

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

FORM 20-F

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) or 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
- OR
- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013
- OR
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
- OR
- SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number 000-30087

ADIRA ENERGY LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant specified in its charter)

CANADA

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

120 Adelaide Street West, Suite 800

Toronto, Ontario

Canada M5H 1T1

(Address of principal executive offices)

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(Name, Telephone, Email and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
None	Not applicable

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

COMMON SHARES

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

Number of outstanding shares of the Company's only class of capital or common stock as at December 31, 2012 was **60,260,318 common shares**.

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

Yes No

If this is an annual report or a transition report, indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether 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 Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the Registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If "other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the Registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by checkmark whether the Registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

YES NO

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GENERAL

This Form 20-F is being filed as an annual report under the Exchange Act.

In this Form 20-F, references to:

“**Adira**” means Adira Energy Ltd., a Canadian federal corporation (formerly AMG Oil Ltd.);

“**Adira Barbados**” means Adira Energy Investments (Barbados) Ltd., a Barbados corporation that was dissolved on December 31, 2013;

“**Adira Energy**” means Adira Energy Holding Corp., an Ontario corporation (formerly Adira Energy Corp.);

“**Adira Geo**” means Adira Geo Global Ltd., an Israeli corporation;

“**Adira Group**” means Adira together with: (a) its wholly-owned subsidiary, Adira Energy; (b) its wholly-owned indirect (through Adira Energy) subsidiaries, Adira Israel, Adira Services, Adira Oil Technologies Ltd., Adira Energy CBM Ltd., and Adira Energy Holdings (Barbados) Ltd., which wholly owns Adira Barbados; and (c) Adira’s 60% indirect (through Adira Energy) subsidiary, Adira Geo;

“**Adira Israel**” means Adira Energy Israel Ltd., an Israeli corporation;

“**Adira Services**” means Adira Energy Israel Services Ltd., an Israeli corporation;

“**Adira Technologies**” means Adira Oil Technologies Ltd., an Israeli corporation;

“**We**”, “**us**”, “**our**”, and the “**Company**” mean collectively and individually, the companies that form the Adira Group; and

“**AMG**” refers to AMG Oil Ltd. which was the name of Adira prior to its change of name to Adira Energy Ltd. on December 17, 2009.

Adira and Adira Energy have historically used U.S. dollar as their reporting currency. All references in this document to “dollars” or “\$” are to United States dollars and all references to “CDN\$” are to Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Unless otherwise provided, all references in this annual report to numbers of Adira’s common shares reflect the 1-for-3 reverse stock split which took place on August 9, 2013.

Except as noted, the information set forth in this Form 20-F is as of December 31, 2013 and all information included in this document should only be considered correct as of such date.

NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Much of the information included in this Form 20-F includes or is based upon estimates, projections or other “forward looking statements”. Such forward looking statements include any projections or estimates made by us and our management in connection with our business operations. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. Generally, any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be forward-looking statements. In some cases you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may”, “should”, “expects”, “plans”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “estimates”, “predicts”, “potential” or “continue or the negative of those terms or other comparable terminology. While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions or other future performance suggested herein. Such estimates, projections or other forward looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties and other factors, including the risks in the section titled “Risk Factors”, below, that may cause our actual results, levels of activities, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. We caution the reader that important factors in some cases have affected and, in the future, could materially affect actual results and cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed in any such estimates, projections or other forward looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform those statements to actual results.

In particular, without limiting the generality of the foregoing disclosure, the statements contained in Item 4.B. – “Business Overview”, Item 5 – “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and Item 11 – “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ significantly.

PART I

ITEM 1 - IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2 - OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3 - KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

Adira Energy

On August 31, 2009, Adira acquired Adira Energy by issuing 39,040,001 common shares of Adira to Adira Energy’s shareholders on a one-for-one basis. As the shareholders of Adira Energy obtained control of Adira, the share exchange is considered to be a reverse takeover transaction. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, Adira Energy is the acquirer.

Adira Energy’s predecessor is Adira Israel, which was incorporated in Israel on October 26, 2008. In order to facilitate tax planning, all of the issued and outstanding shares of Adira Israel were registered in the name of Adira Africa Corp. (“**Adira Africa**”), a privately-owned Canadian corporation, as a trustee for and on behalf of a corporation to be incorporated in Ontario – namely, Adira Energy, which was subsequently incorporated on April 8, 2009 – pursuant to a Declaration of Trust dated November 16, 2008 (the “**Declaration of Trust**”). In December

2008, upon application to Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (formerly the Ministry of National Infrastructures) of the State of Israel (the “**Ministry**” or “**MNI**”), Adira Israel obtained Eitan License No. 356, covering 31,060 acres (125.7 square kilometers) in the Hula Valley in Northern Israel (the “**Eitan License**”), for no consideration other than the payment of a nominal stamp duty in the amount of \$3,544. Upon the incorporation of Adira Energy on April 8, 2009, Adira Africa transferred the shares of Adira Israel to Adira Energy for no consideration, as contemplated by the Declaration of Trust.

The only activity undertaken in Adira Israel from December 2008 to April 8, 2009 was the application for, and the receipt of, the Eitan License, and, pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, Adira Energy is in substance treated as the owner of the Adira Israel shares since the inception of Adira Israel. Further, the carrying amount of the single asset owned by Adira Israel, the Eitan License (there were no material liabilities), was recorded in the accounts of Adira Israel as of April 8, 2009 in its nominal amount of the stamp duty. Therefore, under International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “**IASB**”), the carrying amount of the Adira Israel shares transferred to Adira Energy on that date was of the same nominal amount. Subsequent to April 7, 2009, all of our activities are reflected in the consolidated financial statements of Adira.

As disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we have now plugged and abandoned the first well that we drilled on the Eitan License (the “**Eitan #1 Well**”), and we have surrendered the Eitan License in accordance with the Israeli Petroleum Law (as defined below). However, we continue to hold interests in certain other oil and gas licenses located offshore Israel.

On August 9, 2013, we completed a reverse stock split (the “**Consolidation**”) of our common shares on the basis of one new common share for every three old common shares. The Consolidation was effective for trading purposes on August 13, 2013.

We have relinquished our interest in the Samuel License No. 288, offshore (the “**Samuel License**”). We notified the Ministry of our surrender on October 14, 2013, pursuant to the Israeli Petroleum Law, and we received final confirmation from the Ministry approving the surrender of the Samuel License on October 15, 2013.

As disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, between July 2012 and January 2013, we entered into various agreements with MELP (as defined below) and Brownstone (as defined below) for the purpose of drilling an exploration well on the Gabriella License. The drilling, however, was not accomplished and MELP alleged that we, and we alleged that MELP, were in default of various obligations under the Gabriella JOA (as defined below) and other agreements entered into on behalf of the Gabriella License participants. Accordingly, on February 11, 2013, we, in our capacity as operator under the Gabriella JOA, suspended operations on the Gabriella License due to lack of funding and lack of reasonable expectation of funding to meet certain work program obligations. The Gabriella License participants have since executed a settlement agreement to resolve the abovementioned disputes and the related suspension of operations. The settlement agreement provides, among other things, that the Gabriella License participants will fund their proportionate share of costs incurred in connection with the attempted drilling of the first exploration well by October 8, 2013. To date, we have not paid our share of these settlement costs. As such, pursuant to the settlement agreement, at MELP’s request, we may be required to withdraw from the Gabriella JOA and assign our participating interest in the Gabriella License to the remaining Gabriella License participants.

As of the date hereof, we have missed one Ministry milestone on the Gabriella License – namely, we have not submitted a request to the Ministry for the approval of a new operator that complies with Ministry regulations; the request was required to be submitted no later than February 28, 2014.

The selected historical information presented in the table below for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Adira for such period, and have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The selected historical financial information presented in the table below for the 267-day period ended December 31, 2009 comprises the operating data of Adira Energy and its subsidiary companies from April 8, 2009 (date of incorporation of Adira Energy) and that of Adira (formerly AMG Oil Ltd) from September 1, 2009, and have also been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The selected financial information presented below should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto of Adira Group, and with the information appearing under each of Item 4 – “Information on the Company” and Item 5 – “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” of

this Form 20-F. All financial data presented in this Form 20-F are qualified in their entirety by reference to the consolidated financial statements and their notes.

U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

	2013	2012	Year Ended December 31,		2009
			2011	2010	
	(\$ thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data					
Cash and cash equivalents	617	2,394	8,094	8,686	2,044
Total Assets	3,226	15,340	10,247	18,610	2,437
Total Liabilities	3,803	10,330	1,421	7,373	227
Total Shareholders' Equity (deficit)	(577)	5,010	8,826	11,237	2,437
	2013	2012	Year ended December 31		267-day period
			2011	2010	ended
	\$	\$	\$	\$	December 31
	\$				
Operating Data					
Revenues and other income	17	1,889	1,323	1,707	-
Expenses:					
Exploration expenses	677	1,026	5,018	1,624	195
General and administrative expenses	2,813	5,304	5,031	3,067	1,639
Impairment charge	5,168	7,810	1,226	-	-
Total expenses	8,658	14,140	11,275	4,691	1,834
Operating loss	(8,641)	(12,251)	(9,952)	(2,984)	(1,834)
Financing income	3,027	2,480	43	-	15
Financing expense	(30)	(745)	(109)	(5)	-
Issuance expenses	-	-	-	-	(4,902)
Loss before income taxes	(5,644)	(10,516)	(10,018)	(2,989)	(6,721)
Income taxes	-	(41)	(33)	(15)	(1)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(5,644)	(10,557)	(10,051)	(3,004)	(6,722)
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to equity holders of the parent	(0.09)	(0.19)	(0.29)	(0.14)	(0.41)
Weighted average number of Ordinary shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	60,260,363	44,313,618	33,271,111	21,884,566	16,394,906

We previously prepared our financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("**Canadian GAAP**"). The consolidated financial statements included in our transition report on Form 20-F for the period of October 1, 2010, to December 31, 2010, as filed with the SEC on February 27, 2012, were our Company's first annual financial statements reported in accordance with IFRS. "IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards," was applied to such consolidated financial statements; the impact of

the transition to reporting in accordance with IFRS on our Company's financial statements was detailed in Note 19 to those financial statements.

The selected balance sheet data presented in the table below for Adira Israel as of April 7, 2009, and the related changes in equity for the 164-day period from its incorporation (October 26, 2008) to April 7, 2009, are derived from the audited financial statements of Adira Israel for such period, which are included in Amendment No. 1 to our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended September 30, 2010, as filed with the SEC on November 21, 2011. Adira Israel's financial statements do not include a statement of operations and statement of cash flows for the 164-day period ended April 7, 2009, as there were no revenues, expenses or cash transactions during this period. The selected financial information presented below should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the notes thereto of Adira Israel.

Under Israeli GAAP (U.S. dollars in thousands)

	As at April 7 2009
	<u>\$</u>
Balance Sheet Data	
Exploration and evaluation asset	3,544
Total Assets	3,544
Total Liabilities	3,541
Total Shareholders' Equity	3

Changes in Equity	Share Capital		Total Equity
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
Balance at October 26, 2008 (date of incorporation)	-	\$ -	\$ -
Shares issued	<u>1,000</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Balance at April 7, 2009	<u><u>1,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3</u></u>

As noted in Note 4 to the audited financial statements of Adira Israel, which are included in Amendment No. 1 to our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended September 30, 2010, as filed with the SEC on November 21, 2011, there are no differences between Israeli GAAP and US GAAP in respect of the financial position and results of operations of Adira Israel for the period presented.

Adira has never declared or paid any cash or other dividends.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

An investment in our securities is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk. Our Company may face a variety of risks that may affect our operations or financial results and many of those risks are driven by factors that we cannot control or predict. Before investing in our company's securities, investors should carefully consider the

following risks. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only risks and uncertainties that we face or that an investment in our securities entails. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, prospects and results of operations. In that case, investors may lose all or a part of their investment. The risks discussed below also include forward-looking statements and the actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. See “Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements” and “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”.

Risks Associated with the Company

Our independent auditors have referred to circumstances which might result in doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, which may hinder our ability to obtain future financing.

We incurred a net loss of \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013, we had an accumulated deficit of \$34.6 million. These circumstances raise doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, as described in the Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2013, which are included herein. Although our consolidated financial statements refer to circumstances which might raise doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, they do not reflect any adjustments that might result if we are unable to continue our business.

We are an early-stage oil and gas exploration company without significant revenues. Our ability to continue in business depends upon our continued ability to obtain significant financing from external sources and the success of our exploration efforts and any production efforts resulting therefrom, none of which can be assured.

We are an oil and gas exploration company without any significant revenues, and there can be no assurance of our ability to develop and operate our projects profitably. We have historically depended entirely upon capital infusion from the issuance of equity securities to provide the cash needed to fund our operations, but we cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to do so. Our ability to continue in business depends upon our continued ability to obtain significant financing from external sources and the success of our exploration efforts and any production efforts resulting therefrom. Any impediment to our ability to raise equity capital in the future would force us to reallocate funds from other planned uses and could have a significant negative effect on our business plans and operations, including our ability to continue our current exploration activities and maintain ownership of our current licenses.

There is no assurance that our Company will be successful in generating positive cash flow, or if successful, that any such funds will be available for distribution to shareholders or to fund further exploration and development programs.

We have had negative cash flows from operations, and there is no assurance that our current liquidity or capital resources will be sufficient to fund our operations on an ongoing basis. Our business operations may fail if our actual cash requirements exceed our estimates and we are not able to obtain further financing.

We will require significant capital to continue our exploration activities, and to build the necessary infrastructure to commence operations if our exploration activities result in the discovery of sufficient oil and gas reserves to justify their exploitation and development.

Since inception, we have not earned any significant revenues from operations, and due to the length of time between the discovery of oil and gas reserves, if any, and their exploitation and development, we do not anticipate earning significant revenues from operation in the near future. We have incurred and will continue to incur significant expenses. As noted above, at December 31, 2013, we had cash and equivalents on hand of \$617 thousand. We will have to seek additional financing to fund the advanced exploration on our assets, if warranted. Further, we cannot assure you that our actual cash requirements will not exceed our estimates, and in any case we will require additional financing to bring our interests into commercial operation, finance working capital, meet our contractual minimum expenditures and pay for operating expenses and capital requirements until we achieve a positive cash flow. Additional capital also may be required in the event we incur any significant unanticipated expenses.

In light of our operating history, and under the current capital and credit market conditions, we may not be able to obtain additional equity or debt financing on acceptable terms if and when needed. Even if financing is available, it may not be available on terms that are favorable to us or in sufficient amounts to satisfy our requirements.

If we require, but are unable to obtain, additional financing in the future, we may be unable to implement our business plan and our growth strategies, respond to changing business or economic conditions, withstand adverse operating results, and compete effectively. More importantly, if we are unable to raise further financing when required, our planned exploration activities may have to be scaled down or even ceased, and our ability to generate revenues in the future would be negatively affected.

As a holding company, our ability to make payments will eventually depend on the cash flows of our subsidiaries.

We are a holding company and conduct substantially all of our operations through our subsidiaries incorporated outside North America. We have no direct operations and, other than remaining cash or cash equivalents and the shares of our subsidiaries, no significant assets. Assuming our holding company structure remains, we will be dependent on the cash flows from our subsidiaries to meet our obligations, including payment of principal and interest on any debt we incur. The ability of certain of our subsidiaries to provide us with payments may be constrained by the following factors:

- the cash flows generated by operations, investment activities and financing activities; and
- the level of taxation, particularly corporate profits and withholding taxes.

In addition, we cannot guarantee that the current fiscal regime that allows for repatriation of funds in each of the countries where we do business will remain in effect, nor can we guarantee that arbitrary changes in exchange controls in each of the countries where we do business will not take place, which may adversely impact on the ability of investors to recover their investment.

If we are unable to receive sufficient cash from our subsidiaries, we may be required to refinance any indebtedness we incur, raise funds in a public or private equity or debt offering or sell some or all of our assets. We can provide no assurances that an offering of our debt or equity or a refinancing of our debt can or will be completed on satisfactory terms or that it would be sufficient to enable us to make payment with respect to our debt. The foregoing events could have an adverse impact on our future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

All of our assets are outside the United States, with the result that it may be difficult for investors to enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against us or some of our directors or officers.

All of our assets are located outside the United States. In addition, some of our directors and/or officers are nationals and/or residents of countries other than the United States, and all or a substantial portion of such persons' assets are located outside the United States.

As a result, it may be difficult for investors to enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against us or our officers or directors, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof. Consequently, investors may be effectively prevented from pursuing remedies under United States federal securities laws against them.

We may be adversely affected by current global financial conditions.

Current global financial conditions have been characterized by increased volatility and several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. Access to public financing and bank credit has been negatively impacted by both the rapid decline in value of sub-prime mortgages and the liquidity crisis affecting the asset-backed commercial paper market. These and other factors may affect our ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on favorable terms. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in our asset values that may be other than temporary, which may result in

impairment losses. If such increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, or if more extensive disruptions of the global financial markets occur, our operations could be adversely impacted and the market value of our common shares may be adversely affected.

Currency fluctuations could have an adverse effect on our business.

Our earnings and cash flow may also be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and other currencies, such as the New Israeli Shekel (“NIS”) and the Canadian dollar. Our consolidated financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars. Our sales of oil and gas, if any, will be denominated in U.S. dollars, while exploration costs and operating costs are, in part, denominated in Israel Shekels, U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars.

Fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and other currencies may give rise to foreign exchange currency exposures, both favorable and unfavorable, which have impacted and in the future may materially impact our future financial results. We do not utilize a hedging program to limit the adverse effects of foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Conditions in Israel may affect our operations.

Our subsidiaries conduct their principal operations in Israel, and therefore are directly affected by the political, economic, and military conditions affecting Israel and the Middle East. Armed conflicts between Israel and its neighboring countries and territories occur periodically and a protracted state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity over time, has in the past led to security and economic difficulties for Israel. These hostilities, any escalation thereof or any future armed conflict or violence in the region, could adversely affect our subsidiaries’ operations. In addition, we could be adversely affected by other events or factors affecting Israel such as the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel, a significant downgrading of Israel’s international credit rating, labor disputes and strike actions and political instability.

Our financial reporting may be subject to weaknesses in internal controls.

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

We cannot be certain that current expected expenditures and completion/testing programs will be realized.

We believe that the costs used to prepare internal budgets are reasonable, however, there are assumptions, uncertainties, and risk that may cause our allocated funds on a per well basis to change as a result of having to alter certain activities from those originally proposed or programmed to reduce and mitigate uncertainties and risks. These assumptions, uncertainties, and risks are inherent in the completion and testing of wells and can include but are not limited to: pipe failure, casing collapse, unusual or unexpected formation pressure, environmental hazards, and other operating or production risk intrinsic in oil and/or gas activities. Any of the above may cause a delay in our completion program and its ability to determine reserve potential.

Our lack of diversification increases the risk of an investment, and our financial condition and results of operations may deteriorate if we fail to diversify.

Our business focus is on oil and gas exploration on three properties in Israel within close proximity. As a result, we lack diversification, in terms of both the nature and geographic scope of our business. We will likely be impacted more acutely by factors affecting our industry or the regions in which we operate than we would if our business were more diversified. If we cannot diversify our operations, our financial condition and results of operations could deteriorate.

We may not effectively manage the growth necessary to execute our business plan.

Our business plan anticipates a significant increase in the number of our contractors, strategic partners and equipment suppliers. Such growth, if any, will place significant strain on our current personnel, systems and resources. We expect that we will be required to hire qualified consultants and employees to help manage our growth effectively. We believe that we will also be required to improve our management, technical, information and accounting systems, controls and procedures. We may not be able to maintain the quality of our operations, control our costs, continue complying with all applicable regulations and expand our internal management, technical information and accounting systems to support our desired growth. If we fail to manage our anticipated growth effectively, our business could be adversely affected.

