

Calibert Explorations, Inc.
Form 10-Q
October 15, 2009

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ Quarterly Report Pursuant To Section 13 Or 15(d) Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

For the quarterly period ended **August 31, 2009**

☐ Transition Report Under Section 13 Or 15(d) Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

For the transition period _____ to _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-53346

CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS LTD.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

3246 D Herelle Street

Montreal Quebec,

Canada, H1Z 2B

(Address of principal executive offices)

Applied for

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past twelve 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 x No**

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

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: **As of August 31, 2009, the Issuer had 5,160,000 Shares of Common Stock outstanding.**

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes ☐ **No x**

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Item 310(b) of Regulation S-K, and, therefore, do not include all information and footnotes necessary for a complete presentation of financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and stockholders' equity in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial position have been included and all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Operating results for the three months ended August 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the year ending November 30, 2009.

As used in this Quarterly Report, the terms "we", "us", "our", the Company and Calibert mean Calibert Explorations Ltd. and its subsidiaries unless otherwise indicated. All dollar amounts in this Quarterly Report are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated.

CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS LTD..
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	August 31, 2009 Unaudited	November 30, 2008 Audited
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	5,708	\$ 17,233
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	5,708	17,233
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 5,708	\$ 17,233
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 7,250	\$ 7,500
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES:	7,250	7,500
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY:		
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value 75,000,000 shares authorized and 5,160,000 shares issued and outstanding as of August 31, 2009 and November 30, 2008	5,160	5,160
Paid in capital	63,572	63,572

Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	(70,274)	(58,999)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	(1,542)	9,733
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 5,708	\$ 17,233

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CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS LTD..
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	For the three months ended August 31, 2009	For the three months ended August 31, 2008	For the nine months ended August 31, 2009	For the nine months ended August 31, 2008	For the Period from February 21, 2007 (inception) to August 31, 2009
REVENUES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cost of operations	-	-	-	-	-
GROSS PROFIT	-	-	-	-	-
OPERATING EXPENSES					
General and administrative expenses	500	16,629	11,275	29,129	70,274

Total operating expenses		500	16,629	11,275	29,129	70,274
Loss from continuing operations						
before provision for income taxes		(500)	(16,629)	(11,275)	(29,129)	(70,274)
Provision for income taxes		-	-	-	-	-
NET LOSS	\$	(500)	\$ (16,629)	(11,275)	(29,129)	\$ (70,274)
Weighted average common shares						
outstanding - basic and diluted		5,160,000	-	5,160,000	-	5,160,000
Net loss per share-basic and diluted	\$	(0.00)	\$ -	(0.00)	\$ -	(0.01)

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CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS LTD..
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

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	For the nine months ended August 31, 2009		For the nine months ended August 31, 2008		For the Period from February 21 2007 (inception) to August 31, 2009	
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Net loss	\$	(11,275)	\$	(29,129)	\$	(70,274)
Changes in current assets and liabilities:						
Accrued expenses		(250)		(1,750)		7,250
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
		(11,525)		(30,879)		(63,024)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Subscriptions received from investor		-		-		68,732
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
		-		-		68,732
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents						
		(11,525)		(30,879)		5,708
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD						
		17,233		51,501		-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD						
	\$	5,708	\$	20,622	\$	5,708
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:						
Cash paid for interest	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
	\$	-	\$	-		

Cash paid for
income taxes

\$

-

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CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS, LTD.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of February 21, 2007 (Inception)

through August 31, 2009

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Calibert Explorations, Ltd (Company) was incorporated in the State of Nevada on February 21, 2007. The Company was organized to explore mineral properties in Quebec, Canada.

NOTE 2 GOING CONCERN

These financial statements are presented on the basis that the Company is a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business over a reasonable length of time. As of August 31, 2009, the Company had \$5,708 in cash, a working capital deficit of \$1,542, and shareholders' deficit of \$1,542 and accumulated net losses of \$70,274 since inception. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Its continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis, to obtain additional financing or refinancing as may be required, to develop commercially viable mining reserves, and ultimately to establish profitable operations.

Management's plans for the continuation of the Company as a going concern include financing the Company's operations through issuance of its common stock. If the Company is unable to complete its financing requirements or achieve revenue as projected, it will then modify its expenditures and plan of operations to coincide with the actual financing completed and actual operating revenues. There are no assurances, however, with respect to the future success of these plans. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts provided in these notes to the consolidated financial statements pertain to continuing operations. The Company is not currently earning any revenues.

