



NEWS RELEASE

SHAMARAN Q3 2016 FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS

November 15, 2016 - ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. ("ShaMaran" or the "Company") (TSX VENTURE: SNM) (NASDAQ OMX: SNM) is pleased to announce its financial and operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Unless otherwise stated all currency amounts indicated as "\$" in this news release are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

On November 7, 2016 the Assignment, Novation and Fourth Amendment Agreement to the PSC (the "4th PSC Amendment") and Atrush Facilitation Agreement were concluded between TAQA Atrush B.V. ("TAQA" and the Operator of the Atrush Block), General Exploration Partners. Inc. ("GEP" and a wholly owned subsidiary of ShaMaran), Marathon Oil KDV ("MOKDV")(together, the "Non-Government Contractors") and the Kurdistan Regional Government ("KRG") resulting in participating interests in the Atrush Block PSC of TAQA at 39.9%, the KRG at 25%, GEP at 20.1% and MOKDV at 15%. In addition these agreements include the terms for repayment to the Non-Government Contractors for costs which they have agreed to pay for on behalf of the KRG, including those relating to the Feeder Pipeline.

Construction of the 30,000 bopd Atrush Phase 1 Production Facility ("Production Facility") is complete and commissioning is in progress. The Atrush-2 ("AT-2") and Atrush-4 ("AT-4") wells were successfully completed in the second and third quarters of this year. All four wells intended for production are now completed, connected to the Production Facility and ready for start-up. Work on the pipeline being constructed between the Production Facility and the block boundary (the "Spur Pipeline") is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Work has now commenced on the final 35km section of pipeline which will run from the Atrush block boundary to the tie-in point on the main export pipeline (the "Feeder Pipeline") and is subject to the terms of an Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") contract between TAQA and KAR Company ("KAR") which became effective on November 7, 2016. The length and complexity of the commercial discussions associated with the EPC contract, the 4th PSC Amendment, and the Atrush Facilitation Agreement have brought the commencement of the Atrush Feeder Pipeline closer to the winter season which means there is an increased risk to the schedule. While completion in the first quarter of 2017 is still the target and a possibility, it is probable that first production from Atrush will be further delayed to the second quarter of 2017. As a result the Company estimates that it will require approximately \$20 million of additional funding which the Company expects will be made available by increasing GEP's Super Senior Bond through facilities provided for in GEP's April 2016 financing arrangement.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

During the reporting period the Company continued its appraisal and development campaign in respect of the Atrush petroleum property located in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq which constitutes the continuing operations of the Company. Atrush currently generates no revenues.

Financial Results

The Company reports a net loss of \$7.4 million in the first three quarters of 2016 which was primarily driven by general and administrative expenses, share based payments expense and finance cost, the substantial portion of which were expensed borrowing costs on the Company's Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds. These expenses have been slightly offset by interest income on interest bearing funds as well as service fees.

Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Unaudited, expressed in thousands of United States Dollars)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Continuing Operations				
Income				
Service fees	90	-	120	-
Expenses				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(12)	(13)	(34)	(45)
Share based payments expense	(58)	(186)	(192)	(1,038)
General and administrative expense	(695)	(384)	(3,006)	(1,899)
Loss before finance items and income tax expense	(765)	(583)	(3,232)	(2,982)
Finance income	16	88	39	634
Finance cost	(1,393)	(1,331)	(4,228)	(3,993)
Net finance cost	(1,377)	(1,243)	(4,189)	(3,359)
Loss before income tax expense	(2,052)	(1,826)	(7,301)	(6,341)
Income tax expense	(14)	(23)	(55)	(84)
Loss from continuing operations	(2,066)	(1,849)	(7,356)	(6,425)
Discontinued operations				
Net gain from discontinued operations	-	46	-	32
Loss for the period	(2,066)	(1,803)	(7,356)	(6,393)
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>				
Currency translation differences	(11)	(48)	53	5
Actuarial loss on defined pension plan	-	-	(505)	-
Total other comprehensive (loss) / income	(11)	(48)	(452)	5
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(2,077)	(1,851)	(7,808)	(6,388)

Condensed Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet
(Unaudited, expressed in thousands of United States Dollars)

	At September 30, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	214,210	177,044
Intangible assets	89,256	88,645
	303,466	265,689
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	8,715	1,512
Cash and cash equivalents, unrestricted	6,198	30,409
Other current assets	284	200
	15,197	32,121
Total assets	318,663	297,810
Liabilities and equity		
Current liabilities		
Accrued interest expense on bonds	6,950	2,252
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,587	9,560
Current tax liabilities	-	31
	11,537	11,843
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	155,804	148,263
Provisions	10,795	8,080
Pension liability	2,207	-
	168,806	156,343
Total liabilities	180,343	168,186
Equity		
Share capital	611,179	593,179
Share based payments reserve	6,427	6,235
Cumulative translation adjustment	(30)	(83)
Accumulated deficit	(479,256)	(469,707)
Total equity	138,320	129,624
Total liabilities and equity	318,663	297,810

Total assets increased during the first nine months of 2016 by \$20.9 million which corresponds to increases in share capital and equity reserves by \$18.3 million, borrowings by \$7.5 million and other non-current liabilities by \$4.9 million which were offset by an increase in the accumulated deficit by \$9.5 million, principally due to the net loss recorded in the period, and a decrease in current liabilities by \$0.3 million.