We have agreed to indemnify our directors against liabilities incurred by them as directors.

We have agreed to indemnify our directors from and against all costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred by them in respect of any civil, criminal or administrative action or proceeding to which they are made a party or with which they are threatened by reason of being or having been a director of Adira, provided that (a) they have acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of Adira; and (b) in the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, they had reasonable grounds for believing that their conduct was lawful. This indemnity may reduce the likelihood of derivative litigation against our directors and may discourage or deter our shareholders from suing the directors.

Risks Associated with Our Business

We have not discovered any oil and gas reserves, and we cannot assure you that we or our venture ever will.

We are in the business of exploring for oil and natural gas, and the development and exploitation of any significant reserves that are found. Oil and gas exploration involves a high degree of risk that the exploration will not yield positive results. These risks are more acute in the early stages of exploration. We have not discovered any reserves, and we cannot guarantee you that we ever will. Even if we succeed in discovering oil or gas reserves, these reserves may not be in commercially viable quantities or locations. Until we discover such reserves, we will not be able to generate any revenues from their exploitation and development. If we are unable to generate revenues from the development and exploitation of oil and gas reserves, we will be forced to change our business or cease operations.

Our business will suffer if we cannot obtain or maintain necessary licenses.

Our operations require licenses, permits and in some cases renewals of licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. Specifically, the licenses awarded to us by the Government of Israel have terms of three years and must be renewed in order to extend the license beyond this initial term. Although certain licenses have received extensions, there can be no assurance that we will be able to secure any additional extensions, if necessary. The Offshore Licenses require us to meet certain minimum commitments with respect to our activities on those licenses. We may apply to extend the timing for the commitments associated with the Offshore Licenses, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to secure any amendments to the commitment dates associated with the licenses, if necessary.

Among other factors, our ability to obtain, sustain or renew such licenses and permits on acceptable terms is subject to change in regulations and policies and to the discretion of the applicable governments. Our inability to obtain, maintain or acquire extensions for these licenses or permits could hamper our ability to produce revenues from operations. Other oil and gas companies may seek to acquire property leases and licenses that we will need to operate our business. This competition has become increasingly intense as the price of oil on the commodities markets has risen in recent years. This competition may prevent us from obtaining licenses we deem necessary for our business, or it may substantially increase the cost of obtaining these licenses.

We may not meet the timing commitments with respect to the Offshore Licenses.

We have formally applied to revise only certain of the minimum commitments with respect to the Offshore Licenses. We understand that rig availability in the eastern-Mediterranean region is in low supply and, accordingly, we may not be able to secure drilling rig contracts for drilling on our licenses. As such, even if we have funds available to proceed with the work programs on our licenses, we may not be able to source and secure a rig to begin drilling. Moreover, in the event that our joint venture, farm-out and/or other co-participants related to each of the Offshore Licenses are unable to meet their obligations under their respective agreements related to the Offshore Licenses or in the event that certain unforeseen circumstances occur, the timing commitments under the Offshore Licenses may not be met. If in the future we are required to apply for a formal extension from the Ministry from certain of the timing commitments with respect to the Offshore Licenses, we can make no guarantee that the Ministry will provide such extensions relating to the Offshore Licenses. If the Ministry does not provide such extensions, the Ministry could then begin a process to retract the applicable license or licenses from us.

As of the date hereof, we have missed one Ministry milestone on the Gabriella License – namely, we have not submitted a request to the Ministry for the approval of a new operator that complies with Ministry regulations; the request was required to be submitted no later than February 28, 2014.

Our failure to complete our payment obligations under the Settlement Agreement among the Gabriella License participants may result in the loss of our working interest in the Gabriella License.

As disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, between July 2012 and January 2013, we entered into various agreements with MELP (as defined below) and Brownstone (as defined below) for the purpose of drilling an exploration well on the Gabriella License. The drilling, however, was not accomplished and MELP alleged that we, and we alleged that MELP, were in default of various obligations under the Gabriella JOA (as defined below) and other agreements entered into on behalf of the Gabriella License participants. Accordingly, on February 11, 2013, we, in our capacity as operator under the Gabriella JOA, suspended operations on the Gabriella License due to lack of funding and lack of reasonable expectation of funding to meet certain work program obligations. The Gabriella License participants have since executed a settlement agreement to resolve the abovementioned disputes and the related suspension of operations. The settlement agreement provides, among other things, that the Gabriella License participants will fund their proportionate share of costs incurred in connection with the attempted drilling of the first exploration well by October 8, 2013. To date, we have not paid our share of these settlement costs. As such, pursuant to the settlement agreement, at MELP's request, we may be required to withdraw from the Gabriella JOA and assign our participating interest in the Gabriella License to the remaining Gabriella License participants.

We may be liable to pay operating expenditures respecting our licenses exceeding our pro rata share of such expenditures.

We are a party to certain joint operation and farm-out agreements respecting our licenses pursuant to which we have agreed to pay our pro rata share of operating expenditures in connection with the licenses. In accordance with the terms and conditions of such agreements, if a party fails to pay its pro rata share of the expenditures, we may be liable to cover such defaulting party's pro rata share of the expenditures based on our interest in the license to ensure compliance with the terms and expenditure requirements under the work plan. If we do not have sufficient funds to cover the defaulting party's pro rata share of expenditures, we may not be able to maintain our licenses in good standing, causing them to be revoked, suspended or cancelled, which would have a material adverse effect on us.

We might incur debt in order to fund our exploration and development activities, which would continue to reduce our financial flexibility and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operation.

It is possible that we might incur debt in order to fund our exploration and development activities, which would continue to reduce our financial flexibility and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and results of operations and financial condition. General economic conditions, oil and gas prices and financial, business and other factors affect our operations and future performance. Many of these factors are beyond our control. No assurances can be made that we will be able to generate sufficient cash flow to pay the interest on its debt or that future working capital, borrowings or equity financing will be available to pay or refinance such debt. Factors that

will affect its ability to raise cash through an offering of Common Shares or other types of equity securities, or a refinancing of debt include financial market conditions, the value of its assets and performance at the time we need capital. No assurances can be made that we will have sufficient funds to make such payments. If we do not have sufficient funds and are otherwise unable to negotiate renewals of our borrowings or arrange new financing, we might be required to sell significant assets. Any such sale could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our assets and operations are subject to government regulation in Israel.

Our interests and operations in Israel may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations relating to the oil and gas industry. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond our control and may adversely affect our business. Our operations may be affected in varying degrees by new government regulations and changes to existing regulations, including those with respect to restrictions on exploration and production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, employment, land use, water use, environmental legislation and safety regulations. On April 10, 2011, the Petroleum Profits Taxation Law, 5771-2011 (the “**Petroleum Taxation Law**”) was published based largely on the conclusions and recommendations of the Sheshinski Committee, a government appointed committee in Israel which was tasked with examining the fiscal system prevailing in Israel in respect of petroleum and gas resources and proposing an updated fiscal policy. The Petroleum Taxation Law imposes a progressive levy (the “**Levy**”) on profits derived from petroleum reserve, in addition to the 12.5% royalty payable under the old tax regime which remains unchanged. The Levy is designed to capitalize on the economic benefits from each individual reservoir and is imposed only after the investment in exploration, development and construction are fully returned, plus a yield that reflects, among other things, the developer’s risk and required financial expenses. As a result of the Levy, the aggregate government take from oil and gas revenue is expected to increase from approximately 33% to about 52% to 62%. The implementation of the Petroleum Taxation Law may have an adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results as our business matures.

Furthermore, on February 16, 2014, the Ministry published new guidelines (the “**Guidelines**”) in respect of security guarantee payments (“**Security Deposit**”) for all offshore licenses that require each license consortium to deposit \$2,500 per offshore license with the Ministry by March 31, 2014. On March 27, 2014, the Ministry announced that it has extended the deadline for the Security Deposit until May 15, 2014. As of the of the date hereof, we do not have sufficient funds to make our pro-rate share of the Security Deposit. We are currently examining the consequences of the Guidelines on our operations, including the possibility of taking legal action. However, should the consortium on each of the Offshore Licenses not meet these requirements, the Ministry will view this as a failure to meet a license milestone and will have the right to terminate the Offshore Licenses.

Our future success depends upon our ability to find, develop and acquire additional oil and natural gas reserves that are economically recoverable.

In the event that we are able to find and develop oil and natural gas reserves which are economically recoverable, the rate of production from those reservoirs will decline as reserves are depleted. As a result, we must locate and develop or acquire new oil and natural gas reserves to replace those being depleted by production. We must do this even during periods of low oil and natural gas prices when it is difficult to raise the capital necessary to finance activities. Without successful exploration or acquisition activities, our reserves and revenues will decline. We may not be able to find and develop or acquire additional reserves at an acceptable cost or have necessary financing for these activities.

Oil and natural gas drilling is a high-risk activity.

Our future success will depend on the success of our exploration and drilling programs. In addition to the numerous operating risks described in more detail below, these activities involve the risk that no commercially productive oil or natural gas reservoirs will be discovered. In addition, we are uncertain as to the future cost or timing of drilling, completing and producing wells. Furthermore, our drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the following: unexpected drilling conditions; pressure or irregularities in formations; equipment failures or accidents; adverse weather conditions; inability to comply with governmental requirements; and shortages or delays in the availability of drilling rigs and the delivery of equipment. If we experience any of these problems, our ability to conduct operations could be adversely affected.

Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel.

Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel is critical to our success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas properties is limited and competition for such persons is intense. As our business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative and qualified technical personnel as well as additional operations staff. Although we believe that we will be successful in attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel, there can be no assurance of such success. If we are not successful in attracting and training qualified personnel, the efficiency of our operations could be affected, which could have an adverse impact on our future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. Our development now and in the future will also depend on the efforts of key management figures. The loss of any of these key people could have a material adverse effect on our business. We do not currently maintain key-man life insurance on any of our key employees.

We face strong competition from other energy companies that may negatively affect our ability to carry on operations.

We operate in the highly competitive area of oil and natural gas exploration, development and production. Factors which affect our ability to successfully compete in the marketplace include, but are not limited to, the following: the availability of funds and information relating to a property; the standards established by us for the minimum projected return on investment; the availability of alternate fuel sources; and the transportation of gas.

Our competitors include major integrated oil companies, substantial independent energy companies, affiliates of major pipeline companies, and national and local natural gas gatherers. Many of these competitors possess greater financial and other resources than we do.

We might not be able to determine reserve potential, identify liabilities associated with the properties or obtain protection from sellers against them, which could cause us to incur losses.

Although we believe we have reviewed and evaluated our properties in Israel in a manner consistent with industry practices, such review and evaluation might not necessarily reveal all existing or potential problems. This is also true for any future acquisitions made by us. Inspections may not always be performed on every well, and environmental problems, such as groundwater contamination, are not necessarily observable even when an inspection is undertaken. Even when problems are identified, a seller may be unwilling or unable to provide effective contractual protection against all or part of those problems, and we often assume environmental and other risks and liabilities in connection with the acquired properties.

You should not place undue reliance on reserve information because reserve information represents estimates.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves and cash flows from such reserves, including factors beyond our control and the control of engineers. Reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of oil and natural gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner. The accuracy of an estimate of quantities of reserves, or of cash flows attributable to these reserves, is a function of many factors, including, but not limited to, the following: available data; assumptions regarding future oil and natural gas prices; estimates of future production rates; expenditures for future development and exploitation activities; and engineering and geological interpretation and judgment.

Reserves and future cash flows may also be subject to material downward or upward revisions based upon production history, development and exploitation activities and oil and natural gas prices. Actual future production, revenue, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses, quantities of recoverable reserves and value of cash flows from those reserves may vary significantly from the estimates. In addition, reserve engineers may make different estimates of reserves and cash flows based on the same available data.

The nature of oil and gas exploration makes the estimates of costs uncertain, and our operations may be adversely affected if we underestimate such costs.

It is difficult to project the costs of implementing an exploratory drilling program. Complicating factors include the inherent uncertainties of drilling in unknown formations, the costs associated with encountering various drilling conditions, such as over-pressured zones and tools lost in the hole, and changes in drilling plans and locations as a result of prior exploratory wells or additional seismic data and interpretations thereof. If we underestimate the costs of such programs, we may be required to seek additional funding, shift resources from other operations or abandon such programs.

Losses and liabilities arising from uninsured or under-insured hazards could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we develop and exploit oil and gas reserves, those operations will be subject to the customary hazards of recovering, transporting and processing hydrocarbons, such as fires, explosions, gaseous leaks, migration of harmful substances, blowouts and oil spills. An accident or error arising from these hazards might result in the loss of equipment or life, as well as injury, property damage or other liability. We cannot assure you that we will obtain insurance on reasonable terms or that any insurance we may obtain will be sufficient to cover any such accident or error. Our operations could be interrupted by natural disasters or other events beyond our control. Losses and liabilities arising from uninsured or under-insured events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Compliance with environmental and other government regulations could be costly and could negatively impact production.

All phases of the oil and gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of laws and regulations. Our operations are subject to laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection. The recent trend toward stricter standards in environmental legislation and regulation is likely to continue. The enactment of stricter legislation or the adoption of stricter regulation could have a significant impact on our operating costs, as well as on the oil and natural gas industry in general.

Our existing property, and any future properties that we may acquire, may be subject to pre-existing environmental liabilities.

Pre-existing environmental liabilities may exist on the property in which we currently hold an interest or on properties that may be subsequently acquired by us which are unknown to us and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. In such event, we may be required to remediate these properties and the costs of remediation could be substantial. Further, in such circumstances, we may not be able to claim indemnification or contribution from other parties. In the event we were required to undertake and fund significant remediation work, such event could have a material adverse effect upon us and the value of our common shares.

Penalties we may incur could impair our business.

Failure to comply with government regulations could subject us to civil and criminal penalties, could require us or our venture to forfeit property rights or licenses, and may affect the value of our assets. We may also be required to take corrective actions, such as installing additional equipment, which could require substantial capital expenditures. We could also be required to indemnify our employees in connection with any expenses or liabilities that they may incur individually in connection with regulatory action against them. As a result, our future business prospects could deteriorate due to regulatory constraints, and our profitability could be impaired by our obligation to provide such indemnification to our employees.

Strategic relationships upon which we may rely are subject to change, which may diminish our ability to conduct our operations.

Our ability to successfully acquire additional licenses, to discover reserves, to participate in drilling opportunities and to identify and enter into commercial arrangements depends on developing and maintaining close working relationships with industry participants and government officials and on our ability to select and evaluate suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment. We may not be able to establish these strategic relationships, or if established, we may not be able to maintain them. In addition, the dynamics of our relationships with strategic partners may require us to incur expenses or undertake activities we would not otherwise be inclined to undertake in order to fulfill our obligations to these partners or maintain our relationships. If our strategic relationships are not established or maintained, our business prospects may be limited, which could diminish our ability to conduct our operations.

Political instability or fundamental changes in the leadership or in the structure of the governments in the jurisdictions in which we operate could have a material negative impact on us.

Our interests may be affected by political and economic upheavals. Although we currently operate in jurisdictions that welcome foreign investment and are generally stable, there is no assurance that the current economic and political situation in these jurisdictions will not change drastically in coming years. Local, regional and world events could cause the jurisdictions in which we operate to change the applicable resource laws, tax laws, foreign investment laws, or to revise their policies in a manner that renders our current and future projects non-economic.

Even if we discover and then develop oil and gas reserves, we may have difficulty distributing our production.

If our exploration activities result in the discovery of oil and gas reserves, and if we are able to successfully develop and exploit such reserves, we will have to make arrangements for storage and distribution of oil and gas. We would have to rely on local infrastructure and the availability of transportation for storage and shipment of oil and gas products, but any readily available infrastructure and storage and transportation facilities may be insufficient or not available at commercially acceptable terms. The marketability of our production, if any, will depend in part upon the availability, proximity, and capacity of oil and natural gas pipelines, crude oil trucking, natural gas gathering systems and processing facilities. This could be particularly problematic to the extent that operations are conducted in remote areas that are difficult to access, such as areas that are distant from shipping or pipeline facilities. Furthermore, weather conditions or natural disasters, actions by companies doing business in one or more of the areas in which we or our venture will operate, or labor disputes may impair the distribution of oil and gas. In addition, Israel has little or no storage capacity and the currently available distribution infrastructure is limited. These factors may affect the ability to explore and develop properties and to store and transport oil and gas and may increase our expenses to a degree that has a material adverse effect on operations.

Our inability to obtain necessary facilities could hamper our operations.

Oil and gas exploration activities depend on the availability of equipment, transportation, power and technical support in the particular areas where these activities will be conducted, and our access to these facilities may be limited. Demand for such limited equipment and other facilities or access restrictions may affect the availability of such equipment to us and may delay exploration and development activities. The quality and reliability of necessary facilities may also be unpredictable and we may be required to make efforts to standardize our facilities, which may entail unanticipated costs and delays. Shortages or the unavailability of necessary equipment or other facilities will impair our activities, either by delaying our activities, increasing our costs or otherwise.

Factors beyond our control affect our ability to market oil and gas.

Our ability to market oil and natural gas from our wells, in the event we discover and exploit oil and natural gas, depends upon numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following: the level of domestic production and imports of oil and gas; the volatility of both oil and natural gas pricing; the proximity of natural gas production to natural gas facilities, pipelines and other means of transportation; the availability of pipeline capacity or other means of transportation; the demand for oil and natural gas by utilities and other end users; the availability of alternate fuel sources; the effect of inclement weather; and government regulation of oil and natural gas marketing.

If these factors were to change dramatically, our ability to market oil and natural gas or obtain favourable prices for our oil and natural gas could be adversely affected.

Prices and markets for oil are unpredictable and tend to fluctuate significantly, which could reduce profitability, growth and the value of our business if we or our ventures ever begin exploitation of reserves.

Our future financial condition, results of operations and the carrying value of our oil and natural gas properties depend primarily upon the prices we receive for our oil and natural gas production, if any. Oil and natural gas prices historically have been volatile and likely will continue to be volatile in the future, especially given current world economic conditions. Significant changes in long-term price outlooks for crude oil could by the time that we start exploiting oil and gas reserves, if we ever discover and exploits such reserves, have a material adverse effect on revenues as well as the value of licenses or other assets.

Future cash flow from operations, if any, will be highly dependent on the prices that we receive for oil and natural gas. This price volatility also affects the amount of our cash flow available for capital expenditures and our ability to borrow money or raise additional capital. The prices for oil and natural gas are subject to a variety of additional factors that are beyond our control. These factors include: the level of consumer demand for oil and natural gas; the domestic and foreign supply of oil and natural gas; the ability of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree to and maintain oil price and production controls; the price of foreign oil and natural gas; the price and availability of alternative fuel sources; governmental regulations; weather conditions; market uncertainty; political conditions in oil and natural gas producing regions, including Israel and the Middle East; war, or the threat of war, in oil producing regions; and worldwide economic conditions.

These factors and the volatility of the energy markets generally make it extremely difficult to predict future oil and natural gas price movements with any certainty. Also, oil and natural gas prices do not necessarily move in tandem. Declines in oil and natural gas prices would not only reduce revenue, but could reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that we can produce economically and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition, cash flows, results of operations, oil and natural gas reserves, the carrying values of our oil and natural gas properties and the amounts we can borrow under any bank credit facilities we may obtain in the future.

Operating hazards may adversely affect our ability to conduct business.

Our future operations, if any, will be subject to risks inherent in the oil and natural gas industry, including, but not limited to, the following: blowouts; cratering; explosions; uncontrollable flows of oil, natural gas or well fluids; fires; pollution; and other environmental risks.

These risks could result in substantial losses to us from injury and loss of life, damage to and destruction of property and equipment, pollution and other environmental damage and suspension of operations. Governmental regulations may impose liability for pollution damage or result in the interruption or termination of operations.