Interim Reporting

While the information presented in the accompanying interim three months financial statements is unaudited, it includes all adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These interim financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of their application as the August 31, 2009 audited annual financial statements of Calibert Explorations, Ltd. All adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. It is suggested that these

interim financial statements be read in conjunction with the Company's audited November 30, 2008 annual financial statements.

Operating results for the six months ended August 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the year ended November 30, 2009

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CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS, LTD.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of February 21, 2007 (Inception)

through August 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements and related notes are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and are expressed in United States (US) dollars. The Company has not produced any revenue from its principal business and is an exploration stage company as defined by the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 7 Accounting and Reporting by Development Stage Enterprises.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary Calibert Explorations Ltd. a Company incorporated under the Company Act of Quebec on March 20, 2007. All inter-company transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and

disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of these financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Regulatory Matters

The company and its mineral property interests are subject to a variety of Canadian national and provincial regulations governing land use, health, safety and environmental matters. The company's management believes it has been in substantial compliance with all such regulations, and is unaware of any pending action or proceeding relating to regulatory matters that would affect the financial position of the Company.

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CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS, LTD.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of February 21, 2007 (Inception)

through August 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impaired Asset Policy

The Company periodically reviews its long-lived assets when applicable to determine if any events or changes in circumstances have transpired which indicate that the carrying value of its assets may not be recoverable, pursuant to guidance established in SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets" (SFAS 144). The Company determines impairment by comparing the undiscounted future cash flows estimated to be generated by its assets to their respective carrying amounts. If impairment is deemed to exist, the assets will be written down to fair value.

Start-up Expenses

The Company has adopted Statement of Position No. 98-5 (SOP 98-5), "Reporting the Costs of Start-up Activities," which requires that costs associated with start-up activities be expensed as incurred. Accordingly, start-up costs associated with the Company's formation have been included in the Company's general and administrative expenses for the period from inception on February 21, 2007 to August 31, 2009.

Mineral Property Costs

Mineral property acquisition, exploration and development costs are expenses as incurred until such time as economic reserves are quantified. From that time forward, the Company will capitalize all costs to the extent that future cash flows from mineral resources equal or exceed the costs deferred. The deferred costs will be amortized over the recoverable reserves when a property reaches commercial production. Costs related to site restoration programs will be accrued over the life of the project. To date, the Company has not established any proven reserves on its mineral properties.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar as substantially all of the Company's operations are in Canada. The Company used the United States dollar as its reporting currency for consistency with registrants of the

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of February 21, 2007 (Inception)

through August 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the year end and capital accounts are translated at historical rates. Income statement accounts are translated at the average rates of exchange prevailing during the period. Translation adjustments from the use of different exchange rates from period to period are included in the Comprehensive Income statement account in shareholder's equity, if applicable. There were no translation adjustments as of August 31, 2009.

Transactions undertaken in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity are translated using the exchange rate in effect as of the transaction date. If applicable, exchange gains and losses are included in other items on the statement of operations. There were no exchange gains or losses as of August 31, 2009.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock options issued to employees in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. As such, compensation cost is measured on the date of grant as the excess of current market price of the underlying stock over the exercise price. Such compensation amounts are amortized over the respective vesting periods of the option grant. The Company adopted the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure, which allows entities to provide pro forma net income (loss) and pro forma earnings (loss) per share disclosures for employee stock option grants as if the fair-valued based method defined in SFAS No. 123 has been applied.

The Company accounts for stock options or warrants issued to non-employees for goods or services in accordance with the fair value method of SFAS 123. Under this method, the

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of February 21, 2007 (Inception)

through August 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Company records an expense equal to the fair value of the options or warrants issued. The fair value is computed using an options pricing model.

Loss Per Share

The Company computed basic and diluted loss per share amounts for August 31, 2009 pursuant to the SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share. There are no potentially dilutive shares outstanding and, accordingly, dilutive per share amounts have not been presented in the accompanying statements of operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, (SFAS 107) requires disclosures of information regarding the fair value of certain financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate the value. For purpose of this disclosure, the fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale of liquidation.

