10.7(8)	Amended and Restated Convertible Debenture with Maxum Overseas Fund, dated May 4, 2011
10.8(9)	Amendment to Amended and Restated Convertible Debenture with Maxum Overseas Fund, dated July 18, 2011
10.9(10)	Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Convertible Debenture with Maxum Overseas Fund, dated August 12, 2011
10.10(11)	Second Amendment to Promissory Notes with John E. Friesen, dated August 13, 2011
10.11(12)	Form of Accounts Payable Agreement
10.12(13)	Third Amendment to Promissory Notes with John E. Friesen, dated July 3, 2012
10.13(13)	Purchase Agreement with ASYM Energy Opportunities LLC, dated July 3, 2012
10.14(13)	Form of Warrant to Purchase Common Stock with ASYM Energy Opportunities LLC
10.15(13)	Form of Senior Secured Promissory Note with ASYM Energy Opportunities LLC
10.16(13)	First Lien Security Agreement with ASYM Energy Opportunities LLC, dated July 3, 2012
10.17(13)	Management Services Agreement with ASYM Management LLC, dated July 3, 2012
10.18(13)	Mortgage, Deed of Trust, Assignment of Production, Security Agreement, Fixture Filing and Financing Statement with ASYM Energy Opportunities LLC, dated July 3, 2012
10.19(13)	Deposit Account Control (Default) Agreement with ASYM Energy Opportunities LLC, dated July 3, 2012
10.20(14)	Common Stock Purchase Agreement with Hanover Holdings I, LLC, dated March 22, 2013

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10.21(14) Registration Rights Agreement with Hanover Holdings I, LLC, dated March 22, 2013

10.22(15) Twelve Percent (12%) Convertible Note with Magna Group, LLC, dated March 4, 2013

10.23 Purchase and Sale Agreement with Roberson Oil Company, Inc.

21 List of Subsidiaries

31 Rule 13(a) 14(a)/15(d) 14(a) Certification

32 Section 1350 Certifications

Footnotes to Exhibits Index

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A filed August 30, 2012.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the Form 10-SB12G filed June 19, 1997.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 27, 2009.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 13, 2009.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 24, 2009.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 23, 2010.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 20, 2010.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 10, 2011.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 19, 2011.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 12, 2011.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 16, 2011.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 14, 2012.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 9, 2012.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 25, 2013.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed April 15, 2013.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

AMERICAN PETRO-HUNTER INC.

Dated: April 30, 2014

/s/ Robert B. McIntosh

By: Robert B. McIntosh

Its: President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Capacity	Date
	President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and	April 30, 2014
<i>/s/ Robert B. McIntosh</i>	Director	
Robert B. McIntosh	(Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and	
	Principal Accounting Officer)	

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
American Petro-Hunter, Inc.
Wichita, Kansas

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of American Petro-Hunter, Inc. as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years then ended. American Petro-Hunter, Inc.'s management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of American Petro-Hunter, Inc. as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the results of its operations, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and is dependent upon the continued sale of its securities or obtaining debt financing for funds to meet its cash requirements. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Samyn & Martin, LLC
Kansas City, Missouri
April 30, 2014

American Petro-Hunter, Inc.
Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 15,793	\$ 16,216
Accounts receivable	13,792	13,735
Total current assets	29,585	29,951
Investments in mineral properties, net of accumulated amortization of \$185,457 and \$132,499, respectively	400,000	1,582,324
Capitalized financing costs, net of amortization of \$63,215 and \$6,737, respectively	146,861	41,263
Total assets	\$ 576,446	\$ 1,653,538
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 885,746	\$ 568,188
Short term note from officer	-	39,200
Notes payable, net of discount of \$291,586 and \$0 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	1,014,722	-
Accrued interest	169,030	41,073
Total current liabilities	2,069,498	648,461
Long term liabilities:		
Note payable, net of discount of \$0 and \$178,471 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	-	992,835
Total long term liabilities	-	992,835
Total liabilities	2,069,498	1,641,296
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 101,325,435 and 47,620,406 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	101,326	47,621
Common stock to be issued; 14,480,278 and 6,423,708 shares as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	14,480	6,424
Additional paid-in capital	14,835,983	13,731,097
Accumulated comprehensive gain (loss)	-	4,706
Accumulated deficit	(16,444,841)	(13,777,606)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(1,493,052)	12,242
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 576,446	\$ 1,653,538
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements		

Amerian Petro-Hunter, Inc.
Statement of Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)

	Common Stock		Additional	Stock		Accumulated	Total
			Paid-in	owed	Accumulated	Comprehensive	Stockholder's
	Shares	Amount	Capital	but not issued	Deficit	(Loss)	Equity
							(deficit)
Balance at December 31, 2011	32,867,028	32,867	8,313,575	-	(10,474,470)	(8,114)	(2,136,142)
Shares issued for compensation	900,000	900	188,100	-	-	-	189,000
Shares issued in exchange for accts pay.	350,000	350	238,702	417	-	-	239,469
Convertible debenture converted to stock	12,652,869	12,653	3,150,565	-	-	-	3,163,218
Shares issued in exchange for notes pay.	850,509	851	211,777	-	-	-	212,628
Shares owed for financing agreement	-	-	1,628,378	6,007	-	4,706	1,639,091
Net Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,303,136)	8,114	(3,295,022)
Balance at December 31, 2012	47,620,406	47,621	13,731,097	6,424	(13,777,606)	4,706	12,242
Shares issued for cash	3,375,897	3,376	56,902	-	-	-	60,278
Shares issued in exchange for accts payable	2,498,995	2,499	39,049	-	-	-	41,548
Shares issued in exchange for accr. interest	373,764	374	2,080	-	-	-	2,454
Shares issued in exchange for notes payable	45,308,667	45,309	291,531	-	-	-	336,840

Shares issued for capitalized financing costs	1,764,706	1,765	148,235	-	-	-	150,000
Shares issued that was owed from prior periods	383,000	383	-	(383)	-	-	