We may enter into hedging agreements but may not be able to hedge against all such risks.

If we are able to discover commercially exploitable quantities of oil or gas and is able to enter into commercial production, from time to time we may enter into agreements to receive fixed or a range of prices on its oil and natural gas production to offset the risk of revenue losses if commodity prices decline; however, if commodity

prices increase beyond the levels set in such agreements, we will not benefit from such increases. Similarly, from time to time we may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of certain currencies to US dollars in order to offset the risk of revenue losses if the other currencies increase in value compared to the US dollar; however, if other currencies decline in value compared to the US dollar, we will not benefit from the fluctuating exchange rate. In addition to the potential of experiencing an opportunity cost, other potential costs or losses associated with hedging include the risk that the other party to a hedge transaction does not perform its obligations under a hedge agreement, the hedge is imperfect or our hedging policies and procedures are not followed.

Our Company is organized under the laws of Canada.

Our Company is a Canadian corporation governed by the *Canada Business Corporations Act* and as such, its corporate structure, the rights and obligations of shareholders and its corporate bodies may be different from those of the home countries of international investors. Furthermore, non-Canadian residents may find it more difficult and costly to exercise shareholder rights. International investors may also find it costly and difficult to effect service of process and enforce their civil liabilities against us or some of our directors, controlling persons and officers.

To the extent that we establish natural gas and oil reserves, we will be required to replace, maintain or expand these natural gas and oil reserves in order to prevent reserves and production from declining, which could adversely affect cash flows and income.

In general, production from natural gas and oil properties declines over time as reserves are depleted, with the rate of decline depending on reservoir characteristics. If we establish reserves, of which there is no assurance, and are not successful in its subsequent exploration and development activities or in subsequently acquiring properties containing proved reserves, our proved reserves will decline as reserves are produced. Our future natural gas and oil production is highly dependent upon its ability to economically find, develop or acquire reserves in commercial quantities.

To the extent cash flow from operations, if any, is reduced, either by a decrease in prevailing production volume prices for natural gas and oil or an increase in finding and development costs, and external sources of capital become limited or unavailable, our ability to make the necessary capital investment to maintain or expand its asset base of natural gas and oil reserves would be impaired. Even with sufficient available capital, our future exploration and development activities may not result in additional proved reserves, and we might not be able to drill productive wells at acceptable costs.

We may be treated as a U.S. corporation and taxed by the U.S. on our worldwide income.

We continued from Nevada to Canada in 2008. Such continuance is for corporate purposes a migration of us from Nevada to Canada. Transactions whereby a U.S. corporation migrates to a foreign jurisdiction are considered by the U.S. Congress to be a potential abuse of the U.S. tax rules because thereafter the foreign entity is not subject to U.S. tax on its worldwide income. As a result, Section 7874(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, was enacted to address this potential abuse. Section 7874(b) provides generally that a corporation that migrates from the U.S. will nonetheless remain subject to U.S. tax on its worldwide income unless the migrating entity has substantial business activities in the foreign country in which it is migrating when compared to its total business activities.

If Section 7874(b) were to apply to our migration from Nevada to Canada, it would cause us to be subject to U.S. federal income taxation on our worldwide income. Section 7874(b) of the Code will apply to our migration unless we had substantial business activities in Canada when compared to our total business activities at the time of our migration.

Based on the fact that substantially all of our activities were taking place in Canada and all of our assets were located in Canada at the time of our migration, we have taken the position that we had substantial business activity in Canada in relation to our worldwide activities at the time of the migration and that Section 7874(b) did not apply to cause us, after the migration, to be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our worldwide income. There is limited guidance as to what “substantial business activity” is “when compared to our worldwide activities.” Accordingly, the position adopted by us may be challenged by the U.S. tax authorities with the result that we may be subject to

U.S. federal income taxes on our worldwide activities. In addition to U.S. federal income taxes, were Section 7874(b) to apply to us, we could be subject to penalties for failure to file U.S. federal income tax returns, late fees and interest on past due taxes. Furthermore, if Section 7874(b) were to apply to us, our non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences such as the assessment of U.S. federal income withholding taxes on dividends paid by us. Each shareholder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the foregoing rules.

Risks Associated with our Common Shares

The market price of the common shares of our corporation may be volatile

The market price of our common shares may experience significant volatility. Numerous factors, including many over which we have no control, may have a significant impact on the market price of our common shares including, among other things: regulatory developments in target markets affecting us, our customers or our competitors; actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results; changes in financial estimates or other material comments by securities analysts relating to us, our competitors or the industry in general; announcements by other companies in the industry relating to their operations, strategic initiatives, financial condition or financial performance or to the industry in general; announcements of acquisitions or consolidations involving industry competitors or industry suppliers; addition or departure of our executive officers; and sales or perceived sales of additional common shares of Adira. In addition, the stock market in recent years has experienced extreme price and trading volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of individual companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the price of the common shares of Adira regardless of our operating performance. There can be no assurance that an active market for the Common Shares will be established or persist and the share price may decline.

The value of securities issued by us might be affected by matters not related to our operating performance.

The value of securities issued by us may be affected by matters not related to our operating performance or underlying value for reasons that include the following: general economic conditions in Canada, the US, Israel and globally; industry conditions, including fluctuations in the price of oil and natural gas; governmental regulation of the oil and gas industry, including environmental regulation; fluctuation in foreign exchange or interest rates; liabilities inherent in oil and natural gas operations; geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; assuming we achieve production, unanticipated operating events which can reduce production or cause production to be shut-in or delayed; failure to obtain industry partner and other third party consents and approvals, when required; stock market volatility and market valuations; competition for, among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped land and skilled personnel; the need to obtain required approvals from regulatory authorities; worldwide supplies and prices of and demand for natural gas and oil; political conditions and developments in Israel, Canada, the US, and globally; political conditions in natural gas and oil producing regions; revenue and operating results failing to meet expectations in any particular period; investor perception of the oil and gas industry; limited trading volume of our common shares; change in environmental and other governmental regulations; announcements relating to our business or the business of our competitors; our liquidity; and our ability to raise additional funds.

In the past, companies that have experienced volatility in their value have been the subject of securities class action litigation. We might become involved in securities class action litigation in the future. Such litigation often results in substantial costs and diversion of management's attention and resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

An investment in our Company will likely be diluted.

We may issue a substantial number of our common shares without investor approval to raise additional financing and we may consolidate the current outstanding common shares. Any such issuance or consolidation of our securities in the future could reduce an investor's ownership percentage and voting rights in us and further dilute the value of your investment.

If we are a “passive foreign investment company” at any time that a U.S. shareholder holds our common shares, such U.S. shareholder may be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences

Acquiring, holding or disposing of our common shares may have tax consequences under the laws of Canada and the United States that are not disclosed in this Form 20-F. In particular, potential investors that are U.S. taxpayers should be aware that we may be considered a “passive foreign investment company” (a “**PFIC**”) under Section 1297(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (the “**Code**”) with respect to U.S. shareholders. A non-U.S. corporation is classified as a PFIC under the Code for each tax year in which (i) 75% or more of its gross income is passive income (as defined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) or (ii) on average for such tax year, 50% or more (by value) of its assets either produces or is held for the production of passive income. The tax rules applicable to PFICs are very complex and, in some cases, uncertain. Each U.S. investor should consult its own tax advisor with respect to such rules. If our Company is a PFIC for any year during a U.S. taxpayer’s holding period, then such taxpayer may be required to treat any gain recognized by such person upon a sale or disposition of our common shares as ordinary (rather than capital) income, and any resulting U.S. federal income tax may be increased by an interest charge. Rules similar to those applicable to dispositions will generally apply to certain amounts treated as “excess distributions” in respect of the common shares.

We do not expect to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We do not intend to declare dividends for the foreseeable future, as we anticipate that we will reinvest any future earnings in the development and growth of our business. Therefore, investors will not receive any funds unless they sell their Common Shares, and shareholders may be unable to sell their shares on favorable terms or at all. We cannot assure you of a positive return on investment or that you will not lose the entire amount of your investment in our Common Shares. Prospective investors seeking or needing dividend income or liquidity should not purchase our

ITEM 4 INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

We are a Canadian corporation existing under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (the “**CBCA**”) which conducts business as an oil and gas exploration company with operations in the State of Israel. We have been granted certain petroleum licenses from the State of Israel, as more particularly described below in Item 4B – “Business Overview”.

We presently do not have any oil and gas reserves, do not produce any oil or gas and do not earn any significant revenues.

A. History and Development of the Company

Name

Our legal and commercial name is Adira Energy Ltd.

Principal Office

Our principal office is located at 120 Adelaide Street West, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 1T1. Our telephone number is (416) 250-6500.

Incorporation and Continuation

We are a Canadian corporation existing under the CBCA.

We were incorporated on February 20, 1997 under the name “Trans New Zealand Oil Company” by filing our Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of Nevada. We changed our name to “AMG Oil Ltd.” on July 27, 1998. On December 17, 2009, we changed our name to “Adira Energy Ltd.” Our fiscal year end is December 31.

On November 25, 2008, our shareholders approved the change of our jurisdiction of incorporation from the State of Nevada to the Canadian federal jurisdiction under the CBCA by way of continuation. We completed the filing of our Articles of Conversion with the Nevada Secretary of State on November 25, 2008, and our Articles of Continuance were accepted for filing by Industry Canada effective November 27, 2008. The effect of these filings was to transfer our jurisdiction of incorporation from the State of Nevada to the Canadian federal jurisdiction under the CBCA. Copies of the Articles of Conversion, Articles of Continuance, Certificate of Continuance and By-Laws, are incorporated by reference into this Form 20-F as exhibits.

Our common shares remain registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act after completion of the continuation as a result of the operation of Rule 12g-3 of the Exchange Act. Our current trading symbol on the OTC Bulletin Board (the “**OTCBB**”) is “ADENF” and our current trading symbol on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “**TSXV**”) is “ADL”.

Acquisition of Adira Energy

We completed the acquisition of Adira Energy, a company incorporated in the Province of Ontario, on August 31, 2009. As a result, we are now the owner of all the issued and outstanding shares of Adira Energy and we ceased to be a “shell company”, as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. The acquisition was completed pursuant to a securities exchange agreement dated August 4, 2009 among Adira, Adira Energy and Dennis Bennie, Ilan Diamond and Alan Friedman, as principal shareholders, and concurrent securities exchange agreements among Adira and each of the minority shareholders of Adira Energy. We issued an aggregate of 39,040,001 pre-Consolidation common shares to the shareholders of Adira Energy as consideration for the acquisition of Adira Energy.

On December 2, 2010, our common shares commenced trading on the TSXV following approval of its listing in November 2010.

Prior Operations of Adira

We were previously engaged in the acquisition and, formerly, exploration of resource properties.

We were inactive for approximately four years prior to our acquisition of Adira Energy in 2009 and were considered a “shell” company within the meaning assigned to that term in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act because we had no operations and our assets consisted solely of cash. Prior to this four-year period, we had conducted oil and gas exploration activities in New Zealand but withdrew from the permit and assigned our interest to other participants in the permit during the 2003 fiscal year.

We do not receive any revenue from our discontinued oil and gas operations in New Zealand, and had no significant assets, tangible or intangible except for cash on hand. We have no history of earnings and there is no assurance that our business will be profitable. We expect to continue incurring operating losses and accumulating deficits in future periods.

Reporting Issuer Status under Canadian Securities Laws

On February 1, 2006, the British Columbia Securities Commission granted our application to be designated as a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (British Columbia). Accordingly, we and our insiders became subject to the continuous disclosure requirements under the securities laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. We received final approval for listing on the TSXV on December 1, 2010, and on December 2, 2010, our common shares commenced trading on the TSXV. We are also a reporting issuer under the securities legislation of the provinces of Alberta and Ontario.

Capital Expenditures and Divestitures

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we incurred capital expenditures of approximately \$3.6 million which relates primarily to costs incurred in the planning and development of the wells. During the same period, we

disposed of property and equipment in the net amount of approximately \$1.8 million which relates primarily to the drilling equipment from the Samuel license.

We planned capital expenditures for the next twelve months include the our drilling program in connection with the Offshore Licenses.

Takeover Offers

We are not aware of any indication of any public takeover offers by third parties in respect of our common shares during our last and current financial years.

B. Business Overview

Our oil and gas operations are located in the State of Israel. We currently hold a working interest in two offshore petroleum licenses: the Gabriella License No. 378, and the Yitzhak License No. 380. We refer to these licenses, together, as the “**Offshore Licenses**”. We are the operator of the Gabriella License and the “Co-Operator” of the Yitzhak License. In addition, we have options to acquire up to a 5% participating interest two licenses called the Myra and Sara Licenses, as well as an option to acquire up to a 15% participating interest in the a license called the Yam Hadera License. We currently ascribe no value to the Myra and Sara Licenses and as such we do not consider our options to be material to our operations.

As discussed elsewhere in this annual report, as of the date hereof, we have missed one Ministry milestone on the Gabriella License – namely, we have not submitted a request to the Ministry for the approval of a new operator that complies with Ministry regulations; such request was due February 28, 2014.

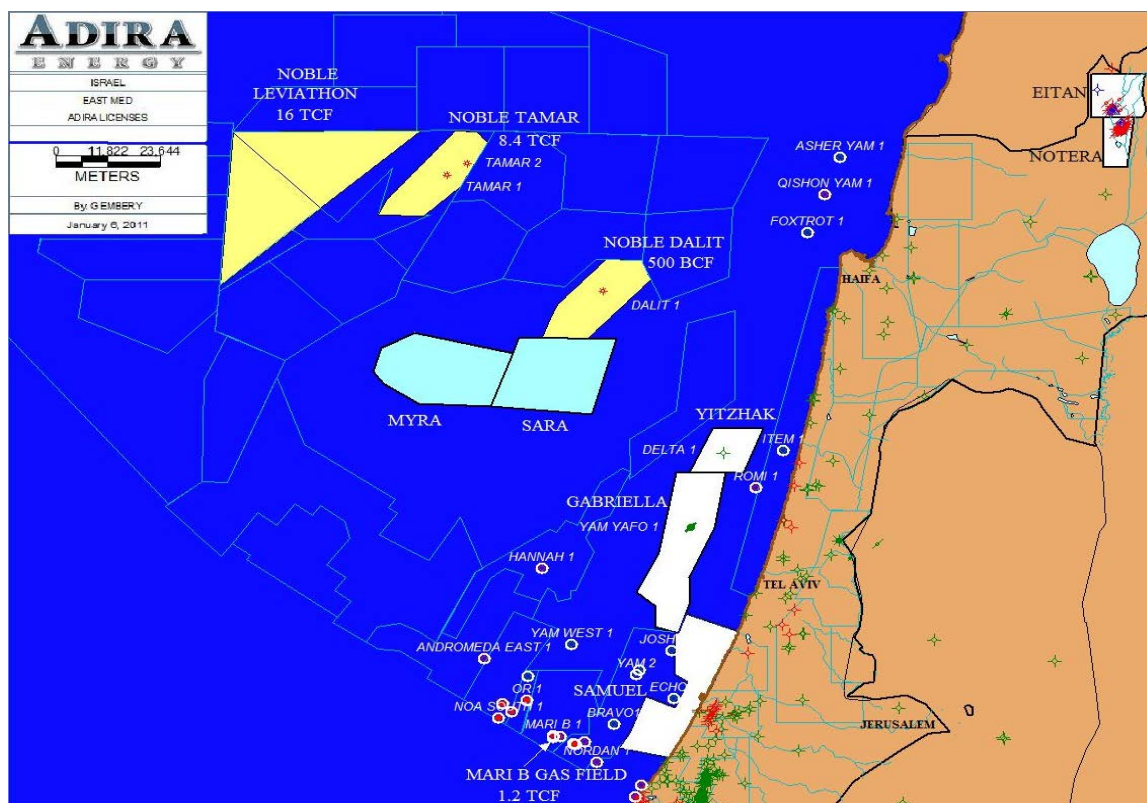
As disclosed in more detail in our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2011, in 2011, we have relinquished our interest in the Eitan License, and we waived our right to farm into the Notera License, onshore. We notified the Petroleum Commissioner of Israel (the “**Commissioner**”) of our surrender of the Eitan License on December 15, 2011, pursuant to the Israeli Petroleum Law, and by August 2012, we had plugged and abandoned the Eitan #1 Well. On December 5, 2012, we received final confirmation from the Ministry approving the surrender of the Eitan License.

As discussed elsewhere in in this annual report, we have relinquished our interest in the Samuel License. We notified the Ministry of our surrender on October 14, 2013, pursuant to the Israeli Petroleum Law, and we received final confirmation from the Ministry approving the surrender of the Samuel License on October 15, 2013.

As discussed elsewhere in this annual report, on February 16, 2014, the Ministry published the Guidelines in respect of Security Deposits for all offshore licenses that require each license consortium to deposit \$2,500 per offshore license with the Ministry by March 31, 2014. On March 27, 2014, the Ministry announced that it has extended the deadline for the Security Deposit until May 15, 2014. As of the date hereof, we do not have sufficient funds to make our pro-rate share of the Security Deposit. We are currently examining the consequences of the Guidelines on the our operations, including the possibility of taking legal action. However, should the consortium on each of the Offshore Licenses not meet these requirements, the Ministry will view this as a failure to meet a license milestone and will have the right to terminate the Offshore Licenses.

Offshore Licences

Below is a map showing the locations of the Offshore Licences, the Samuel License, the Eitan License, the Myra and Sara Licenses, the Yam Hadera License, as well as several other licenses that we do not have an interest in.



Gabriella License

The Gabriella License covers 97,000 acres (392 square kilometers) and is approximately 10 kilometers offshore Israel between Netanya and Ashdod. The Gabriella License was issued to Adira Israel on July 15, 2009 for an initial three year exploration period, subject to renewal for an additional period of four years and a second additional period of two years in the case of a discovery. Thereafter, a 30-50 year lease maybe granted if a “discovery” (as defined in the Israeli Petroleum Law 5712 & 1952 and the regulations promulgated thereunder (“**Israeli Petroleum Law**”)) is made. On October 16, 2013, the Ministry granted an extension of the expiration of the Gabriella License until September 1, 2014, with a corresponding extension of certain milestones.

This table sets out the work program that must be completed in order to maintain the Gabriella License:

Gabriella Work Program	Milestone Dates
1. Submit to the Ministry a request for approval of a new operator	February 28, 2014
2. Execute a contract with a drilling contractor	April 30, 2014
3. Complete an Anisotropic PSDM and coherent sub surface model	July 31, 2014
4. Spud the first well	August 31, 2014

Adira Israel and the other Gabriella License participants have missed the February 28, 2014, deadline to submit to the Ministry a request for approval of a new operator. If the Ministry does not provide such extensions, the Ministry could then begin a process to retract the applicable license or licenses from us. See “Risk Factors” above.

In January 2010, Adira Israel entered into an agreement with Modi'in Energy Limited Partnership ("**MELP**") and Modi'in Energy Management (1992) Ltd. ("**MEGP**") to transfer 70% of the participating interests in the Gabriella License to MELP (the "**Gabriella 2010 Agreement**"). In January 2010, a subsidiary of Brownstone Energy Inc. ("**Brownstone**") exercised its option to purchase 15% of the participating interests in the Gabriella License. To date, Brownstone's interest in the Gabriella License has not been registered with the Ministry; however Adira Israel holds Brownstone's 15% interest in trust on behalf of Brownstone pursuant to an agreement dated July 7, 2011.

The operations on the Gabriella License and the relationship of the Gabriella License participants are governed by a joint operating agreement or "JOA" (the "**Gabriella JOA**"). Pursuant to the Gabriella JOA, Adira Israel is the operator of the Gabriella License. The Gabriella License participants used to pay Adira Israel an operating fee, however, pursuant to the Settlement Agreement (as defined below), since Adira Israel did not pay the Settlement Costs (as defined below), as of January 1, 2013, Adira Israel ceased to receive the operator fees. In connection with the extension of the Gabriella License, Adira Israel has agreed to resign as the operator of the Gabriella License. The Gabriella License participants had until February 28, 2014, to name an alternative operator for Ministry approval, but have failed to meet this deadline.