Comprehensive Loss

SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income (SFAS 130) establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive loss and its components in the financial statements. As of August 31, 2009 the Company has no items that represent comprehensive loss and therefore, has not included a schedule of comprehensive loss in financial statements.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recognized in accordance with SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes" (SFAS 109), whereby deferred income tax liabilities or assets at the end of each period are determined using the tax rate expected to be in effect when the taxes are actually paid or recovered. A valuation allowance is recognized on deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some or all of these deferred tax assets will not be realized.

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CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS, LTD.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of February 21, 2007 (Inception)

through August 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements that the Company has adopted or will be required to adopt in the future are summarized below.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. SFAS 157 addresses the requests from investors for expanded disclosure about the extent to which a company measures assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. SFAS 157 applies whenever other

standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value, and does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and was adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2009. The Company is unable at this time to determine the effect that its adoption of SFAS 157 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes by prescribing the recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. It also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The cumulative effects, if any, of applying FIN 48 will be recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, and the Company adopted it in the first quarter of fiscal year 2007.

How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement

In June 2006, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 06-3 (EITF 06-3), "How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation)." EITF 06-3 applies to any tax assessed by a governmental authority that is directly imposed on a revenue producing transaction between a seller and a customer.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of February 21, 2007 (Inception)

through August 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

EITF 06-3 allows companies to present taxes either gross within revenue and expense or net. If taxes subject to this issue are significant, a company is required to disclose its accounting policy for presenting taxes and the amount of such taxes that are recognized on a gross basis. EITF 06-3 was adopted during the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. Since the Company has not produced any revenue, no taxes have been collected.

Accounting for Rental Costs Incurred during a Construction Period

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 13-1 (As Amended), "Accounting for Rental Costs Incurred during a Construction Period" (FAS 13-1). This position requires a company to recognize as rental expense the rental costs associated with a ground or building operating lease during a construction period, except for costs associated with projects accounted for under SFAS No. 67, Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects. FAS 13-1 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005 and was adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2007. The Company's adoption of FAS 13-1 did not affect its consolidated results of operations and financial position.

Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 establishes an approach that requires quantification of financial statement errors based on the effects of each on a company's balance sheet and statement of operations and the related financial statement disclosures. Early application of the guidance in SAB 108 is encouraged in any report for an interim period of the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006, and was adopted by the Company since its inception. The Company does not expect the adoption of SAB 108 to have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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through August 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FAS 123(R)-5

FSP FAS 123(R)-5 was issued on October 10, 2006. The FSP provides that instruments that were originally issued as employee compensation and then modified, and that modification is made to the terms of the instrument solely to reflect an equity restructuring that occurs when the holders are no longer employees, then no change in the recognition or the measurement (due to a change in classification) of those instruments will result if both of the following conditions are met: (a). There is no increase in fair value of the award (or the ratio of intrinsic value to the exercise price of the award is preserved, that is, the holder is made whole), or the antidilution

provision is not added to the terms of the award in contemplation of an equity restructuring; and (b). All holders of the same class of equity instruments (for example, stock options) are treated in the same manner. The provisions in this FSP shall be applied in the first reporting period beginning after October 10, 2006, which is the date posted to the FASB website. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 123(R)-5 to have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of SFAS No. 115 (SFAS No. 159), which becomes effective for the Company on February 1, 2008, permits companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses in earnings. Such accounting is optional and is generally to be applied instrument by instrument. The Company does not anticipate that the election of this fair-value option will have a material effect on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or disclosures.

Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities. The FSP addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, need to be included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share under the two-class method. The FSP affects entities that accrue dividends on share-based payment awards during the awards service period when the dividends do not need to be returned if the employees forfeit the award. This FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FSP EITF 03-6-1 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

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CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS, LTD.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of February 21, 2007 (Inception)
through August 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an entity's Own Stock

In June 2008, the FASB ratified EITF Issue No. 07-5, "Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock" (EITF 07-5). EITF 07-5 provides that an entity should use a two step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument's contingent exercise and settlement provisions. It also clarifies on the impact of foreign currency denominated strike prices and market-based employee stock option valuation instruments on the evaluation. EITF 07-5 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact of EITF 07-5 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS 163, Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60 . This statement requires that an insurance enterprise recognize a claim liability prior to an event of default (insured event) when there is evidence that credit deterioration has occurred in an insured financial obligation. SFAS 163 also clarifies how Statement 60 applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts, including the recognition and measurement to be used to account for premium revenue and claim liabilities to increase comparability in financial reporting of financial guarantee insurance contracts by insurance enterprises. SFAS 163 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and all interim periods within those fiscal years, except for some disclosures about the insurance enterprise's risk-management activities of the insurance enterprise are effective for the first period (including interim periods) beginning after issuance of SFAS 163. Except for those disclosures, earlier application is not permitted.

Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 14-1, Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement). The FSP clarifies the accounting for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash (including partial cash settlement) upon conversion. The FSP requires issuers to account separately for the liability and equity components of certain convertible debt instruments in a manner that reflects the issuer's nonconvertible debt (unsecured debt) borrowing rate when interest cost is recognized. The FSP requires bifurcation of a component of the debt, classification of that component in equity and the accretion of the resulting discount on the debt to be recognized as part of interest expense in our consolidated statement of operations. The FSP requires retrospective application to the terms of instruments as they existed for all periods presented. The FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and early adoption is not permitted. The Company currently has no convertible debt and does not expect that its adoption of FSP APB 14-1 will have a material impact upon its consolidated financial statements.

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CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS, LTD.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of February 21, 2007 (Inception)

through August 31, 2009

The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" (FAS No.162). SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements. SFAS No. 162 is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, "The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". The implementation of this standard will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets

In April 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position on Financial Accounting Standard (FSP FAS) No. 142-3, Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets , which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of intangible assets under SFAS No. 142 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets . The intent of this FSP is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142 and the period of the expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007) Business Combinations and other U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of FSP FAS No. 142-3 on its consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of SFAS No. 133 , (SFAS 161). This statement requires that objectives for using derivative instruments be disclosed in terms of underlying risk and accounting designation. The Company is required to adopt SFAS No. 161 on January 1, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of SFAS No. 161 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Delay in Effective Date

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157. This FSP delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of February 21, 2007 (Inception)

through August 31, 2009

basis (at least annually) to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The impact of adoption is not expected to be material to the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R) Business Combinations (SFAS 141(R)). This Statement replaces the original SFAS No. 141. This Statement retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS No. 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which SFAS No. 141 called the *purchase method*) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. The objective of SFAS No. 141(R) is to improve the relevance, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial reports about a business combination and its effects. To accomplish that, SFAS No. 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer:

Recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree.

Recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase.

Determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination.

This Statement applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and may not be applied before that date. The Company is unable at this time to determine the effect that its adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160 Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51 (SFAS No. 160). This Statement amends the original Accounting Review Board (ARB) No. 51 Consolidated Financial Statements to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. This Statement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and may not be applied before that date. The Company is unable at this time to determine the effect that its adoption of SFAS No. 160 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

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through August 31, 2009

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an amendment of SFAS No. 115" (SFAS No. 159), which becomes effective for the Company on February 1, 2008, permits companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses in earnings. Such accounting is optional and is generally to be applied instrument by instrument. The Company does not anticipate that the election of this fair-value option will have a material effect on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or disclosures.

Accounting Changes and Error Corrections

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (SFAS No. 154), which replaces Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes," and SFAS No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 28". SFAS No. 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections, and it establishes retrospective application, or the latest practicable date, as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle and the reporting of a correction of an error. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company adopted SFAS No. 154 in the first quarter of fiscal year 2007 and does not expect it to have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

NOTE 4 MINERAL LEASES AND CLAIMS

On July 18, 2007 the Company acquired a 100% interest in numerous claims known as the Feuillet 32G06 and Feuillet 32G11 Properties and are located in the Chibougameau Mining District, Quebec. The claims were purchased for \$9,122 cash.

During the year ended November 30, 2007, the Company determined that the carrying amount of the mineral claims were in excess of its estimated fair value and recognized an impairment loss on mineral claims costs of \$9,122.

NOTE 5 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Between February 21, 2007 and November 30, 2008 the company received one subscription from the company's sole officer and director totaling a cash proceeds of \$3,000 and the issuance of 3,000,000 common shares.