Adira Israel previously received a monthly fee of \$12,500 from MELP, pursuant to the Gabriella 2010 Agreement; however these payments ended on February 1, 2012. Adira Israel was also entitled to receive: (a) 4.25% of the 7.5% management fees payable by MELP to MEGP; and (b) a royalty in the aggregate amount of 4.5% (2.25% from each of MELP and MEGP) from any resources extracted from the Gabriella License until MELP recovers the pro rata exploration expenditures incurred by it, after which time the royalty increases to an aggregate of 10.5% (5.25% from each of MELP and MEGP), however, as discussed below, such entitlements have been since been relinquished.

Between July 2012 and January 2013, Adira Israel, MELP and Brownstone entered into various agreements for the purpose of drilling an exploration well on the Gabriella License. The drilling, however, was not accomplished and Adira Israel and MELP similarly alleged that the other was in default of various obligations under the Gabriella JOA and other agreements entered into on behalf of the Gabriella License participants. Accordingly, on February 11, 2013, Adira Israel, in its capacity as operator under the Gabriella JOA, suspended operations on the Gabriella License due to lack of funding and lack of reasonable expectation of funding to meet certain work program obligations.

Effective July 8, 2013 (the "**Settlement Agreement Effective Date**"), Adira Israel entered into the settlement Agreement with MELP and Brownstone to resolve the abovementioned disputes and the related suspension of operations. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the Gabriella License participants agreed to waive and release each other from any claims and demands that they may have against each other with respect to the Gabriella License. The Agreement further provides that the Gabriella License participants will fund their proportionate share of costs incurred in connection with the attempted drilling of the exploration well. As of June 30, 2013, Adira Israel's net share of the costs totals approximately US\$3.3 million (the "**Settlement Costs**") and was payable in stages over a 60-90 day period from the Settlement Agreement Effective Date. Additionally, Adira Israel agreed to relinquish several entitlements, including, but not limited to, its management fee. In the event that Adira Israel did not pay the Settlement Costs, at MELP's request, Adira Israel may be required to withdraw from the Gabriella JOA, assign its participating interest in the Gabriella License to the remaining Gabriella License participants and relinquish its overriding royalty interest ("**ORRI**"). To date, Adira Israel has not paid the Settlement Costs and has relinquished its ORRI. Although MELP has yet to make the forgoing request, Adira Israel remains at risk of being required to withdraw from the Gabriella License.

As of the date hereof, Adira Israel settled most of the amounts owed as of December 31, 2013 to its creditors. In 2014, a claim was raised by one of its creditors against Adira Israel in the approximate amount of \$750,000 with respect to payments made to certain creditors in 2014 following these settlements and the Company is currently negotiating a settlement agreement regarding this claim. The Company has rejected the claim and is presently unable to estimate the final outcome of this claim and whether it will result in any liability in 2014.

Yitzhak License

The Yitzhak License covers 31,555 acres (127.7 sq. km) and is located approximately 9 km offshore and is contiguous to the Gabriella License. The Yitzhak License was issued in October 2009 to Adira Energy (85%

working interest) and Brownstone (15% working interest) for an initial three year exploration period and may be renewed upon fulfillment of certain conditions for an additional four year period plus an additional 2 year renewal option in the case of a reserve discovery. Thereafter, a 30-50 year lease may be pursued if a “discovery” (as defined in the Israeli Petroleum Law) is made. On October 16, 2013, the Ministry granted an extension of the expiration of the Yitzhak License until October 15, 2014, with a corresponding extension of certain milestones.

This table sets out the work program that must be completed to maintain the Yitzhak License:

Yitzhak Work Program	Milestone Dates
1. Execute a contract with a drilling contractor.	September 30, 2014

On January 9, 2012, the Adira Israel received approval from the Commissioner to farm-out a 5% carried working interest to AGR Group ASA (“**AGR**”) and a 20% working interest (subject to dilution explained below) to Ellomay Oil and Gas 2011 LP, a limited partnership (“**Ellomay**”) whose general partner is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ellomay Capital Ltd. In accordance with the Ellomay Farm-Out Agreement (as defined below), Ellomay has since transferred half of its working interest (being 10%) back to Adira Israel for no cost. Following this transfer, Adira Israel has a 70% interest in the Yitzhak License, Brownstone has a 15% interest, AGR has a 5% interest and Ellomay a 10% interest. The new holdings have yet to be approved by the Commissioner.

The farm-out agreement between Adira Israel and AGR, dated November 29, 2011 (the “**AGR Farm-Out Agreement**”), provides, among other things, that: (a) AGR’s 5% working interest is carried by the remaining holders of the Yitzhak License through the exploration period; (b) AGR issued to Adira Israel a 3% ORRI on AGR’s share of production, until repayment of AGR’s expenditures in the work program and a 4.5% ORRI from that point forward; (c) AGR will be designated lead operator in accordance with Israeli regulations defining “Operator”, with the continued involvement of Adira Israel as “co-operator” which is a construction of private contract; and (d) AGR will be appointed as engineering services contractor on the Yitzhak License with continued involvement of Adira Israel as part of the core professional team led by AGR.

The farm-out agreement between Adira Israel and Ellomay, dated November 29, 2011 (the “**Ellomay Farm-Out Agreement**”), provides, among other things, that: (a) Ellomay will reimburse Adira Israel for its proportionate share of the costs incurred by Adira Israel on the Yitzhak License, plus interest at LIBOR plus 1%; and (b) Ellomay will issue to Adira Israel a 3% ORRI on Ellomay’s share of production, until repayment of Ellomay’s expenditures in the work program and a 4.5% ORRI from that date forward.

Adira Israel, Brownstone, AGR and Ellomay signed a JOA on September 11, 2012, to regulate their commercial relationship in respect of the Yitzhak License (the “**Yitzhak JOA**”). The Yitzhak JOA incorporated the terms of the AGR Farm-Out Agreement and the Ellomay Farm-Out Agreement.

On June 13, 2012, Adira Israel granted MELP an option to purchase (“**MELP Yitzhak Option**”) from Adira Israel a 15% participating interest in the Yitzhak License (the “**MELP Yitzhak Option Interest**”). The MELP Yitzhak Option may be exercised until 14 days prior to the signing of a rig contract for the Yitzhak License. If MELP exercises the MELP Yitzhak Option, then it must reimburse Adira Israel for expenditures in respect of the MELP Yitzhak Option Interest incurred up to the date of transfer of the MELP Yitzhak Option Interest. MELP must also issue to Adira Israel an ORRI of 3% with respect to all oil and gas (including any distillate and condensate) produced, saved and marketed from the area covered by Yitzhak License that is attributable to the MELP Yitzhak Option Interest, before payout, and 4.5% after payout. The transfer of the MELP Yitzhak Option Interest is subject to the approval of the Commissioner, as are all license transfers in Israel.

Samuel License

As a result of challenging markets and difficulty raising significant funds to drill multi-well programs, on October 14, 2013, Adira Geo, Adira Technologies, and the other Samuel License participants relinquished the Samuel License back to the State of Israel. Adira indirectly (through Adira Energy) owns 60% of Adira Geo and Geo Global Resources (India) Inc. (“**GGRI**”) owns 40%. The Ministry approved the surrender of the Samuel License on October 15, 2013.

Options to Acquire Interests in Petroleum Licenses

Myra and Sara Option

Adira has an option to acquire up to a 5% participating interest in two licenses called the Myra License and Sara License (the “**M&S Option**”). Adira obtained the M&S Option from Adira Barbados prior to its dissolution. We currently ascribe no value to the Myra and Sara Licenses and as such we do not consider our options to be material to our operations.

Yam Hadera Option

Pursuant to the Gabriella 2012 Agreement, Adira Israel has an option (the “**Yam Hadera Option**”) to acquire up to a 15% participating interest in the Yam Hadera License, located 30 kilometers offshore Israel, between Hadera and Haifa and North West of Adira’s Yitzhak license. The Yam Hadera Option is exercisable until 14 days prior to the signing of a rig contract for the Yam Hadera License.

Reserve Reporting History

In May 2011, we engaged Gustavson Associates LLC (“**Gustavson**”) as an independent contractor, to provide geophysical, petrophysical, geological and engineering services for resource interpretation and evaluation on the first phase of processing (often termed “**Fast Track**”) for the Gabriella License and the Yitzhak License. In September 2011, we received two independent reports disclosing resource estimates on the Gabriella License and the Yitzhak License. The reports were prepared by Gustavson in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* (“**NI 51-101**”), as adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators, and described a probabilistic distribution of contingent resources in respect of oil on the Gabriella License, prospective resources in respect of gas for both the Gabriella License and the Yitzhak License, and prospective resources in respect of oil on the Yitzhak License.

In March 2012, we received two further independent reports from Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc. (“**Netherland, Sewell**”) disclosing resource estimates on each of the Gabriella License and the Yitzhak License. The reports were prepared by Netherland, Sewell in accordance with NI 51-101 and also described a probabilistic distribution of contingent resources in respect of oil on the Gabriella License, prospective resources in respect of gas for both the Gabriella License and the Yitzhak License, and prospective resources in respect of oil on the Yitzhak License. The reports are available on www.sedar.com.

Readers should note that “Contingent Resources” and “Prospective Resources” are as defined by the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook, and do not represent an estimate of reserves. Readers are cautioned that in contrast to disclosure permitted by NI 51-101, under applicable SEC rules, the disclosure of estimates of oil or gas resources other than reserves, and any estimated values of such resources, is not permitted to be disclosed in any document publicly filed with the SEC.

Drilling Activity

As of the date of this Form 20-F, no drilling activity is being carried out. During the past three fiscal years, we have had no productive wells and have had only one dry exploratory well, being the Eitan #1 Well, which was drilled on lands in the Hula Valley in Northern Israel.

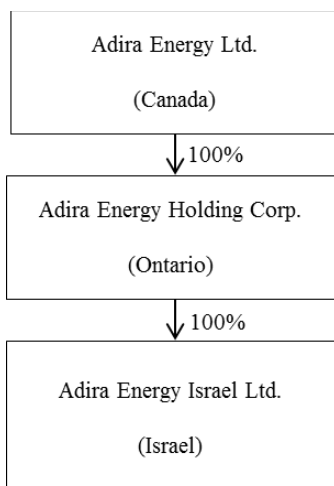
We plugged and abandoned the Eitan #1 Well during the financial year ended December 31, 2012.

Effects of Government Regulations

See Item 3D - “Risk Factors”.

C. Organizational Structure

The following sets out the current organizational structure of Adira and its significant subsidiaries:



Notes:

- (1) Adira Energy Ltd. is a holding corporation and is the registered and beneficial owner of 100% of Adira Energy Holding Corp. Adira Energy Ltd. currently holds the Myra and Sara Option.
- (2) Adira Energy Holding Corp. is a holding corporation and is the registered and beneficial owner of Adira's foreign subsidiaries, including its only significant subsidiary, Adira Energy Israel Ltd.
- (3) Adira Energy Israel Ltd. is a holding corporation created to hold oil and gas licenses. It currently holds the Gabriella License, the Yitzhak License and the Yam Hadera Option.

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Corporate Office

Our executive offices are comprised of approximately 540 square feet at 120 Adelaide Street West, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M4V 3A1 for which the lease cost is CDN\$ 2,313.90 per month.

(b) Special Skill and Knowledge

Our ability to complete drilling and exploration is dependent on the availability of well-trained, experienced crews to operate our field equipment and qualified management. We believe that our strategic arrangement with certain oil and gas exploration companies provides us with access to the special skills and knowledge required to assist us in the evaluation of our exploration properties.

(c) Foreign Operations

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, all of our oil and gas exploration activities were in the State of Israel.

(d) Competitive Conditions

The oil and gas industry in the State of Israel is, and will continue to be, competitive. Most contracts are awarded on the basis of competitive bids. We believe that our early entry into oil and gas exploration in Israel will provide us with a competitive advantage in the exploration and evaluation of our licenses. We expect to benefit from Brownstone's operational knowledge and experience, given its established oil and gas exploration and development operations.

(e) Dependence on Customers and Suppliers

We are not dependent upon a concentration of customers or suppliers for revenues, or our operations.

(f) Environmental Protection and Policies

We are subject to various state and district environmental laws and regulations enacted in Israel, which primarily govern the manufacture, processing, importation, transportation, handlings and disposal of certain materials used in operations, as well as limits on emissions into the air and discharges into surface and sub-surface waters. We adhere to all such laws and regulations. We may be required to increase operating expenses or capital expenditures in order to comply with any new restrictions or regulations.

We do not expect that environmental protection requirements will have a significant financial or operational effect on our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. Environmental requirements have not had a significant effect on such matters in the fiscal year ended 2013 nor are they currently anticipated in the future.

To date, all of our operations have been in compliance in all material respects with applicable corporate standards and environmental regulations and there were no material notices of violations, fines or convictions relating to environmental matters at any of our operations.

We believe that we are in substantial compliance with all material current government controls and regulations for each of our licenses.

See also Item 3D - "Risk Factors".

ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following is a discussion and analysis of our activities, consolidated results of operations and financial condition as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013. It should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2013. Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

A. Operating Results

Results of Operations

Consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012.

Revenues and Other Income

	Year ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	U.S. dollars in thousands	
Consulting	\$ 7	\$ 455
Operator fees	5	544
Income from farm-out	-	890
Other Income	5	-
	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 1,889</u>

Consulting fees relates to consulting services in respect of the Offshore Licenses and the Samuel License on a "time and materials" basis. For the year ended December 31, 2013, we earned consulting fees of \$7 thousand, as compared to \$455 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012. In early 2013 we ceased the planned drilling operations on

the Gabriella License, and there were minimal activities on the Yitzhak License and Samuel License as compared to 2012.

Operator fees relate to fees we received as the operator on the Offshore Licenses and the Samuel License, at a fixed rate of the total exploration costs incurred by the respective Unincorporated Joint Ventures (“UJVs”). For the year ended December 31, 2013, we earned operator fees of \$5 thousand, as compared to \$554 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease during the period is primarily due to the suspension of operations on the Gabriella License in February 2013, and as explained before, since Adira Israel did not pay the Settlement Costs, Adira Israel relinquished its management fee and operator fee. There was also a significant decrease in activities on the Yitzhak License and Samuel License as compared to 2012.

Expenses

Exploration Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2013, exploration expenses amounted to \$677 thousand as compared to \$1.0 million for year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in exploration expenses in 2013 is due to the reduced operations on the Offshore Licenses and the Samuel License compared to 2012.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2013, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$2.8 million as compared to \$5.3 million for year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in general and administrative expenses resulted primarily from the decrease of our exploration activities since we suspended operations on the Gabriella License and includes a reduction in the number of people that we employed, a reduction in share based compensation, a reduction in professional fees, and a reduction in rental and other related expenses.

Impairment Charge

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the impairment charge amounted to \$5.2 million as compared to \$7.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The impairment in 2013 relates primarily to costs that had been capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets prior to the suspension of operations on the Gabriella License, and which have subsequently been written-off, and our decision to write off expenses on the Yitzhak License due to the low probability of realization of the asset from either the successful development or sale of the Yitzhak License in the near future.

Financing Income/Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2013, financing income amounted to \$3 million as compared to \$2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, and financing expenses of \$30 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to \$745 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Financing Income results from the warrants issued in the August Offering (as defined below) that are denominated in Canadian dollars, while our functional currency is US dollars; therefore the fair value of the warrants are classified as a financial liability which is remeasured to fair value at the end of each period. The changes in fair value are included in financing income/expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the amount is income of \$3.0 million (2012 - \$2.5 million).

The primary reason for the decrease in financing expenses is the inclusion of offering expenses in the amount of \$726 thousand in financing expenses in 2012. This amount represents offering costs incurred in the prospectus financing that closed in August 2012 (the “**August Offering**”), relating to the portion of the offering that was classified as financial liability.

In addition, we are exposed to financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. We operate in Israel, most of our monetary assets are held in U.S. dollars and most of our expenditures are made in U.S. dollars. However, we also have expenditures in NIS and Canadian dollars. We have not hedged our exposure to currency fluctuations.

Net Loss

We reported a net loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2013 of \$5.6 million as compared to a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$10.6 million for year ended December 31, 2012. The primary reason for decrease in the loss in 2012 is as a result of our decreased operations in 2013.

Inflation

During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, inflation has not had a material impact on our operations.

Government Regulation

The Offshore Licenses have been granted to us by the State of Israel under the Israeli Petroleum Law, and our evaluation and exploration activities in the areas covered by the Offshore Licenses must be undertaken in compliance with work plans approved by the Commissioner.

Consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011.

Revenues and Other Income

	Year ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
	U.S. dollars in thousands	
Consulting	\$ 455	\$ 771
Operator fees	544	312
Income from farm-out	890	240
	<u>\$ 1,889</u>	<u>\$ 1,323</u>

Consulting fees relates to consulting services in respect of the Offshore Licenses and the Samuel License on a “time and materials” basis. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we earned consulting fees of \$455 thousand, as compared to \$771 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011. In 2012, following the appointment of AGR as the joint operator on the Yitzhak License, we ceased to charge consulting fees, and, therefore, the consulting fees earned in 2012 related to the Gabriella License and Samuel License only. In addition, we revised the operator fee structure on the Gabriella License in 2012, which fixed the consulting fee at \$25 thousand per month, which was lower than the average monthly fee earned in 2011.

Operator fees relate to fees we received as the operator on the Offshore Licenses and the Samuel License, at a fixed rate of the total exploration costs incurred by the respective UJVs. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we earned operator fees of \$544 thousand, as compared to \$312 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was due to the increased exploration activity that took place in 2012.

Income from farm-out relates mainly to fees received from MELP and MEGP, in respect of our agreement with them relating to the farm out of 70% of our interest in the Gabriella License as well as the reimbursement of prior costs incurred on the Yitzhak License relating to our farm out of 20% of the Yitzhak License in January 2012.

Expenses

Exploration Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2012, exploration expenses amounted to \$1 million as compared to \$5 million for year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease in exploration expenses in 2012 was due to the advancement of our drilling plan on the Offshore Licenses and the Samuel License, and as such, exploration costs were capitalized to Exploration and Evaluation Assets, thus reducing the amount of costs expensed. In 2011, we incurred expenses in connection with the execution of the 3D seismic program on the Offshore Licenses and Samuel License.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2012, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$5.3 million as compared to \$5 million for year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in operating expenses resulted primarily from increased legal and accounting expenses relating to planned capital raises that were not completed in 2012, and increased activity in Israel, including the hiring of additional staff in the second half of 2011 and during 2012. The increase in the general and administrative expenses was offset by the decrease in share based compensation (\$1 million in 2011 as compared to \$887 thousand in 2012). The decrease was mainly due to the fact that most of the options that were granted in prior years were either fully vested or expired.

Impairment Charge

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the impairment charge amounted to \$7.8 million as compared to \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The impairment in 2012 relates primarily to our decision to record an impairment charge of \$7.8 million in respect of the Samuel license. We believed that there was a low probability of realization of the asset from either the successful development or sale of the Samuel license. The impairment in 2011 was in respect of the abandoning of the Eitan #1 Well and consumables and equipment related to the Eitan License.

Financing Income/Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2012, financing income amounted to \$2.5 million as compared to \$43 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011, and financing expenses of \$745 thousand of the year ended December 31, 2012, as compared to \$109 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2011. The primary reason for the increase in financing expenses was the inclusion of offering expenses in the amount of \$726 thousand in financing expenses in respect of the August Offering. This amount represents offering costs incurred in the August Offering relating to the portion of the offering that was classified as financial liability.