Between February 21, 2007 and November 30, 2008 the company received subscriptions from 40 non affiliate shareholders, totaling cash proceeds of \$64,800 and the issuance of 2,160,000 common shares.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Quarterly Report constitute "forward-looking statements". These statements, identified by words such as "plan", "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "should," "expect" and similar expressions include our expectations and objectives regarding our future financial position, operating results and business strategy. These statements reflect the current views of management with respect to future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from those described in the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include those set forth under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation" and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report. We advise you to carefully review the reports and documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

Overview

We are an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. We acquired a 100% undivided interest in four mineral claims known as the Calibert property located in the Drouet and Gradis townships in the Chibougameau Mining District, Quebec

Our plan of operation is to conduct mineral exploration activities on the Calibert Property in order to assess whether they possess commercially exploitable mineral deposits of gold and silver. We have not earned any revenues to date. We do not anticipate earning revenues until such time as we enter into commercial production of our mineral properties. We are presently in the exploration stage of our business and we can provide no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on our mineral claims or that we will discover commercially exploitable levels of mineral resources on our properties, or if such deposits are discovered, that we will enter into further substantial exploration programs. Further exploration is required before a final evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility is required to determine whether our mineral claims possess commercially exploitable mineral deposits of gold, and silver. See Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation Plan of Operation.

Acquisition of the Calibert Property

We purchased the Calibert Property in an arms-length transaction from Jean Claude Dentinger on July 18, 2007 for a cash consideration of \$9,000 CAD and accompanying the property purchase was a geological report which the Company purchased for \$9,100 cash

Current State of Exploration

We have not commenced Phase 1 of our exploration program of the Calibert Property. We plan commence exploration on our claims and our goal is to complete the first phase of exploration before October 31, 2009, and is contingent upon availability of an exploration crew and available funds.

PLAN OF OPERATION

Our plan of operation is to conduct mineral exploration activities on the Calibert Property in order to assess whether the claims possess commercially exploitable mineral deposits. Our exploration program is designed to explore for commercially viable deposits of gold, silver and copper. We have not, nor has any predecessor, identified any commercially exploitable reserves of these minerals on our mineral claims.

We do not have sufficient cash on hand to pay the costs of Phase 1, of our proposed exploration program and to fund our operations for the next twelve months. However, we require additional financing in order to proceed with Phase I of our exploration program. We presently do not have any arrangements for additional financing for exploration work on Phase I of our exploration program, and no potential lines of credit or sources of financing are currently available for the purpose of proceeding with exploration work on Phase I of our exploration program.

A decision on proceeding beyond the planned Phase I explorations will be made by assessing whether the results of Phase I are sufficiently positive to enable us to obtain the financing we will need for us to continue through additional stages of the exploration program. This assessment will include an assessment of the market for financing of mineral exploration projects at the time of our assessment and an evaluation of our cash reserves after the completion of Phase I. The decision whether or not to proceed will be based on the recommendations of our geological consultant. The decision of the consultant whether or not to recommend proceeding will be based on a number of factors, including his subjective judgment and will depend primarily on the results of the immediately preceding stage.

During this exploration stage, our president will only be devoting approximately six to eight hours per week of his time to our business. We do not foresee this limited involvement as negatively impacting our company over the next twelve months as all exploratory work has been and will continue to be performed by outside consultants. Additionally, we will not have a need to hire any employees over the next twelve months; nor do we plan to make any purchases of equipment over the next twelve months due to reliance upon outside consultants to provide all equipment needed for the exploratory work being conducted.

We anticipate that we will incur over the next twelve months the following expenses:

Category	Planned Expenditures Over The Next 12 Months (US\$)
Legal and Accounting Fees	\$7,500
Office Expenses	-
Mineral Property Exploration Expenses	13,000
TOTAL	\$20,500

Our total expenditures over the next twelve months are anticipated to be approximately \$20,500. Our cash on hand as of August 31, 2009 is \$5,708. We do not have sufficient cash on hand to pay the costs of Phase I of our proposed exploration program and to fund our operations for the next twelve months. We also require additional financing in order to proceed with any additional work beyond Phase I of our exploration program.