The warrants issued in the August Offering were denominated in Canadian dollars, while our functional currency is US dollars; therefore the fair value of the warrants are classified as a financial liability which is remeasured to fair value at the end of each period. The changes in fair value are included in financing income/expenses and for the year ended December 31, 2012, the amount is income of \$2.3 million.

Net Loss

We reported a net loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2012 of \$10.6 million as compared to a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$10 million for year ended December 31, 2011. The primary reason for the loss in 2012 is as a result of an impairment charge in respect of the Samuel License.

Inflation

During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, inflation has not had a material impact on our operations.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Liquidity is a measure of a company's ability to meet potential cash requirements. We have historically met its capital requirements through the issuance of common shares.

We have an accumulated deficit of \$34.6 million as of December 31, 2013, and had negative cash flows from operations of \$2.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 (\$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012). Our ability to continue as a going concern depends upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, our ability to obtain financing to complete development, and upon future profitable operations from the properties or proceeds from their disposition. We are an exploration stage company and have not earned any revenues from its oil and gas properties to date.

In 2013, as a result of challenging markets and difficulty in raising funds to drill multi well program, we significantly reduced our activity and returned the Samuel license to the Ministry, ceased operation in Gabriella due lack of funding from the partners of the license, and there was no exploration activity in the Yitzhak License.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to raise funds in which case we may be unable to meet its obligations. We are considering various alternatives with respect to raising additional capital to remedy any future shortfall in capital, but to date has made no specific plans or arrangements. Because of the early stage of our operations and our absence of any material oil and natural gas reserves, there can be no assurance this capital will be available and if it is not, we may be forced to substantially curtail or cease exploration, appraisal and development expenditures.

Year ended December 31, 2013 compared to year ended December 31, 2012

During the year ended December 31, 2013, our overall position of cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$1.8 million. This decrease in cash can be attributed to the following activities:

Our net cash used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$2.0 million as compared to \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This decrease is due to the fact that most of our exploration activities are capitalized to Exploration and Evaluation Assets and are therefore included in investment activities.

Cash generated from investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$234 thousand as compared to cash used in investing activities of \$12.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. The generation of cash from investment activities in 2013 relates primarily from the sales of property and equipment and the decrease in restricted cash, offset to some extent by the capitalization of drilling costs in respect of the Offshore Licences and the Samuel License.

Cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 was Nil as compared to \$10.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. The cash provided in 2012 is primarily as a result of the completion of a public offering of shares and warrants for the net proceeds of \$9.8 million.

There are no legal restrictions on transferring funds between Canada and Israel.

Year ended December 31, 2012 compared to year ended December 31, 2011

During the year ended December 31, 2012, our overall position of cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$5,700,000. This decrease in cash can be attributed to the following activities:

Our net cash used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$3,980,000 as compared to \$6,414,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011. This decrease is due to the fact that most of our exploration activities were capitalized to Exploration and Evaluation Assets and were therefore included in investment activities.

Cash used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$12,003,000 as compared to cash used in investing activities of \$657,000 during the year ended December 31, 2011. The investment in 2012 relates primarily to the capitalization of drilling costs in respect of the Offshore Licences and the Samuel License.

Cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$10,351,000 as compared to \$6,617,000 during the year ended December 31, 2011. The cash provided in 2012 was primarily a result of the completion of a public offering of shares and warrants for the net proceeds of \$9,801,000. Cash provided in 2011 was a result of a private placement for net proceeds of \$6,152,000, and the exercise of warrants and employee stock options during that period.

Capital Resources

At December 31, 2013, our cash and cash equivalents were \$617 thousand (December 31, 2012 - \$2.4 million). The majority of this balance is being held in US Dollars. Our working capital at December 31, 2013 was negative \$638 thousand as compared to \$1.2 million at December 31, 2012. The decrease in 2012 is a result of the cessation of operations on the Gabriella License that took place during the year.

Commitments

We have commitments to the Ministry to complete the work programs on all of the Offshore Licenses as set out above under Item 4B – “Offshore Licences”.

In order to maintain the Offshore Licenses, we will be required to expend amounts in respect of exploration expenditures. We intend to meet all of its drilling and related expenditures as they become due to maintain our interests in its oil and gas properties. These oil and gas expenditure obligations are not fixed and cannot be pre-determined with certainty. Failure to meet the obligations may result in the loss of our ownership interests in the Offshore Licenses.

Our share of the remaining contractual commitments as of December 31, 2013, for the Offshore Licenses is approximately Nil.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our results of operation and financial condition are based on our consolidated financial statements, which are presented in accordance with IFRS. Certain accounting principles require us to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions. We believe that the estimates, judgments and assumptions upon which we rely are reasonable based upon information available to us at that time. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. To the extent there are material differences between these estimates, judgments or assumptions and actual results, our financial statements will be affected. The significant accounting policies and estimates that we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results include the following:

- Exploration and evaluation assets;
- Share-based payment transactions;
- Joint oil and gas ventures;
- Farm out arrangements in the exploration and evaluation phase;
- Impairment of financial assets; and
- Revenue recognition.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-license costs

Pre-license costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Oil and natural gas exploration and development expenditure is accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting.

During the geological and geophysical exploration phase, costs are charged against income as incurred. Costs directly associated with an exploration well in its drilling phase, for which it has not yet been determined whether there are proved reserves or it is not commercially viable, are capitalized as exploration and evaluation intangible assets until the drilling of the well is complete and the results have been evaluated. These costs include employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, rig costs and payments made to contractors. If no reserves are found, the exploration asset is tested for impairment. If extractable hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal activity (e.g., by drilling further wells), are likely to be developed commercially, the costs continue to be carried as an intangible assets while sufficient and continued progress is made in assessing the commerciality of the hydrocarbons. All such costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review as well as review for impairment at least once a year to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When this is no longer the case, the costs are written off. When proved reserves of oil are determined and development sanctioned, the relevant expenditure is transferred to oil and gas properties after impairment is assessed and any resulting impairment loss is recognized.

Share-based payment transactions

Our employees and other service providers are entitled to remuneration in the form of equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at grant date. The fair value is determined using an appropriate pricing model. As for other service providers, the cost of the transactions is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments. In cases where the fair value of the goods or services received as consideration of equity instruments cannot be measured, they are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized in profit or loss, together with a corresponding increase in equity, during the period which the performance and service conditions are to be satisfied, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the “**vesting period**”). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and our best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or income recognized in profit or loss represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognized at the end of the reporting period. No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest.

If we modify the conditions on which equity-instruments were granted, an additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement or is otherwise beneficial to the employee/other service provider at the modification date. If a grant of an equity instrument is cancelled, it is accounted for as if it had vested on the cancellation date, and any expense not yet recognized for the grant is recognized immediately. However, if a new grant replaces the cancelled grant and is identified as a replacement grant on the grant date, the cancelled and new grants are accounted for as a modification of the original grant, as described above.

Joint oil and gas ventures

We conduct petroleum and natural gas exploration activities jointly with other partners who each have direct ownership in the assets and each are directly obligated for the liabilities of the ventures. Consequently, our financial statements reflect only our proportionate interest in such activities.

We account for our share of the joint venture's assets, liabilities it has incurred, income from the sale or use of its share of the joint venture's output, together with its share of the expenses incurred by the joint venture and any expenses it incurs in relation to its interest in the joint venture.

Farm-out arrangements in the exploration and evaluation phase

A farm out is the transfer of part of oil and gas interest in consideration for an agreement by the transferee (the “**farmee**”) to meet, absolutely, certain expenditures which would otherwise have to be undertaken by the owner (the “**farmor**”). Farm-out transactions generally occur in the exploration or development phase and are characterized by the transferor (i.e. farmor) giving up future economic benefits, in the form of reserves, in exchange for a reduction in future funding obligations.

Accordingly, the farmee recognizes its expenditure under the arrangement in respect of its interest and that retained by the farmor, as and when the costs are incurred.

We, as the farmor, account for the farm-out arrangement as follows:

- we do not record any expenditure made by the farmee on our behalf;
- we do not recognize a gain or loss on the farm out arrangement, but rather redesignates any costs capitalized in relation to the whole interest as relating to the partial interest retained; and
- any cash consideration received is credited against costs previously capitalized in relation to the whole interest with any excess accounted for by the farmor as a gain on disposal.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, we assess whether there is objective evidence of impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets carried at amortized cost.

Objective evidence of impairment of debt instruments and receivables exists as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties, including liquidity difficulty and default in interest or principal payments. The amount of the loss recorded in profit or loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not yet been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account (see allowance for doubtful accounts above). In a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss is reversed if the recovery of the asset can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. The amount of the reversal, up to the amount of any previous impairment, is recorded in profit or loss.

Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss when the revenues can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to us and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Our revenues are mainly derived from:

1. **Operator fees** - We act as the operator or joint operator on the Offshore Licenses and is entitled to operator fees and revenues are recognized in accordance with the terms of the JOAs, as exploration expenses are incurred in the UJV's.

2. **Consulting fees** – We provide consulting services in respect of the Offshore Licenses on a “time and materials” basis. Consulting fees are recognized as revenues as the services are rendered to the respective UJV’s.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licences

Not applicable.

D. Trend Information

We are not aware of any trends 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 that is material to investors.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Except for the Myra and Sara Option and the Yam Hadera Option, we do not have any 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 that is material to investors.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013:

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period (U.S. dollars in thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Operating Lease Obligations	29	29	0	0	0
Total	29	29	0	0	0

G. Safe Harbor

Not applicable.

ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

The size of Adira’s Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) is currently set at four. All of Adira’s directors are elected annually by the shareholders and hold office until the next annual general meeting or until their successors are duly elected and qualified, unless their office is earlier vacated in accordance with the CBCA and Adira’s articles of incorporation.

The following table sets forth information relating to the directors and senior management of Adira as at the date of this Form 20-F:

Name⁽¹⁾	Position
Dennis Bennie ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Director and Chairman
Colin Kinley	Director
Alan Friedman ⁽²⁾	Director and Executive Vice-President, Corporate Development
Alan Rootenberg ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Director
Gadi Levin	Chief Financial Officer Secretary Acting Principal Executive Officer from February 24 to February 27, 2012

Notes:

- (1) Neither age nor date of birth of directors or senior managers is required to be reported in our home country (Canada) nor otherwise publicly disclosed.
- (2) Member of Audit Committee.
- (3) "Independent" for purposes of National Instrument 52-110– Audit Committees ("NI 52-110").

During the 2013 financial year Sheldon Inwentash and Orit Leitman, resigned from the Board. Amos Lasker, Jeffrey E. Walter, and Richard Crist were not nominated for re-election.

Directors and Senior Management of the Subsidiaries

The following table sets out the directors and senior management of Adira's significant subsidiaries as of the date of this Form 20-F, provides the person's name, location of residence, position(s) held with the entity, principal occupation during the last five years and if a director, the date on which the person became a director. None of the directors and senior management listed below beneficially own, control or direct, directly or indirectly, any common shares of any subsidiary listed below.

Adira Energy Holding Corp. (Ontario)

Name and Residence	Position	Date First Elected/ appointed	Principal Occupation During Last 5 Years
Gadi Levin Lev Hasharon, Israel	Chief Financial Officer	January 11, 2011	VP and Chief Financial Officer for two Israeli investment houses in the fields of private equity, hedge funds and real estate. Prior to that, financial consultant to the Prime Minister's Office of the State of Israel
Alan Friedman Toronto, Canada	President, Secretary and Director	April 4, 2008	Founder, President and Chief Executive Officer of Rivonia Capital Inc., South African lawyer
Dennis Bennie Toronto, Canada	Director	April 4, 2008	Founder, XDL Venture Capital Fund and XDL Capital Invest

Adira Energy Israel Ltd. (Israel)

Name and Residence	Position	Date First Elected	Principal Occupation During Last 5 Years
Gadi Levin Lev Hasharon, Israel	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer	January 11, 2011	VP and Chief Financial Officer for two Israeli investment houses in the fields of private equity, hedge funds and real estate. Prior to that, financial consultant to the Prime Minister's Office of the State of Israel

The following is biographical information on our directors and officers who are acting in the capacity of director or officer as of the date hereof:

Mr. Dennis Bennie. Mr. Bennie became Chairman and a director of Adira on August 31, 2009. Prior to that, Mr. Bennie was a founding member of Adira Holding Co., now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Adira, and its Chairman since inception in April 2009. Over the past 25 years, Mr. Bennie has founded and managed several successful companies. In 1996, he founded the XDL Venture Capital Fund. One of its most noteworthy investments was a 1997 start-up, Delano Technology Corporation (NASDAQ:DTEC). XDL Intervest, a \$150 million fund was started in 1999 and is now fully invested. From 1988 to 1996, Mr. Bennie was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Delrina Corporation, which was listed on both the Toronto Stock Exchange and NASDAQ. Mr. Bennie serves on several boards and also regularly serves on various charitable boards.

Mr. Colin Kinley. Mr. Kinley became a director of Adira on August 31, 2009 and was a Senior Advisor from August 23, 2010 to December 15, 2011. He also served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Adira from July 22, 2010 to June 27, 2011. Mr. Kinley is Chief Executive Officer of Kinley Exploration LLC, a specialized exploration company providing integrated program exploration and development management for both new and established oil and gas plays. Mr. Kinley has over 30 years of international experience in the exploration of frontier resource plays, 26 years as a senior executive for Layne Christensen and its predecessor companies. During his tenure at Layne Christensen he had executive oversight of multiple service companies and exploration and production operations, both domestically and internationally. During the past 7 years, Mr. Kinley and his team have developed an E&P advisory firm consulting on the development of frontier oil and gas plays from concept development through to exploration. He is experienced and practiced in both public and private company disciplines.

Mr. Alan Friedman. Mr. Friedman became Executive Vice-President and a director of Adira on August 31, 2009. Prior to joining Adira, Mr. Friedman was a founding member of Adira Holding Co. and had been its President since its inception in April 2009. Mr. Friedman is a South African qualified attorney and has played an integral role in the acquisition of various mining and oil and gas assets, financings and go-public transactions for many resource companies over the past 13 years. Mr. Friedman is also the co-founder and Director of Eco (Atlantic) Oil & Gas Ltd., a TSXV listed oil and gas exploration company, developing various oil assets offshore and onshore Namibia. He was also a director and co-founder of Aurix Gold Corp., a TSX listed Namibian gold exploration company having been sold to B2 Gold for more than \$150 million. Mr. Friedman is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Rivonia Capital Inc. and a director of the Canada-South Africa Chamber of Business.

Mr. Alan Rootenberg. Mr. Rootenberg is a chartered accountant with experience in the oil and gas, mineral exploration and technology industries. He has served as a senior executive for number of publicly traded companies. Alan has also served as President and Chief Executive Officer of a TSXV listed technology company. Alan has a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa and holds a CPA designation.

Mr. Gadi Levin. Mr. Levin became Chief Financial Officer of Adira's subsidiaries in July 2010, Secretary of Adira in August 2010, and was appointed as Adira's Chief Financial Officer in January 2011. He served as the Acting Principal Executive Officer of Adira during the interim period from the effective date of the termination of February 24, 2012, to February 27, 2012. Mr. Levin previously served as the Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial

Officer for two Israeli investment houses in the fields of private equity, hedge funds and real estate (July 2008 to December 2009 and January 2010 to June 2010, respectively). For the five years prior to that he worked as a financial consultant to the Prime Minister's Office of the State of Israel. Mr. Levin began his career at the accounting firm, Arthur Andersen, where he worked in the Cape Town, London and Tel Aviv offices for nine years. He has a Bachelor of Commerce degree in Accounting and Information Systems from the University of the Cape Town, South Africa, and a post graduate diploma in Accounting from the University of South Africa. He received his Chartered Accountant designation in South Africa and has an MBA from Bar Ilan University in Israel.

Alan Friedman's wife is the niece of Dennis Bennie. Other than that relationship, no director or any member of senior management has any family relationships with any other director or manager.

Cease trade orders, bankruptcies, penalties or sanctions

For the purposes of this section, "order" means a cease trade order; an order similar to a cease trade order; or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

To the best of our knowledge, other than as disclosed below, no director or executive officer of Adira is, as at the date hereof, or has been, within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any corporation (including Adira) that:

- (a) was subject to an order that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or
- (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer., other than in the case of Alan Rootenberg where in April 2008, he resigned as interim Chief Financial Officer of Talware Networx Inc., a TSXV listed company. 13 months later, in May 2009, the common shares of Talware Networx Inc. were the subject of a cease trade order and the company was delisted from the TSXV.

To the best of our knowledge, no director or executive officer of Adira or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Adira to affect materially the control of Adira:

- (a) is, as at the date hereof, or has been within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any corporation (including Adira) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or
- (b) as, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

To the best of our knowledge, no director or executive officer of Adira, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of Adira's securities to affect materially the control Adira, has been subject to:

- (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or

- (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

Some of our officers and directors are directors or officers of other oil and gas exploration companies. Consequently, potential conflicts of interest may arise in the event that these companies compete in respect of the sale or option of oil and gas properties in which we are or may be interested.

Our directors and officers are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosures by directors of conflicts of interest and we will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors and officers conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors or officers. All such conflicts will be disclosed by such directors or officers in accordance with the CBCA and they will govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligations imposed upon them by law.

Promoters

Alan Friedman, Ilan Diamond (formerly the Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company,) and Dennis Bennie took the initiative in organizing the Company and may be considered to have been promoters of the Company. See Item 6E - *Share Ownership* for details of the shareholdings of such individuals.

B. Compensation

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we paid aggregate remuneration to our directors and officers as a group who served in the capacity of director or executive officer during such year of approximately \$932 thousand, of which \$1,133 thousand relates to salaries to executive officers and \$77 thousand relates to share based compensation to executive officer and directors.

Executive Compensation

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

In assessing the compensation of our Company's executive officers, we do not have in place any formal objectives, criteria or analysis; instead, we rely mainly on Board discussion. Currently, any material commitments, inclusive of remuneration, are required to be pre-approved by the Board.

Our executive compensation program has three principal components: base salary, incentive bonus plan and stock options. Base salaries for all our employees are established for each position through comparative salary surveys of similar type and size companies. Both individual and corporate performances are also taken into account. Incentive bonuses, in the form of cash payments, are designed to add a variable component of compensation based on corporate and individual performances for executive officers and employees. No bonuses were paid to executive officers or employees during the most recently completed financial year.

We have no other forms of compensation, although payments may be made from time to time to individuals or companies they control for the provision of consulting services. Such consulting services are paid for at competitive industry rates for work of a similar nature by reputable arm's length services providers.

We have no compensatory plan, contract or arrangement where an executive officer is entitled to receive more than \$100,000 to compensate such executive officers in the event of resignation, retirement or other termination, a change of control of Adira or a change in responsibilities following a change in control, other than as described in this Form 20-F.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table provides a summary of compensation that we paid to our senior management during the fiscal year then ended December 31, 2013 (in thousands of US Dollars):

Names and Principal Position	Salary (\$)	Share-Based Awards (\$)	Option-Based Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)		Pension Value (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
				Annual incentive plans	Long-term incentive plans			
Jeffrey E. Walter, Chief Executive Officer ⁽¹⁾	311	44	-	-	-	-	-	355
Gadi Levin, Chief Financial Officer	204	27	-	-	-	-	-	231
Alan Friedman, Executive Vice President, Corporate Development	144	19	-	-	-	-	-	163
Alon Polishuk, Vice President, Contracts Administration and Regulations ⁽²⁾	199	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	173
Moshe Politi Chief Geologist ⁽³⁾	201	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	177

Notes:

- 1) Mr. Walter ceased to be the Chief Executive Officer, effective September 10, 2013.
- 2) Mr. Polishuk ceased to be the Vice President, Contracts Administration and Regulations, effective December 30, 2013.
- 3) Mr. Politi ceased to be the Chief Geologist, effective December 30, 2013.