We presently do not have any arrangements for additional financing for exploration work beyond Phase I of our exploration program, and no potential lines of credit or sources of financing are currently available for the purpose of proceeding with exploration work beyond Phase II of our exploration program.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working Capital

	At August 31, 2009	At November 30, 2008
Current Assets	\$5,708	\$17,233
Current Liabilities	\$7,250	\$7,500
Working Capital (Deficit)	\$(1,542)	\$9,733

Cash Flows

	Six Months Ended August 31, 2009	February 21, 2007 to August 31, 2009
Cash Flows from (used in) Operating Activities	\$(11,275)	\$62,874
Cash Flows from (used in) Investing Activities		
Cash Flows from (used in) Financing Activities	--	--
Net Increase (decrease) in Cash During Period	\$(11,525)	--

The decline in our working capital surplus at August 31, 2009 from the period ended November 30, 2008 is reflective of the current state of our business development, primarily due to the increase in our professional fees and exploration costs paid in connection with preparing and filing our Registration Statement on Form S1 and the decrease in operating expenses associated with our continuing reporting obligations under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

As of, August 31, 2009, we had cash on hand of \$5,708. Since our inception, we have used our common stock to raise money for our operations and for our property acquisitions. We have not attained profitable operations and are dependent upon obtaining financing to pursue our plan of operation. For these reasons, our auditors stated in their report to our audited financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2008, that there is substantial doubt that we will be able to continue as a going concern.

Future Financings

We have incurred a net loss of \$70,274 for the period from February 21 2007 (inception) to August 31, 2009 and have no revenues to date. Our future is dependent upon our ability to obtain financing and upon future profitable operations from the development of our mineral claims. We anticipate continuing to rely on equity sales of our common stock in order to continue to fund our business operations. Issuances of additional shares will result in dilution to our existing stockholders. There is no assurance that we will achieve any of additional sales of our equity securities or arrange for debt or other financing for to fund our planned business activities.

We presently do not have any arrangements for additional financing for exploration work beyond Phase II of our exploration program, and no potential lines of credit or sources of financing are currently available for the purpose of proceeding with exploration work beyond Phase II of our exploration program.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no significant off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements presented with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America for interim financial information. These financial statements do not include all information and footnote disclosures required for an annual set of financial statements prepared under United States generally accepted accounting principles. In the opinion of our management, all adjustments (consisting solely of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows as at August 31, 2009 and for all periods presented in the attached financial statements, have been included. Interim results for the three month and six-month period ended August 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year as a whole.

We have identified certain accounting policies, described below, that are most important to the portrayal of our current financial condition and results of operations. Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2007

Exploration Stage Enterprise

Our financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting and according to the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 7 (SFAS 7), Accounting and Reporting for Development Stage Enterprises, as we devote substantially all of our efforts to acquiring and exploring mineral properties. Until such properties are acquired and developed, we will continue to prepare our financial statements and related disclosures in accordance with entities in the exploration stage.

Cost of Maintaining Mineral Properties

We do not accrue the estimated future costs of maintaining our mineral properties in good standing.

Mineral Property Acquisition Payments and Exploration Costs

We record our interest in mineral properties at cost. We expense all costs incurred on mineral properties to which we have secured exploration rights, other than acquisition costs, prior to the establishment of proven and probable reserves. If and when proven and probable reserves are determined for a property and a feasibility study prepared with respect to the property, then subsequent exploration and development costs of the property will be capitalized.

We regularly perform evaluations of any investment in mineral properties to assess the recoverability and/or the residual value of our investments in these assets. All long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances change which indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Exploration Expenditures

We follow a policy of expensing exploration expenditures until a production decision in respect of the project and we are reasonably assured that it will receive regulatory approval to permit mining operations which may include the receipt of a legally binding project approval certificate.

Management periodically reviews the carrying value of its investments in mineral leases and claims with internal and external mining related professionals. A decision to abandon, reduce or expand a specific project is based upon many factors including general and specific assessments of mineral deposits, anticipated future mineral prices, anticipated future costs of exploring, developing and operating a production mine, the expiration term and ongoing expenses of maintaining mineral properties and the general likelihood that we will continue exploration on such project. We do not set a pre-determined holding period for properties with unproven deposits, however, properties which have not demonstrated suitable metal concentrations at the conclusion of each phase of an exploration program are reevaluated to determine if future exploration is warranted, whether there has been any impairment in value and that their carrying values are appropriate.

If an area of interest is abandoned or it is determined that its carrying value cannot be supported by future production or sale, the related costs are charged against operations in the year of abandonment or determination of value. The amounts recorded as mineral leases and claims represent costs to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

Our exploration activities and proposed mine development are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws are continually changing, generally becoming more restrictive. We have made, and expect to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

The accumulated costs of properties that are developed in the stage of commercial production will be amortized to operations through unit-of-production depletion.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes for the reporting period. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the valuation of its mineral leases and claims and our ability to obtain final

government permission to complete the project.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

We have yet to attain profitable operations and because we will need additional financing to fund our exploration activities, our accountants believe there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern

We have incurred a net loss of \$70,274 for the period from February 21, 2007 (inception) to August 31, 2009, and have no revenues to date. Our future is dependent upon our ability to obtain financing and upon future profitable operations from the development of our mineral claims. These factors raise substantial doubt that we will be able to continue as a going concern.

If we do not obtain additional financing, our business will fail

Our current operating funds are insufficient to complete Phase 1, of the proposed exploration program; however, they will be insufficient to complete the full exploration of the mineral claims and begin mining efforts should the mineral claims prove commercially viable. Therefore, we will need to obtain additional financing in order to complete our full business plan. As of August 31, 2009, we had cash in the amount of \$5,708. We currently do not have any operations and we have no income. Our plan of operation calls for significant expenses in connection with the exploration of our mineral claims. We require additional financing to complete and proceed with Phase I of our exploration program. We may also require additional financing if the costs of the exploration of our mineral claims are greater than anticipated. We may also require additional financing to sustain our business operations if we are not successful in earning revenues. We currently do not have any arrangements for financing and we may not be able to obtain financing when required. Obtaining additional financing would be subject to a number of factors, including the market prices for the mineral property and metals. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms or conditions of additional financing unavailable to us.

Since this is an exploration project, we face a high risk of business failure due to our inability to predict the success of our business

We have just begun the initial stages of exploration of our mineral claims, and thus have no way to evaluate the likelihood that we will be able to operate the business successfully. We were incorporated on , February 21, 2007 and, to date, have been involved primarily in the acquisition of the mineral claims, obtaining a summary geological report of our exploration program.

Because of the unique difficulties and uncertainties inherent in mineral exploration ventures, we face a high risk of business failure

Investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by new mineral exploration companies and the high rate of failure of such enterprises. The likelihood of success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays encountered in connection with the exploration of the mineral properties that we plan to undertake. These potential problems include, but are not limited to, unanticipated problems

relating to exploration, and additional costs and expenses that may exceed current estimates. The expenditures to be incurred by us in the exploration of the mineral claims may not result in the discovery of mineral deposits. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. If the results of Phases I, II and III of our exploration program do not reveal viable commercial mineralization, we may

decide to abandon our claim and acquire new claims for new exploration. The acquisition of additional claims will be dependent upon us possessing capital resources at the time in order to purchase such claims. If no funding is available, we may be forced to abandon our operations.

We have no known mineral reserves and if we cannot find any we will have to cease operations

We have no mineral reserves. If we do not find a mineral reserve containing gold or if we cannot explore the mineral reserve, either because we do not have the money to do it or because it will not be economically feasible to do it, we will have to cease operations and investors may lose their investment. Mineral exploration, particularly for gold, is highly speculative. It involves many risks and is often non-productive. The chances of finding reserves on our mineral properties are remote and funds expended on exploration will likely be lost.

Because we anticipate our operating expenses will increase prior to our earning revenues, we may never achieve profitability

Prior to completion of our exploration stage, we anticipate that we will incur increased operating expenses without realizing any revenues. We therefore expect to incur significant losses into the foreseeable future. We recognize that if we are unable to generate significant revenues from the exploration of our mineral claims, we will not be able to earn profits or continue operations. There is no history upon which to base any assumption as to the likelihood that we will prove successful, and we can provide no assurance that we will generate any revenues or ever achieve profitability. If we are unsuccessful in addressing these risks, our business will most likely fail.

Because of the inherent dangers involved in mineral exploration, there is a risk that we may incur liability or damages as we conduct our business

The search for valuable minerals involves numerous hazards. As a result, we may become subject to liability for such hazards, including pollution, cave-ins and other hazards against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure. At the present time we have no coverage to insure against these hazards. The payment of such liabilities may have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

Because access to our mineral claims may be restricted by inclement weather, we may be delayed in our exploration

Access to the Calibert Property may be restricted through some of the year due to weather in the area. As a result, any attempt to test or explore the property is largely limited to the times when weather permits such activities. These limitations can result in significant delays in exploration efforts. Such delays can have a significant negative effect on our exploration efforts.