Option Based Awards

Stock options are granted to provide an incentive to our directors, officers, employees and consultants to achieve our longer-term objectives; to give suitable recognition to the ability and industry of such persons who contribute materially to our success; and to attract and retain persons of experience and ability, by providing them with the opportunity to acquire an increased proprietary interest in Adira. We awards stock options to our executive officers based upon the recommendation of the Board, which recommendation is based upon the Compensation Committee's review of a proposal from the President and CEO. Previous grants of incentive stock options are taken into account when considering new grants.

We has a stock option plan for the granting of incentive stock options to the officers, employees, consultants and directors. See Item 6E - "Share Ownership – Equity Compensation Plans" for more information.

Director Compensation

We have no arrangements, standard or otherwise, pursuant to which Directors are compensated by for their services in their capacity as Directors, or for committee participation, involvement in special assignments or for services as consultant or expert during the most recently completed financial year or subsequently, up to and including the date of this Form 20-F, except for the consulting fees described in Item 7.B – "Related Party Transactions" of this Form 20-F.

Long-Term Incentive Plan Awards

We did not make any long-term incentive plan awards during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Pension, Retirement or Similar Benefits

We have amounts set aside to provide for pension, retirement or similar benefits.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with certain of our officers. The agreements contain, among other things, confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition covenants that will apply during the term of each officer's employment and for a specific period of time after termination of their employment.

As of the date of this Annual Report, we have employment agreements with the following officers of Adira:

Mr. Dennis Bennie – Co-Chairman

Effective August 31, 2009, Adira entered into an agreement with Mr. Bennie pursuant to which Mr. Bennie agreed to provide his services to us in the capacity of Co-Chairman of the Board for a term to continue until terminated (the "**Bennie Agreement**"). Under the Bennie Agreement, Mr. Bennie is paid an annual salary of CDN\$60,000.

The Bennie Agreement contains certain representations, warranties and covenants, including, among other things, standard confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants. Pursuant to the Bennie Agreement, each party thereto is entitled to terminate the Bennie Agreement at any time by providing sixty days' written notice. In addition, Adira is entitled to terminate the Bennie Agreement immediately without notice and/or payment in lieu thereof for cause (as defined in the Bennie Agreement).

Furthermore, if the Bennie Agreement is terminated by Adira without cause (as defined in the Bennie Agreement), by Mr. Bennie for good reason (as defined in the Bennie Agreement) or due to a change of control in Adira (as defined in the Bennie Agreement), Mr. Bennie is entitled to a payment equal to twenty four months' salary and 100% of the stock options granted to Mr. Bennie will vest immediately.

Notwithstanding the forgoing, effective March 1, 2013, 50% of Mr. Bennie's salary shall accrue and become payable upon the happening of certain prescribed events, including a change of control transaction or a substantial financing.

Mr. Alan Friedman – Executive Vice President, Corporate Development

Effective May 1, 2011, Adira entered into a consulting agreement, as amended and restated on December 19, 2012 and as amended further on March 22, 2013, with Rivonia Capital Inc. (the "**Friedman Service Company**"), a company wholly owned by Mr. Friedman, pursuant to which Mr. Friedman agreed to provide his services to us in the capacity of Executive Vice President of Corporate Development for a term to continue until terminated (the "**Friedman Agreement**"). Mr. Friedman reports to Adira's CEO. Under the Friedman Agreement, Mr. Friedman is paid a monthly salary of CDN\$12,000 (excluding HST).

The Friedman Agreement contains certain representations, warranties and covenants, including, among other things, standard confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants. Pursuant to the Friedman Agreement, each party thereto is entitled to terminate the Friedman Agreement at any time by providing sixty days' written notice. In addition, Adira is entitled to terminate the Friedman Agreement immediately without notice and/or payment in lieu thereof for cause (as defined in the Friedman Agreement).

Furthermore, if the Friedman Agreement is terminated by Adira without cause (as defined in the Friedman Agreement), by the Friedman Service Company or Mr. Friedman for good reason (as defined in the Friedman Agreement) or due to a change of control in Adira (as defined in the Friedman Agreement), the Friedman Service Company is entitled to a payment equal to twenty four months' salary and 100% of the stock options granted to Mr. Friedman will vest immediately.

Notwithstanding the forgoing, 50% of Mr. Friedman's salary shall accrue and become payable on the happening of certain prescribed events, including but not limited to a change of control transaction or a substantial financing.

Mr. Gadi Levin – Chief Financial Officer

Effective July 21, 2010, Adira Israel entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Levin, as amended on September 13, 2012, and March 13, 2013, pursuant to which Mr. Levin agreed to provide his services to us in the capacity of Chief Financial Officer for a term to continue until terminated (the "**Levin Agreement**"). Mr. Levin reports to the Adira's CEO. Under the Levin Agreement, Mr. Levin is paid a monthly salary of NIS 51,000 (\$14,697.41, based on an exchange rate of one U.S. dollar into New Israeli Shekel of \$1.00 per NIS 3.47, on April 29, 2014, as published by International Monetary Fund) and is entitled to, among other things, a vehicle allowance.

The Levin Employment Agreement contains certain representations, warranties and covenants, including, among other things, standard confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants. Pursuant to the Levin Agreement, each party thereto is entitled to terminate the Levin Agreement at any time by providing two months' written notice. In addition, Adira is entitled to terminate the Levin Agreement immediately without notice and/or payment in lieu thereof for cause (as defined in the Levin Agreement).

If the Levin Employment Agreement is terminated due to a change of control (as defined in the Levin Employment Agreement), by Adira Israel without cause (as defined in the Levin Agreement) or by Mr. Levin for good reason (as defined in the Levin Agreements), Mr. Levin is entitled to a payment equal (i) twelve months salary and 50% of the unvested stock options granted to Mr. Levin will be accelerated and be vested if the Levin Employment Agreement is terminated between 13 and 36 months of its effective date, or (ii) twenty four months salary and 100% of the unvested stock options granted to Mr. Levin will be accelerated and be vested if the Levin Employment Agreement is terminated at least 37 months of its effective date.

Effective, November 1, 2013, the scope of Mr. Levin's employment became part-time and his salary was reduced to NIS 17,000 (\$4,899.13, based on an exchange rate of one U.S. dollar into New Israeli Shekel of \$1.00 per NIS 3.47, on April 29, 2014, as published by International Monetary Fund).

C. Board Practices

Our Directors have served in their respective capacities since their election or appointment and will serve until our next annual general meeting or until a successor is duly elected and qualified, unless their office is earlier vacated in accordance with the CBCA and our articles of incorporation. Our officers serve at the discretion of the Board.

The Board is responsible for, among other things, identifying suitable candidates to be recommended for election to the Board by shareholders or appointment by the Directors, subject to the limits in Adira's articles and the CBCA. One of the objectives of the Board with respect to the nomination is to maintain the composition of the Directors in a way that provides the best mix of skills and experience to guide our long-term strategy and ongoing business operations.

The Board conducts an annual review and assessment of the performance of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and our other senior executive officers.

The Board also reviews and monitors our executive development programs and the long-range plans and personnel policies for recruiting, developing and motivating our executives. The Board has reviewed and approved the qualifications of each of the Board nominees standing for election.

The Board's review of the performance of our company and the Chief Executive Officer as measured against objectives established in the prior year by the Board and the CEO. The evaluation is to be used by the Board in its deliberations concerning the CEO's annual compensation. The evaluation of performance against objectives forms part of the determination of the entire compensation of senior employees. The Board is also responsible for reviewing the compensation of the Directors on an annual basis, taking into account such matters as time commitment, responsibility and compensation provided by comparable organizations. The compensation committee will make an annual review of such matters and make a recommendation to the Board.

The Board is responsible for making an annual assessment of the overall performance of the Directors as a group and to reporting its findings to the full Board. The assessment examines the effectiveness of the Directors as a whole and specifically reviews areas that the Directors and/or management believe could be improved to ensure the continued effectiveness of the Directors in the execution of their responsibilities

Term of Office

All directors have a term of office expiring at our next annual general meeting, unless a director's office is earlier vacated in accordance with our Articles or the provisions of the CBCA. All officers serve at the discretion of the Board.

Audit, Compensation and Disclosure Committees

Audit Committee

We have a standing Audit Committee that assists the directors of Adira in overseeing all material aspects of reporting, control and audit functions, except those specifically related to the responsibilities of another standing committee of the Board. The role of the Audit Committee includes a particular focus on the qualitative aspects of financial reporting to shareholders and on our processes for the management of business/financial risk and for compliance with significant applicable legal, ethical, and regulatory requirements. The Audit Committee is responsible for, among other things, the making recommendations to our Board with respect to the appointment and remuneration of our independent accountant. A copy of our Audit Committee Charter was filed as an exhibit to our Form 10-KSB filed for our 2003 fiscal year.

As of the date hereof, our Audit Committee is comprised of Dennis Bennie, Alan Rootenberg and Alan Friedman.

We have procedures for the review and pre-approval of any services performed by our auditors. The procedures require that all proposed engagements of the auditors for audit and non-audit services be submitted to the Audit

Committee for approval prior to the beginning of any such services. The Audit Committee considers such requests, and, if acceptable to a majority of the Audit Committee members, pre-approves such audit and non-audit services by a resolution authorizing management to engage the auditors for such audit and non-audit services. During such deliberations, the Audit Committee assesses, among other factors, whether the services requested would be considered "prohibited services" as contemplated by the regulations of the SEC, and whether the services requested and the fees related to such services could impair the independence of the auditors.

Pursuant to section 6.1 of NI 52-110, as adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators (the "CSA"), Adira is exempt from the requirements of Parts 3 and 5 of NI 52-110 for the year ended December 31, 2013, by virtue of Adira being a "venture issuer" (as defined in NI 52-110).

Part 3 of NI 52-110 prescribes certain requirements for the composition of audit committees of non-exempt companies that are reporting issuers under Canadian provincial securities legislation. Part 3 of NI 52-110 requires, among other things that an audit committee be comprised of at three directors, each of whom, is, subject to certain exceptions, independent and financially literate in accordance with the standards set forth in NI 52-110.

Part 5 of NI 52-110 requires an annual information form that is filed by a non-exempt reporting issuer under National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*, as adopted the CSA, to include certain disclosure about the issuer's audit committee, including, among other things: the text of the audit committee's charter; the name of each audit committee member and whether or not the member is independent and financially literate; whether a recommendation of the audit committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor was not adopted by the issuer's board of directors, and the reasons for the board's decision; a description of any policies and procedures adopted by the audit committee for the engagement of non-audit services; and disclosure of the fees billed by the issuer's external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years for audit, tax and other services.

Compensation Committee

Adira has a Compensation Committee comprised of Dennis Bennie, Alan Rootenberg and Colin Kinley. Currently, any material commitments, inclusive of remuneration, are required to be pre-approved by the Board, following recommendation of the Compensation Committee

Disclosure Committee

Adira has a Disclosure Committee comprised of Dennis Bennie and Alan Friedman. The purpose of the Disclosure Committee is to provide assistance to the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer in fulfilling their responsibilities regarding the identification and disclosure of material information about us, and the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of our financial reports.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we employed a total of 7 employees, out of which 3 are employed in Israel and 4 in North America. 2 employees perform management and professional functions, 4 employees provide administrative services, and 1 provides legal/regulatory service.

None of our employees are part of a collective bargaining unit. Management believes that its relations with its employees are good.

Israeli Employment Law and Practices

Certain provisions of Israeli employment laws and of extension orders based upon provisions of the collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut (i.e., the General Federation of Labor in Israel) and the Coordination Bureau of Economic Organizations (including the Industrialists' Associations) are applicable to employees in Israel by order of the Israeli Ministry of Labor. These provisions concern principally the length of the work day, minimum daily wages for professional workers, insurance for work-related accidents, procedures for dismissing employees, determination of severance pay and other conditions of employment.

Israeli law generally requires severance pay, which may be funded by Managers' Insurance described below in this section upon the retirement or death of an employee or termination of employment without cause (as defined in the law). The payments thereto amount to approximately 8.33% of wages. Furthermore, Israeli employees and employers are required to pay predetermined sums to the National Insurance Institute, which is similar to the United States Social Security Administration. Such amounts also include payments for national health insurance. The payments to the National Insurance Institute are equal to approximately 16.3% of the wages, of which the employee contributes approximately 66% and the employer contributes approximately 34%. In addition, Israeli law requires employers to make mandatory pension payments on behalf of their employees.

A general practice followed, although not legally required, is the contribution of additional funds on behalf of employees to a fund known as Managers' Insurance. This fund provides a combination of savings plan, insurance and severance pay benefits to the employee, giving the employee a lump sum payment upon retirement and securing the severance pay, if legally entitled, upon termination of employment. The employer decides which employees are entitled to participate in the plan, and each employee who agrees to participate, contributes an amount equal to 5% of his or her salary, and the employer contributes between 13.3% and 15.8% of the employee's salary which also includes the mandatory pension payments required by applicable law.

E. Share Ownership

Shares

The shareholdings of our officers and directors are set forth below as of the date hereof.

Holder name	No. of Shares held	Percentage of holding		Percentage of holding on a fully diluted basis ⁽¹⁾	
		% in capital	% in voting	% in capital	% in voting
Dennis Bennie ⁽²⁾	4,434,643	7.41%	7.41%	4.90%	7.57%
Alan Friedman ⁽³⁾	1,651,366	3.87%	3.87%	2.56%	2.95%
Colin Kinley ⁽⁴⁾	16,666	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Gadi Levin ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Alan Rootenberg ⁽⁶⁾	16,666	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%

Notes:

- (1) "Fully diluted basis" means with the exercise of all warrants and options.
- (2) Mr. Dennis Bennie is an interested party in Adira by virtue of his share holdings and by virtue of him serving as the chairman of the Board. Mr. Bennie indirectly holds all of the shares through companies controlled by himself and through his spouse.
- (3) Mr. Alan Friedman is an interested party in Adira by virtue of his share holdings and by virtue of him serving as a director and as Adira's chief business development officer.
- (4) Mr. Colin Kinley is an interested party in Adira by virtue of his share holdings and by virtue of him serving as a director in Adira.
- (5) Mr. Levin is an interested party in Adira by virtue of him serving as a director in Adira.
- (6) Mr. Rootenberg is an interested party in Adira by virtue of his share holdings and by virtue of him

Holder name	No. of Shares held	Percentage of holding		Percentage of holding on a fully diluted basis ⁽¹⁾	
		% in capital	% in voting	% in capital	% in voting

serving as a director in Adira.

Options

The stock options, exercisable into common shares of Adira, held by our officers and directors are set forth below as of the date hereof.

Name	Position	Allotment Date	Expiration Date	Exercise Price (US Dollar) ⁽¹⁾	Vesting Details	Total ⁽²⁾
Dennis Bennie	Co-Chairman	Aug. 31, 2009	Aug. 20, 2014	0.75	A ⁽³⁾	132,000
		Jan. 28, 2010	Jan. 27, 2015	1.83	E ⁽⁷⁾	83,333
		Jan. 11, 2011	Jan. 10, 2015	2.40	I ⁽⁹⁾	33,333
		Aug. 22, 2012	Aug. 21, 2017	0.60	R ⁽¹²⁾	506,667
Alan Friedman	Executive Vice President, Corporate Development and Director	Aug. 31, 2009	Aug. 20, 2014	\$0.75	A ⁽³⁾	132,000
		Aug. 31, 2009	Aug. 20, 2014	\$0.75	C ⁽⁵⁾	83,333
		Jan. 28, 2010	Jan. 27, 2015	\$1.80	E ⁽⁷⁾	83,333
		Jan. 11, 2011	Jan. 10, 2017	\$2.40	I ⁽⁹⁾	50,000
		Aug. 22, 2012	Aug. 21, 2017	\$0.60	R ⁽¹²⁾	353,333
Colin Kinley	Director	Aug. 31, 2009	Aug. 20, 2014	\$0.75	B ⁽⁴⁾	133,333
		Sep. 23, 2009	Sep. 23, 2014	\$0.75	D ⁽⁶⁾	83,333
		Jan. 28, 2010	Jan. 28, 2015	\$1.80	E ⁽⁷⁾	83,333
		Jan. 18, 2011	Jan. 17, 2017	\$2.40	I ⁽⁹⁾	266,667
		Mar. 18, 2011	Mar. 17, 2017	\$2.40	J ⁽¹⁰⁾	33,333
		Aug. 22, 2012	Aug. 21, 2017	\$0.60	R ⁽¹²⁾	50,000
Gadi Levin	Chief Financial Officer	Jul. 22, 2010	Jul. 21, 2015	\$1.83	H ⁽⁸⁾	83,333
		May. 3, 2011	May. 2, 2016	\$1.80	L ⁽¹¹⁾	83,333
		Aug. 22, 2012	Aug. 21, 2017	\$0.60	R ⁽¹²⁾	303,333

Notes

- (1) The exercise prices of employee stock options in 2010 were set in US Dollars and as of 2011, in Canadian Dollars. The tables show all amounts in US Dollars.
- (2) Each stock option may be exercised to purchase one of our common shares at the exercise price.
- (3) Type A stock options vest over 2 years, with 12.5% vesting each quarter with the initial amount vesting on the date three months after the grant date.
- (4) Type B stock options vest 8.5% at the end of each quarter for the first two years and 8% at the end of each quarter thereafter. The initial amount will vest three months after the grant date.
- (5) Type C stock options vest over 4 years, with 6.25% vesting at the end of each quarter with the initial amount vesting on the date three months after the grant date.
- (6) Type D stock options vest at 12.5% each quarter and the initial amount vests on the business day immediately on which each of the optionees is elected or appointed as a director of Adira. In the event they are not elected as a director, all options granted expire immediately.
- (7) Type E stock options vest over 2 years, with 12.5% vesting at the end of each quarter with the initial amount vesting on the date three months after the grant date.
- (8) Type H stock options vest 12.5% each quarter over two years with the initial amount vesting on the grant date.
- (9) Type I stock options vest 12.5% every six months over four years with the initial amount vesting on the date three months after the grant date;
- (10) Type J stock options vest 12.5% every six months over four years with the initial amount vested on September 18, 2011;
- (11) Type L stock options vest 12.5% every six months over four years with the initial amount vested on September 3, 2011;
- (12) Type R stock options vest 33.33% every twelve months over two years with the initial vesting on August 22, 2012.

Warrants

Warrants, exercisable into common shares of Adira, held by our officers and directors are set forth below as of the date hereof.

Name	Position	Allotment date	Expiration date	Exercise price	Total ⁽¹⁾
Dennis Bennie	Co-Chairman of the Board	August 9, 2012	August 9, 2015	0.60	2,380,953
Alan Friedman	Executive Vice President, Corporate Development and Director	August 9, 2012	August 9, 2015	0.60	333,333

Notes:

- (1) As a result of the Consolidation, each warrant will evidence the right of the holder thereof to acquire 1/3 of a common share at the exercise price.

Equity Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes our compensation plans under which equity securities are authorized for issuance as at December 31, 2013.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans ⁽¹⁾ (excluding securities reflected in the second column)
Equity compensation plans approved by securityholders	35,745,338	0.20	2,755,036
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total:	35,745,338	0.20	2,755,036

Notes:

- (1) The number of securities remaining available for future issuance under our 10% rolling stock option plan as at the end of our most recently completed financial year is calculated on the basis of 10% of our issued and outstanding common shares as at such date (being 10% of 60,260,365 - 292,665 = 2,733,370).

On August 31, 2009, the Board adopted a new 10% rolling stock option plan (the “**Stock Option Plan**”) to replace the existing plan. The Stock Option Plan was ratified by the shareholders of Adira on December 17, 2009, and has since been approved by the shareholders of Adira on an annual basis.