The Calibert Property comprises 2 mineral claims and 21 cells, situated in the Drouet and Gradis townships in the Chibougameau Mining District, Quebec. As we undertake exploration of our mineral claims, we will be subject to compliance with government regulation that may increase the anticipated cost of our exploration program

There are several governmental regulations that materially restrict mineral exploration. We will be subject to the laws of the Province of Quebec of as we carry out our exploration program. We may be required to obtain work permits, post bonds and perform remediation work for any physical disturbance to the land in order to comply with these laws. Our planned exploration program does not budget for regulatory compliance, there is a risk that new regulations could increase our costs of doing business and prevent us from carrying out our exploration program.

Because our executive officer does not have formal training specific to the technicalities of mineral exploration, there is a higher risk our business will fail

Andre Benard our sole executive officer and director, does not have any formal training as a geologist or in the technical aspects of management of a mineral exploration company. Our management lacks technical training and experience with exploring for, starting, and operating a mine. With no direct training or experience in these areas, our management may not be fully aware of the specific requirements related to working within this industry. Our management's decisions and choices may not take into account standard engineering or managerial approaches mineral exploration companies commonly use. Consequently, our operations, earnings, and ultimate financial success could suffer irreparable harm due to management's lack of experience in this industry.

Because our president, Andre Benard, owns 57% of our outstanding common stock, investors may find that corporate decisions influenced by Mr. Benard are inconsistent with the best interests of other stockholders

Mr. Benard is our sole director and executive officer and owns 57% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. Accordingly, he will have a significant influence in determining the outcome of major corporate transactions or other matters that require shareholder approval such as mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, and also the power to prevent or cause a change in control. The interests of Mr. Benard may differ from the interests of the other stockholders.

We may conduct further offerings in the future in which case current shareholdings will be diluted

We may conduct further equity offerings in the future to finance our current projects or to finance subsequent projects that we decide to undertake. If common stock is issued in return for additional funds, the price per share could be lower than that paid by our current stockholders. The result of this could reduce the value of the stock of our shareholders. If we issue additional stock, shareholders' percentage interest in us will be lower. This condition is often referred to as "dilution".

As our business assets and our directors and officers are located outside of the United States, investors may be limited in their ability to enforce civil actions against our assets or our directors and officers

Our Company's business assets are located in Canada and our directors and officers are residents of Canada. Consequently, it may be difficult for United States investors to affect service of process within Canada upon our assets or our directors or officers, or to realize in the United States upon judgments of United States courts predicated upon civil liabilities under U.S.

Federal Securities Laws. A judgment of a U.S. court predicated solely upon such civil liabilities may not be enforceable in Canada by a Canadian court if the U.S. court in which the judgment was obtained had jurisdiction, as determined by the Canadian court, in the matter. There is substantial doubt whether an original action could be brought successfully in Canada against any of our assets or our directors and officers predicated solely upon such civil liabilities.

ITEM 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

(A)

Evaluation Of Disclosure Controls And Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide a reasonable level of assurance that our disclosure control objectives are achieved. Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are, in fact, effective at providing this reasonable level of assurance as of the period covered.

(B)

Changes In Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

In connection with the evaluation of our internal controls during our last fiscal quarter, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer has determined that there are no changes to our internal controls over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

None.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

Exhibit

Number Description of Exhibits

3.1 Articles of Incorporation.⁽¹⁾

3.2 Bylaws, as amended. ⁽¹⁾

4.1 Form of Share subscription.⁽¹⁾

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(1) Filed with the SEC as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form S1 originally filed on, June 9, 2008, as amended.

REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

We did not file any Current Reports on Form 8-K during the fiscal quarter ended August 31, 2009. We have filed Current Reports on Form 8-K on September 24, 2009.

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In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CALIBERT EXPLORATIONS LTD.

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October 15, 2009

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By: */s/ Andre Benard*

ANDRE BENARD

Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer
President, Secretary and Treasurer

(Principal Executive Officer
and Principal Accounting Officer)