The purpose of the Stock Option Plan continues to be to allow us grant options to our directors, officers, employees and consultants, as additional compensation, and as an opportunity to participate in our success. The granting of such options is intended to align the interests of such persons with that of the shareholders. Options will be exercisable over periods of up to ten years as determined by the Board and are required to have an exercise price no less than the fair market value of Adira’s common shares, at the time of grant. Pursuant to the Stock Option Plan, the Board may, from time to time, authorize the issue of stock options to our directors, officers, employees and consultants or employees of companies providing management or consulting services to us.

The maximum number of common shares which may be issued pursuant to options previously granted and those granted under the Stock Option Plan will be a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at the time of the grant. In addition, the number of shares which may be reserved for issuance to any one individual may not exceed 5% of the issued shares on a yearly basis or 2% if the optionee is engaged in investor relations activities or is a consultant. The Stock Option Plan contains no vesting requirements, but permits the Board to specify a vesting schedule in its discretion.

On January 11, 2011, the Board adopted an annex to the Stock Option Plan applicable to optionees who are residents of the State of Israel at the date of grant or those who are deemed to be residents of the state of Israel for the payment of tax at the date of grant. The provisions specified therein form an integral part of the Stock Option Plan and is to be read as a continuation of the Stock Option Plan and only modifies options granted to Israeli optionees so that they comply with the requirements set by the Israeli law in general, and in particular with the provisions of Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance, as may be amended or replaced from time to time. In connection

with options granted to Israeli optionees under the Stock Option Plan, the Board selected the capital gains tax track pursuant to the Israeli tax legislation which came into effect on January 1, 2003.

ITEM 7 MAJOR SHAREHOLDER AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

Major Shareholders

We are a publicly-held corporation, with our shares held by residents of the United States, Canada and other countries. To the best of our knowledge, as at December 31, 2013, no person, corporation or other entity beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or controls more than 5% of our common shares, except as follows:

Name	Number of Common Shares Owned ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Percentage ⁽³⁾
Dennis Bennie	4,467,976 ⁽⁴⁾	7.41%
BRM Group Ltd.	3,333,333	5.53%
Goodman Investment Counsel Inc.	5,275,904 ⁽⁵⁾	8.75%

Notes:

- (1) Under Rule 13d-3, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares; and (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the amount of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights. As a result, the percentage of outstanding shares of any person as shown in this table does not necessarily reflect the person's actual ownership or voting power with respect to the number of common shares actually outstanding on the date hereof.
- (2) Each of our common shares entitles the holder thereof to one vote.
- (3) Based on 60,260,318 common shares of Adira issued and outstanding as of the date of this filing.
- (4) Includes shares held by spouse.
- (5) Includes shares held by Goodman Investment Counsel Inc. and associated companies that are controlled by Mr. Nathan Goodman.

Geographic Breakdown of Shareholders

As of December 31, 2013, our shareholder register indicates that our common shares are held as follows:

Location	Number of Shares	Percentage of Total Shares	Number of Registered Shareholders of Record
United States	573,988	0.95	57
Canada	57,811,401	95.94	52
Other	1,874,929	3.11	19
Total	60,260,318	100	128

Shares registered in intermediaries were assumed to be held by residents of the same country in which the clearing house was located.

Transfer Agent

Our securities are recorded in registered form on the books of our transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company of Canada, located at 3rd Floor, 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3B9. However, the majority of such shares are registered in the name of intermediaries such as brokerage houses and clearing houses (on behalf of their respective brokerage clients). We do not have knowledge or access to the identities of the beneficial owners of such shares registered through intermediaries.

Control

To the best of our knowledge, we are not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any other corporation, by any foreign government or by any other natural or legal person, severally or jointly.

Insider Reports under the British Columbia Securities Act

Under the Canadian Securities laws, “insiders” (generally officers, directors and holders of 10% or more of our shares) are required to file insider reports of changes in their ownership within the first 5 days following a trade in our securities. Copies of such reports are available publically at www.sedi.ca.

B. Related Party Transactions

None of our director or senior officer, no associate or affiliate of the foregoing persons, and no insider has or had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transactions, or in any proposed transaction, which in either such case has materially affected or will materially affect us or our predecessors during the years ended December 31, 2013 except as follows:

- (a) During the year ended December 31, 2013, we incurred \$386 thousand in consulting fees and operating expenses to private companies which are controlled by some of our directors or officers (year ended December 31, 2012 - \$357thousand).

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

- (b) Compensation of key management personnel:

For the purpose of related party disclosure in accordance with IASB 24, directors, the CEO, CFO, COO and executive vice president are considered key management personnel.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	U.S. dollars in thousands		
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 1133	\$ 1,071	\$ 911
Share based compensation	16	613	850
	<u>\$ 1,149</u>	<u>\$ 1,684</u>	<u>\$ 1,761</u>

Benefits in respect of key management persons (including directors) who are not employed by us:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	U.S. dollars in thousands		
Share based compensation	\$ 68	\$ 298	\$ 206

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Financial Statements

The financial statements required as part of this Annual Report on Form 20-F are filed under Item 18 of this Annual Report.

Legal Proceedings

On October 25, 2013, we filed a Statement of Claim in the Superior Court of Justice (Ontario) naming as defendants, Pelagic Investments Limited (“PI”) and its principle, Prentis B. Tomlinson Jr., in connection with the failed private placement financing previously agreed to between Adira and PI. We are seeking damages for breach of contract, intentional interference with economic relations and intentional misrepresentation. As of the date hereof, the final outcome of the litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and therefore, management cannot assess whether the results of this litigation will have a material effect on us.

Dividends

We have not paid any dividends on our common shares since incorporation. Our management anticipates that we will retain all future earnings and other cash resources for the future operation and development of our business. We do not intend to declare or pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Payment of any future dividends will be at the Board’s discretion, subject to applicable law, after taking into account many factors including our operating results, financial condition and current and anticipated cash needs.

B. Significant Changes

We have not experienced any significant changes since the date of the financial statements included with this Form 20-F except as disclosed in this Form 20-F.

ITEM 9 THE OFFER AND LISTING

Common Shares

Our authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value, of which 101,768,453 common shares are issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and 90,140,001 as of December 31, 2010. All shares are initially issued in registered form. Except for the escrowed shares (see below) there are no restrictions on the transferability of our common shares imposed by our constituting documents.

The common shares entitle their holders to: (i) vote at all meetings of our shareholders except meetings at which only holders of specified classes of shares are entitled to vote, having one vote per common share, (ii) receive dividends at the discretion of the Board; and (iii) receive our remaining property on liquidation, dissolution or winding up.

A. Offer and Listing Details – Price History

Trading Markets

Our current trading symbol on the TSXV is “ADL”. We also trade on the OTCBB with the trading symbol “ADENF” and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange with the trading symbol “0AMI”.

As disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we completed the Consolidation of our common shares on August 9, 2013, on the basis of one new common share for every three old common shares. The Consolidation was effective for trading purposes on August 13, 2013; for a period of approximately two weeks thereafter, our common shares traded on the OTCBB under the symbol “ADEND”.

The following table shows the progression in the high and low closing trading prices of our common shares on the OCTBB, on a post-Consolidation basis, for the periods listed.

	<u>High (\$)</u>	<u>Low (\$)</u>
Annual (fiscal year)		
2013	0.36	0.01
2012	1.02	0.27
2011	2.70	0.63
2010	2.70	0.75
2009	1.62	0.15
<u>Quarterly</u>		
<u>Fiscal 2013</u>		
Fourth Quarter	0.05	0.01
Third Quarter	0.15	0.02
Second Quarter	0.09	0.03
First Quarter	0.36	0.03
<u>Fiscal 2012</u>		
Fourth Quarter	0.45	0.27
Third Quarter	0.48	0.33
Second Quarter	0.93	0.51
First Quarter	1.02	0.45
<u>Monthly</u>		
April 1, 2014 to April 29, 2014	0.02	0.01
March 2014	0.02	0.01
February 2014	0.01	0.01
January 2014	0.02	0.01
December 2013	0.02	0.01
November 2013	0.05	0.01

The following table shows the progression in the high and low closing trading prices of our common shares on the TSXV, on post-Consolidation bases, for the periods listed.

Annual (fiscal year)	<u>High (\$)</u>	<u>Low (\$)</u>
2013	0.35	0.01
2012	1.02	0.27
2011	2.70	0.60
2010 ⁽¹⁾	2.70	1.65
2009 ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A

Notes:

- (1) We commenced trading on the TSXV on December 2, 2010. Therefore, information may not be available for all periods listed.

Quarterly
Fiscal 2013

Fourth Quarter	0.04	0.01
Third Quarter	0.09	0.02
Second Quarter	0.09	0.03
First Quarter	0.35	0.03

Fiscal 2012

Fourth Quarter	0.42	0.27
Third Quarter	0.54	0.33
Second Quarter	0.90	0.54
First Quarter	1.02	0.48

Monthly

April 1, 2014 to April 29, 2014	0.02	0.01
March 2014	0.02	0.01
February 2014	0.01	0.01
January 2014	0.02	0.01
December 2013	0.02	0.01
November 2013	0.04	0.02

Escrowed Securities

As at December 31, 2013, none of our securities were subject to escrow.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our common shares are traded on the TSXV under the symbol “ADL”, in the United States on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “ADENF” and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol “0AM1”.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation

We were incorporated on February 20, 1997 as “Trans New Zealand Oil Company” under the laws of the State of Nevada, U.S.A. We changed our name to “AMG Oil Ltd.” on July 27, 1998.

On November 27, 2008, we changed our jurisdiction of incorporation from Nevada to the Canadian federal jurisdiction under the *Canada Business Corporation Act* (the “CBCA”) through a process known as a conversion under Nevada corporate law, and known as a continuation under Canadian corporate law. A continuance or continuation is a process by which a corporation which is not incorporated under the laws of Canada may change its jurisdiction of incorporation to Canada. Under the CBCA, if the laws of its home jurisdiction allow for it, a company may be “continued” as a Canadian corporation by filing Articles of Continuance with the Director under the CBCA. In order to give effect to the continuation, the Board adopted a plan of conversion under Chapter 92A of the Nevada Revised Statutes which was subsequently approved and adopted by our shareholders. After the completion of the continuation, we became a Canadian corporation governed by the CBCA.

With effect from our continuation under the CBCA, our corporate constituting documents are comprised of our Articles of Continuance (“Articles”) and our By-Laws (“By-Laws”). Information regarding our Articles and By-laws is incorporated by reference from Amendment No. 3 to our registration statement on Form S-4, which was filed with the SEC on October 10, 2010. The forms of our Articles and By-Laws were included as Appendices C and D, respectively, to the proxy statement/prospectus included in the registration statement, and the proxy statement/prospectus contained a summary, under the heading “Comparative Rights of Stockholders,” of the more significant differences between the Nevada Revised Statutes and the CBCA which resulted in various changes in the rights of our shareholders as a result of our continuance.

We changed our name to “Adira Energy Ltd.” pursuant to Articles of Amendment dated December 17, 2009, and filed with the Director under the CBCA. Such amendment to our Articles was certified by a Certificate of Amendment dated December 17, 2009. The Certificate and Articles of Amendment were filed as Exhibit 1.4 to our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended September 30, 2009, filed with the SEC on January 1, 2010.

C. Material Contracts

We are party to certain joint operating agreements and farmout agreements with respect to the Offshore Licenses, and are disclosed under Item 4.B. – “Business Overview”. We are of the view that the Offshore Licenses, joint operating agreements and farmout agreements have been obtained or entered into in the ordinary course of its business.

We are party to executive employment agreements with certain of our officers, which are disclosed under Item 6.B – “Directors, Senior Management and Employees- Compensation”.

D. Exchange Controls

There are no governmental laws, decrees or regulations in Canada relating to restrictions on the export or import of capital, or affecting remittance of interest, dividends or other payments to non-resident holders of our common shares.

Except as provided in the Investment Canada Act (Canada), which has rules regarding certain acquisitions of shares by non-residents, there is no limitation imposed by Canadian law or by our charter or other constituent documents on the right of a non-resident to hold or vote our common shares.

E. Taxation

Material Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences for United States Residents

The following summarizes the material Canadian federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the holding and disposition of our shares by a holder (in this summary, a “**U.S. Holder**”) who, (a) for the purposes of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) (the “**Tax Act**”) and at all relevant times, (i) is not resident in Canada, (ii) deals at arm’s length with, and is not affiliated with, us, (iii) holds our shares as capital property and does not use or hold, and is not deemed to use or hold, our shares in the course of carrying on, or otherwise in connection with, a business in Canada, and (b) for the purposes of the Canada-United States Income Tax Convention (1980) (the “**Treaty**”) and at all relevant times, is a resident solely of the United States, has never been a resident of Canada, is a “qualifying person” who is fully entitled to the benefit of the Treaty and has not held or used (and does not hold or use) our shares in connection with a permanent establishment or fixed base in Canada. This summary does not apply to traders or dealers in securities, limited liability companies, tax-exempt entities, insurers, authorized foreign bank, financial institutions (including those to which the mark-to-market provisions of the Tax Act apply), special financial institutions, or any other holder to which special circumstances may apply.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act, all regulations thereunder, the Treaty, all proposed amendments to the Tax Act, the regulations and the Treaty publicly announced by the Government of Canada prior to the date hereof, and our understanding of the current published administrative practices of the Canada Revenue Agency. It has been assumed that all currently proposed amendments will be enacted as proposed and that there will be no other relevant change in any governing law or administrative practice, although no assurances can be given in this respect.

The summary does not take into account Canadian provincial, U.S. federal (which follows further below), state or other foreign income tax law or practice. **The tax consequences to any particular U.S. Holder will vary according to the status of that holder as an individual, trust, corporation, partnership or other entity, the jurisdictions in which that holder is subject to taxation, and generally according to that holder’s particular circumstances. Accordingly, this summary is not, and is not to be construed as, Canadian tax advice to any particular U.S. Holder. All U.S. Holders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors regarding their particular circumstances. The discussion below is qualified accordingly.**

Dividends

Dividends paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited to a U.S. Holder by us will be subject to Canadian withholding tax. The Tax Act requires a 25% withholding unless reduced under an applicable tax treaty. Under the Treaty, provided that a holder can demonstrate that it is a qualifying U.S. Holder, the rate of withholding tax on dividends paid to a U.S. Holder is generally limited to 15% of the gross amount of the dividend (or 5% if the U.S. Holder is a qualified company and beneficially owns at least 10% of our voting shares). We will be required to withhold the applicable withholding tax from any dividend and remit it to the Canadian government for the U.S. Holder’s account.

Disposition

For purposes of the following discussion, we have assumed that our shares will remain listed on the TSXV. A U.S. Holder is not subject to tax under the Tax Act in respect of a capital gain realized on the disposition of our shares in

the open market unless the shares are “taxable Canadian property” to the holder thereof and the U.S. Holder is not entitled to relief under the Treaty. Our shares will be taxable Canadian property to a U.S. Holder (a) if, at any time during the 60-month period preceding the disposition: (i) the U.S. Holder, alone or together with persons with whom the U.S. Holder did not deal at arm’s length, owned 25% or more of our issued shares of any class or series, and (ii) more than 50% of the fair market value of the shares was derived, directly or indirectly, from one or any combination of real property situated in Canada, timber resource properties, Canadian resource properties, or an option in respect of, or an interest in, or for civil law a right in, any of the foregoing, or (b) in other specific circumstances, including where shares were acquired for other securities in a tax-deferred transaction for Canadian tax purposes. If our shares constitute taxable Canadian property to the holder, the holder will (unless relieved under the Treaty) be subject to Canadian income tax on any gain. The taxpayer’s capital gain or loss from a disposition of the share is the amount, if any, by which the proceeds of disposition exceed (or are exceeded by) the aggregate of the adjusted cost base of the share and reasonable expenses of disposition. One-half of a capital gain (“**taxable capital gain**”) from the disposition of taxable Canadian property (other than treaty protected properties) is included in computing the income of a U.S. Holder and one-half of a capital loss (“**allowable capital loss**”) is deductible from taxable capital gains from dispositions of taxable Canadian property realized in the same year. Unused allowable capital losses from previous taxation years generally may be carried back three taxation years or forward indefinitely and applied to reduce net taxable capital gains realized in those years by a U.S. Holder from the disposition of a taxable Canadian property.

A U.S. Holder whose shares constitute taxable Canadian property should consult with the holder’s own tax advisors regarding any possible relief (if any) from Canadian tax under the Treaty based on applicable circumstances at the relevant time.

Israeli Tax Consequences

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the current tax law applicable to companies in Israel and does not discuss all the aspects of Israeli tax law. To the extent that the discussion is based on tax legislation that has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, we cannot assure you that the views expressed in the discussion will be accepted by the tax authorities in question. The discussion is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations.

General Corporate Tax Structure

In December 2011, the Knesset passed the Law for Adjustment of the Tax Burden (Amended Legislation) – 2011, which amends the Law for Economic Efficiency (Amended Legislation for Implementing the Economic Plan for 2009 and 2010) – 2009 which prescribed, among other provisions, a gradual reduction in the rates of the Israeli corporate tax and real capital gains tax starting in 2011. Following the amendment, corporate tax rates and capital gains rates are: 2011 – 24%, 2012 – and thereafter – 25%. On August 5, 2013, the Israeli legislature or the “Knesset” issued the Law for Changing National Priorities (Legislative Amendments for Achieving Budget Targets for 2013 and 2014), 2013 (“the Budget Law”), which consists, among other things, of fiscal changes whose main aim is to enhance the collection of taxes in those years.

These changes include, among other things, increasing the corporate tax rate from 25% to 26.5%, cancelling the reduction in the tax rates applicable to privileged enterprises (9% in development area A and 16% elsewhere) and, in certain cases, increasing the rate of dividend withholding tax within the scope of the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments to 20% effective from January 1, 2014. There are also other changes such as taxation of revaluation gains effective from August 1, 2013. The provisions regarding revaluation gains will become effective only after the publication of regulations defining what should be considered as “retained earnings not subject to corporate tax” and regulations that set forth provisions for avoiding double taxation of overseas assets. As of the date of approval of these financial statements, these regulations have not been issued. Therefore, the Levy per the Petroleum Taxation Law from 2016 will be decreased to a maximum rate of 44.56% from our future oil and gas revenues, if any.

Israeli Transfer Pricing Regulations

On November 29, 2006, Income Tax Regulations (Determination of Market Terms), 2006, promulgated under Section 85A of the Tax Ordinance, came into force (the “**TP Regs**”). Section 85A of the Tax Ordinance and the TP Regs generally require that all cross-border transactions carried out between related parties will be conducted on an arm’s length principle basis and will be reported and taxed accordingly.

United States Tax Consequences

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a general summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to a U.S. Holder (as defined below) arising from and relating to the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our common shares.

This summary is for general information purposes only and does not purport to be a complete analysis or listing of all potential U.S. federal income tax considerations that may apply to a U.S. Holder arising from and relating to the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our common shares. In addition, this summary does not take into account the individual facts and circumstances of any particular U.S. Holder that may affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences to such U.S. Holder, including without limitation specific tax consequences to a U.S. Holder under an applicable tax treaty. Accordingly, this summary is not intended to be, and should not be construed as, legal or U.S. federal income tax advice with respect to any U.S. Holder. This summary does not address the U.S. federal alternative minimum, U.S. federal estate and gift, U.S. state and local, and foreign tax consequences to U.S. Holders of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our common shares. Except as specifically set forth below, this summary does not discuss applicable tax reporting requirements. Each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, U.S. federal alternative minimum, U.S. federal estate and gift, U.S. state and local, and foreign tax consequences relating to the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our common shares.

No legal opinion from U.S. legal counsel or ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) has been requested, or will be obtained, regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our common shares. This summary is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS is not precluded from taking a position that is different from, and contrary to, the positions taken in this summary. In addition, because the authorities on which this summary is based are subject to various interpretations, the IRS and the U.S. courts could disagree with one or more of the conclusions described in this summary.

Scope of this Summary

Authorities

This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), Treasury Regulations (whether final, temporary, or proposed), published rulings of the IRS, published administrative positions of the IRS, the Convention Between Canada and the United States of America with Respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital, signed September 26, 1980, as amended (the “Canada-U.S. Tax Convention”), and U.S. court decisions that are applicable and, in each case, as in effect and available, as of the date of this document. Any of the authorities on which this summary is based could be changed in a material and adverse manner at any time, and any such change could be applied on a retroactive or prospective basis which could affect the U.S. federal income tax considerations described in this summary. This summary does not discuss the potential effects, whether adverse or beneficial, of any proposed legislation that, if enacted, could be applied on a retroactive or prospective basis.

U.S. Holders

For purposes of this summary, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of our common shares that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the U.S.;

- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the U.S., any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust that (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the U.S. and the control of one or more U.S. persons for all substantial decisions or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

Non-U.S. Holders

For purposes of this summary, a “non-U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of our common shares that is not a U.S. Holder. This summary does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to non-U.S. Holders arising from and relating to the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our common shares. Accordingly, a non-U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, U.S. federal alternative minimum, U.S. federal estate and gift, U.S. state and local, and foreign tax consequences (including the potential application of and operation of any income tax treaties) relating to the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our common shares.

U.S. Holders Subject to Special U.S. Federal Income Tax Rules Not Addressed

This summary does not address the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to U.S. Holders that are subject to special provisions under the Code, including, but not limited to, the following: (a) U.S. Holders that are tax-exempt organizations, qualified retirement plans, individual retirement accounts, or other tax-deferred accounts; (b) U.S. Holders that are financial institutions, underwriters, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, or regulated investment companies; (c) U.S. Holders that are broker-dealers, dealers, or traders in securities or currencies that elect to apply a mark-to-market accounting method; (d) U.S. Holders that have a “functional currency” other than the U.S. dollar; (e) U.S. Holders that own our common shares as part of a straddle, hedging transaction, conversion transaction, constructive sale, or other arrangement involving more than one position; (f) U.S. Holders that acquired our common shares in connection with the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for services; (g) U.S. Holders that hold our common shares other than as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment purposes); or (h) U.S. Holders that own or have owned (directly, indirectly, or by attribution) 10% or more of the total combined voting power of the outstanding shares of we. This summary also does not address the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to U.S. Holders who are: (a) U.S. expatriates or former long-term residents of the U.S.; (b) persons that have been, are, or will be a resident or deemed to be a resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act; (c) persons that use or hold, will use or hold, or that are or will be deemed to use or hold our common shares in connection with carrying on a business in Canada; (d) persons whose our common shares constitute “taxable Canadian property” under the Tax Act; or (e) persons that have a permanent establishment in Canada for the purposes of the Canada-U.S. Tax Convention. U.S. Holders that are subject to special provisions under the Code, including, but not limited to, U.S. Holders described immediately above, should consult their own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, U.S. federal alternative minimum, U.S. federal estate and gift, U.S. state and local, and foreign tax consequences relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our common shares.

If an entity or arrangement that is classified as a partnership (or other “pass-through” entity) for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds our common shares, the U.S. federal income tax consequences to such entity and the partners (or other owners) of such entity generally will depend on the activities of the entity and the status of such partners (or owners). This summary does not address the tax consequences to any such owner. Partners (or other owners) of entities or arrangements that are classified as partnerships or as “pass-through” entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences arising from and relating to the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our common shares.

Ownership and Disposition of our common shares

The following discussion is subject to the rules described below under the heading “Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.”

Taxation of Distributions

A U.S. Holder that receives a distribution, including a constructive distribution, with respect to our common share will be required to include the amount of such distribution in gross income as a dividend (without reduction for any foreign income tax withheld from such distribution) to the extent of the current or accumulated “earnings and profits” of we, as computed for U.S. federal income tax purposes. To the extent that a distribution exceeds the current and accumulated “earnings and profits” of we, such distribution will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of a U.S. Holder's tax basis in the our common shares and thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of such our common shares (see “Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of Common Shares” below). However, we may not maintain the calculations of earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles, and each U.S. Holder should therefore assume that any distribution by us with respect to the our common shares will constitute ordinary dividend income. Dividends received on our common shares generally will not constitute qualified dividend income eligible for the “dividends received deduction”. Subject to applicable limitations and provided that we are eligible for the benefits of the Canada-U.S. Tax Convention, dividends paid by us to non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individuals, generally will be eligible for the preferential tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains for dividends, provided certain holding period and other conditions are satisfied, including that we are not classified as a PFIC (as defined below) in the tax year of distribution or in the preceding tax year. The dividend rules are complex, and each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the application of such rules.

Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of Common Shares

A U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss on the sale or other taxable disposition of our common shares in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between (a) the amount of cash plus the fair market value of any property received and (b) such U.S. Holder's tax basis in such our common shares sold or otherwise disposed of. Any such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss, which will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the sale or other disposition, such our common shares are held for more than one year.

Preferential tax rates apply to long-term capital gains of a U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate, or trust. There are currently no preferential tax rates for long-term capital gains of a U.S. Holder that is a corporation. Deductions for capital losses are subject to significant limitations under the Code.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

If we were to constitute a PFIC for any year during a U.S. Holder's holding period, then certain potentially adverse rules would affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder resulting from the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our common shares. We do not believe that we were a PFIC during our tax years ended September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013. However, we believe we were a PFIC in prior tax years. PFIC classification is fundamentally factual in nature, generally cannot be determined until the close of the tax year in question, and is determined annually. Additionally, the analysis depends, in part, on the application of complex U.S. federal income tax rules, which are subject to differing interpretations. Consequently, there can be no assurances regarding our PFIC status for any tax year during which U.S. Holders hold our common shares.

In addition, in any year in which we are classified as a PFIC, such holder may be required to file an annual report with the IRS containing such information as Treasury Regulations and/or other IRS guidance may require. In addition to penalties, a failure to satisfy such reporting requirements may result in an extension of the time period during which the IRS can assess a tax. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the requirements of filing such information returns under these rules, including the requirement to file a revised IRS Form 8621.

We generally will be a PFIC under Section 1297 of the Code if, for a tax year, (a) 75% or more of our gross income for such tax year is passive income (the “income test”) or (b) 50% or more of the value of our assets either produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income (the “asset test”), based on the quarterly average of the fair market value of such assets. “Gross income” generally includes all sales revenues less the cost of goods sold, plus income from investments and from incidental or outside operations or sources, and “passive income”

generally includes, for example, dividends, interest, certain rents and royalties, certain gains from the sale of stock and securities, and certain gains from commodities transactions. Active business gains arising from the sale of commodities generally are excluded from passive income if substantially all (85% or more) of a foreign corporation's commodities are stock in trade or inventory, depreciable property used in a trade or business or supplies regularly used or consumed in a trade or business and certain other requirements are satisfied.

In addition, for purposes of the PFIC income test and asset test described above, if we own, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of the total value of the outstanding shares of another corporation, we will be treated as if we (a) held a proportionate share of the assets of such other corporation and (b) received directly a proportionate share of the income of such other corporation. In addition, for purposes of the PFIC income test and asset test described above, "passive income" does not include any interest, dividends, rents, or royalties that are received or accrued by us from a "related person" (as defined in Section 954(d)(3) of the Code), to the extent such items are properly allocable to the income of such related person that is not passive income.

Under certain attribution rules, if we are a PFIC, U.S. Holders will be deemed to own their proportionate share of any subsidiary of ours which is also a PFIC (a "Subsidiary PFIC"), and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on (i) a distribution on the shares of a Subsidiary PFIC or (ii) a disposition of shares of a Subsidiary PFIC, both as if the holder directly held the shares of such Subsidiary PFIC.

If we are a PFIC in any tax year in which a U.S. Holder held our common shares, such holder generally would be subject to special rules with respect to "excess distributions" made by us on the our common shares and with respect to gain from the disposition of our common shares. An "excess distribution" generally is defined as the excess of distributions with respect to the our common shares received by a U.S. Holder in any tax year over 125% of the average annual distributions such U.S. Holder has received from us during the shorter of the three preceding tax years, or such U.S. Holder's holding period for the our common shares. Generally, a U.S. Holder would be required to allocate any excess distribution or gain from the disposition of our common shares ratably over its holding period for the our common shares. Such amounts allocated to the year of the disposition or excess distribution would be taxed as ordinary income, and amounts allocated to prior tax years would be taxed as ordinary income at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year and an interest charge at a rate applicable to underpayments of tax would apply.

While there are U.S. federal income tax elections that sometimes can be made to mitigate these adverse tax consequences (including, without limitation, the "QEF Election" under Section 1295 of the Code and the "Mark-to-Market Election" under Section 1296 of the Code), such elections are available in limited circumstances and must be made in a timely manner.

U.S. Holders should be aware that, for each tax year, if any, that we are a PFIC, we can provide no assurances that we will satisfy the record keeping requirements of a PFIC, or that we will make available to U.S. Holders the information such U.S. Holders require to make a QEF Election with respect to us or any Subsidiary PFIC. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential application of the PFIC rules to the ownership and disposition of our common shares, and the availability of certain U.S. tax elections under the PFIC rules.

Additional Considerations

Additional Tax on Passive Income

Individuals, estates and certain trusts whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be required to pay a 3.8% Medicare surtax on "net investment income" including, among other things, dividends and net gain from disposition of property (other than property held in certain trades or businesses). U.S. Holders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this tax on their ownership and disposition of our common shares.

Receipt of Foreign Currency

The amount of any distribution paid to a U.S. Holder in foreign currency, or on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common shares, generally will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of such foreign currency based on

the exchange rate applicable on the date of receipt (regardless of whether such foreign currency is converted into U.S. dollars at that time). A U.S. Holder will have a basis in the foreign currency equal to its U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any U.S. Holder who converts or otherwise disposes of the foreign currency after the date of receipt may have a foreign currency exchange gain or loss that would be treated as ordinary income or loss, and generally will be U.S. source income or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. Each U.S. Holder should consult its own U.S. tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of receiving, owning, and disposing of foreign currency.

Foreign Tax Credit

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed above, a U.S. Holder that pays (whether directly or through withholding) Canadian income tax with respect to dividends paid on our common shares generally will be entitled, at the election of such U.S. Holder, to receive either a deduction or a credit for such Canadian income tax. Generally, a credit will reduce a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability on a dollar-for-dollar basis, whereas a deduction will reduce a U.S. Holder's income subject to U.S. federal income tax. This election is made on a year-by-year basis and applies to all foreign taxes paid (whether directly or through withholding) by a U.S. Holder during a year.

Complex limitations apply to the foreign tax credit, including the general limitation that the credit cannot exceed the proportionate share of a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability that such U.S. Holder's "foreign source" taxable income bears to such U.S. Holder's worldwide taxable income. In applying this limitation, a U.S. Holder's various items of income and deduction must be classified, under complex rules, as either "foreign source" or "U.S. source." Generally, dividends paid by a foreign corporation should be treated as foreign source for this purpose, and gains recognized on the sale of stock of a foreign corporation by a U.S. Holder should be treated as U.S. source for this purpose, except as otherwise provided in an applicable income tax treaty, and if an election is properly made under the Code. However, the amount of a distribution with respect to the our common shares that is treated as a "dividend" may be lower for U.S. federal income tax purposes than it is for Canadian federal income tax purposes, resulting in a reduced foreign tax credit allowance to a U.S. Holder. In addition, this limitation is calculated separately with respect to specific categories of income. The foreign tax credit rules are complex, and each U.S. Holder should consult its own U.S. tax advisor regarding the foreign tax credit rules.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Under U.S. federal income tax law and Treasury Regulations, certain categories of U.S. Holders must file information returns with respect to their investment in, or involvement in, a foreign corporation. For example, U.S. return disclosure obligations (and related penalties) are imposed on individuals who are U.S. Holders that hold certain specified foreign financial assets in excess certain threshold amounts. The definition of specified foreign financial assets includes not only financial accounts maintained in foreign financial institutions, but also, unless held in accounts maintained by a financial institution, any stock or security issued by a non-U.S. person, any financial instrument or contract held for investment that has an issuer or counterparty other than a U.S. person and any interest in a foreign entity. U. S. Holders may be subject to these reporting requirements unless our common shares are held in an account at certain financial institutions. Penalties for failure to file certain of these information returns are substantial. U.S. Holders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the requirements of filing information returns, including the requirement to file an IRS Form 8938.

Payments made within the U.S. or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman, of dividends on, and proceeds arising from the sale or other taxable disposition of, our common shares will generally be subject to information reporting and backup withholding tax, at the rate of 28%, if a U.S. Holder (a) fails to furnish such U.S. Holder's correct U.S. taxpayer identification number (generally on Form W-9), (b) furnishes an incorrect U.S. taxpayer identification number, (c) is notified by the IRS that such U.S. Holder has previously failed to properly report items subject to backup withholding tax, or (d) fails to certify, under penalty of perjury, that such U.S. Holder has furnished its correct U.S. taxpayer identification number and that the IRS has not notified such U.S. Holder that it is subject to backup withholding tax. However, certain exempt persons generally are excluded from these information reporting and backup withholding rules. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the U.S. backup withholding tax rules will be allowed as a credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, or will be refunded, if such U.S. Holder furnishes required information to the IRS in a timely manner. Each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the information reporting and backup withholding rules.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

Exhibits attached to this Form 20-F are also available for viewing at our offices, 120 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1204, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 1T1; or you may request them by calling our office at (416) 250-6500. Copies of our financial statements and other continuous disclosure documents required under securities rules are available for viewing on the internet at www.sedar.com.

I. Subsidiary Information

See Item 4.C – “Organizational Structure” of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

ITEM 11 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are not subject to any material market risks.

A. Transaction Risk and Currency Risk Management

Our operations do not employ complex financial instruments or derivatives, and given that we keep our excess funds in high-grade short-term instruments, we do not have significant or unusual financial market risks. In the event we experience substantial growth in the future, our business and results of operations may be materially affected by changes in interest rates on new debt financings, the granting of credit options to our customers, and certain other credit risks associated with our operations.

B. Interest Rate Risk and Equity Price Risk

We are equity financed and do not have any debt which could be subject to significant interest rate change risks. We have raised equity funding through the sale of securities denominated in Canadian dollars, and will likely raise additional equity funding denominated in Canadian dollars in the future.

C. Exchange Rate Sensitivity

We are exposed to financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. Our oil and gas operations are in Israel. Most of our monetary assets are held in US dollars and most of our expenditures are made in US dollars. However, we also have expenditures in NIS and Canadian dollars. A significant change in the currency rates between the NIS and the Canadian dollars relative to the US dollar could have an effect on our future results of operations, financial position or cash flows, depending on our currency management techniques. We have not hedged our exposure to currency fluctuations. An increase or decrease of 5% of the NIS and Canadian dollars relative to the U.S dollar would not have a significant effect on.

D. Commodity Price Risk

While the value of our exploration properties can always be said to relate to the price of the commodity and the outlook for same, we do not have any operating mines nor economic ore and therefore do not have any hedging arrangements.

ITEM 12 DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13 DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14 MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“**Exchange Act**”) to mean controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and includes, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As required under the Exchange Act, we have carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our company’s disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 20-F, being December 31, 2013. This evaluation was carried out by our Chief Executive Officer (being our principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (being our principal financial officer). Based upon that evaluation, our executives concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2013.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Exchange Act in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) defines this as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company’s principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the Board, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures

- of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that may have a material effect on the financial statements.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Financial Officer, our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2013. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria, established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based upon this assessment, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as at December 31, 2013.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting, as we are a smaller reporting company.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the period ended December 31, 2013, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERTS

As disclosed above, as of the date hereof, our Audit Committee is comprised of Dennis Bennie, Richard Crist and Alan Friedman.

The Board has determined that Messrs. Bennie and Crist meet the SEC's definition of an "audit committee financial expert", as defined in Item 16 of Form 20-F. Although we are not currently subject to any law, rule or regulation in the United States requiring that we establish or maintain an audit committee, the Board has determined that Messrs. Bennie and Crist meet the definition of an "independent director", as defined in Section 803 of the NYSE MKT Company Guide.

ITEM 16B CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct that applies to all of our employees and officers, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. The Code of Business Conduct meets the requirements for a "code of ethics" within the meaning of that term in Item 16B of Form 20-F. The text of our Code of Business Conduct is also posted on our website at www.adiraenergy.com, under the "Company" tab. In addition, a copy of our Code of Business Conduct will be provided to any person without charge, upon request. All requests for a copy of our code of ethics should be directed in writing to the attention of Gadi Levin, c/o Adira Energy Ltd., 120 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1204, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 1T1, or by email at: glevin@adiraenergy.com.

ITEM 16C PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth information regarding the amount billed to us by our principal independent auditors, Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer, a member of Ernst & Young Global, for our fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Period Ended December 31	
	2013	2012
Audit Fees:	\$90,000	\$155,000
Audit Related Fees:	-	\$88,000
Tax Fees:	\$80,000	\$120,000
Total:	\$170,000	\$363,000

Audit Fees

This category includes the aggregate fees billed by our independent auditor for the audit of our consolidated annual financial statements, reviews of interim financial statements and attestation services that are provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit Related Fees

This category includes the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the independent auditors that are reasonably related to the performance of the audits or reviews of the financial statements and are not reported above under "Audit Fees," and generally consist of fees for other engagements under professional auditing standards, accounting and reporting consultations,

Tax Fees

This category includes the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the independent auditors for tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice.

Policy on Pre-Approval by Audit Committee of Services Performed by Independent Auditors

The policy of our Audit Committee is to pre-approve all audit and permissible non-audit services to be performed by our independent auditors during the fiscal year.

ITEM 16D EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

None.

ITEM 16F CHANGES TO REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

From August 23, 2010 until March 16, 2011, MSCM LLP acted as our independent auditors. On March 16, 2011 we appointed Kost Forer Gabbay and Kasierer, a member firm of Ernst & Young Global, as our new auditors. MSCM LLP's reports on our financial statements for our past two fiscal years did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles, except to indicate doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. During our past two fiscal years there were no disagreements between us and our independent auditors on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure.

ITEM 16G CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Not applicable.

ITEM 16H MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

PART III**ITEM 17 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Not applicable.

ITEM 18 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements Filed as Part of this Annual Report:

- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated April 30, 2013;
- Consolidated statement of financial position for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011;
- Consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011;
- Consolidated statements of changes in shareholder's equity for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011;
- Consolidated statements of cash flows for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011; and
- Notes to consolidated financial statements

ITEM 19 EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are included in this Form 20-F:

Exhibit**Number Description**

1.1	Articles of Conversion (1)
1.2	Articles of Continuance (1)
1.3	By-Laws (1)
1.4	Certificate and Articles of Amendment (3)
1.5	Certificate and Articles of Amendment (5)
4.1	2009 Stock Option Plan (2)
4.2	Nominee Agreement with BRM Group Ltd (4)
8.1	List of Subsidiaries (5)
12.1	Certificate of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (5)
12.2	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (5)
13.1	Certificate of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (5)

13.2	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (5)
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- (1) Incorporated by reference from our current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 2, 2008.
- (2) Incorporated by reference from our Form 20-F shell company report filed with the SEC on September 4, 2009.
- (3) Incorporated by reference from our Form 20-F report filed with the SEC on January 22, 2010.
- (4) Incorporated by reference from our Form 20-F report filed with the SEC on February 3, 2011.
- (5) Filed as an exhibit hereto.

SIGNATURES

The Registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Form 20-F on its behalf.

ADIRA ENERGY LTD.

Per: /s/ Gadi Levin
Name: Gadi Levin
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 30, 2014