Property, plant & equipment assets increased by \$37.2 million during the three quarters of 2016 due to \$27.6 million of Atrush development costs and capitalised borrowing costs of \$9.6 million incurred during the period. The increase in intangible assets by \$0.6 million during the first nine months of 2016 is due to \$0.3 million of Atrush exploration costs and capitalised borrowing costs of \$0.3 million incurred in the period.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
(Unaudited, expressed in thousands of United States Dollars)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating activities				
Net loss from continuing operations	(2,066)	(1,849)	(7,356)	(6,425)
Adjustments for:				
Interest expense on senior secured bonds – net	1,375	1,321	4,103	3,964
Share based payments expense	58	186	192	1,038
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision	19	-	62	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	12	13	34	45
Pension expense	-	-	14	-
Interest income	(6)	(43)	(39)	(164)
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(10)	(45)	64	(470)
Changes in provisions	-	711	-	444
Changes in current tax liabilities	(8)	2	(31)	(7)
Changes in other current assets	(41)	(11)	(84)	1,340
Changes in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(4,317)	1,848	(4,970)	(3,429)
Cash used in discontinued operations	-	(8)	-	(16)
Net cash inflows from / (outflows to) operating activities	(4,984)	2,125	(8,011)	(3,680)
Investing activities				
Interest received on cash deposits	6	43	39	164
Purchases of intangible assets	(58)	(13,404)	(56)	(46,771)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(8,641)	(1)	(25,186)	(3)
Net cash outflows to investing activities	(8,693)	(13,362)	(25,203)	(46,610)
Financing activities				
Proceeds on bond issue	-	-	17,000	-
Bond transaction costs	-	-	(780)	-
Transaction costs on Rights Offering	-	-	-	60,462
Shares issued on Rights Offering	-	-	-	(1,351)
Interest payments to bondholders	-	-	-	(8,625)
Net cash inflows from financing activities	-	-	16,220	50,486
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3)	(1)	(14)	471
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(13,680)	(11,238)	(17,008)	667
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	28,593	69,109	31,921	57,204
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period*	14,913	57,871	14,913	57,871

The decrease by \$17 million in the cash position of the Company during the first nine months of 2016 was due to cash outflows of \$25.2 million on Atrush Block development activities, \$2.9 million of cash out on G&A and other cash expenses and \$5.1 million of negative cash adjustments from changes in working capital items which were offset by \$16.2 million of net proceeds on the issue of Super Senior Bonds.

Operating Results

Atrush Contract

- On November 7, 2016 the Assignment, Novation and Fourth Amendment Agreement to the PSC (the “4th PSC Amendment”) and Atrush Facilitation Agreement were concluded between TAQA Atrush B.V. (“TAQA” and the Operator of the Atrush Block), General Exploration Partners. Inc. (“GEP” and a wholly owned subsidiary of ShaMaran), Marathon Oil KDV (“MOKDV”)(together, the “Non-Government Contractors”) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (“KRG”) resulting in participating interests in the Atrush Block PSC of TAQA at 39.9%, the KRG at 25%, GEP at 20.1% and MOKDV at 15%.
- The above agreements include the terms for repayment to the Non-Government Contractors for costs which they have agreed to pay for on behalf of the KRG, including those relating to the Feeder Pipeline.

Production Facility, Export Pipeline and Wells

- Construction of the 30,000 bopd Atrush Phase 1 Production Facility (“Production Facility”) is complete and commissioning is in progress.
- The Atrush-2 (“AT-2”) and Atrush-4 (“AT-4”) wells were successfully completed in the second and third quarters of this year. All four wells intended for production are now completed, connected to the Production Facility and ready for start-up.
- Work on the pipeline being constructed between the Production Facility and the block boundary (the “Spur Pipeline”) is substantially complete. Construction of the pump station and the intermediate pigging and pressure reduction station (“IPPR”) is nearing completion and is expected to be finalised by the end of this year.
- Work has now commenced on the final 35km section of pipeline which will run from the Atrush Block boundary to the tie-in point on the main export pipeline (the “Feeder Pipeline”) and is subject to the terms of an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (“EPC”) contract between TAQA and KAR Company (“KAR”) which became effective on November 7, 2016. The length and complexity of the commercial discussions associated with the EPC contract, the 4th PSC Amendment, and the Atrush Facilitation Agreement have brought the commencement of the Atrush Feeder Pipeline closer to the winter season which means there is an increased risk to the schedule. While completion in the first quarter of 2017 is still the target and a possibility, it is probable that first production from Atrush will be further delayed to the second quarter of 2017.

Corporate

- As a result of the increased risk of delay in the schedule the Company estimates that it will require approximately \$20 million of additional funding which the Company expects will be made available by increasing GEP’s Super Senior Bond through facilities provided for in GEP’s April 2016 financing arrangement.
- The Company completed a financing arrangement in early May 2016 (the “Financing Arrangement”) with holders of the \$140.6 million bonds (the “Senior Bonds”) of GEP, a wholly owned subsidiary of ShaMaran. The Financing Arrangement provides the Company with additional liquidity in 2016 of approximately \$33 million based on the issuance of \$17 million (\$16.2 million proceeds net of transaction costs) of additional super senior bonds (“Super Senior Bonds”) and provides terms for the Company to pay bond coupon interest in kind by issuing additional bonds, including approximately \$17.9 million of 2016 coupon interest. Also under the Financing Arrangement the Company issued 218,863,000 common shares at a deemed price of CAD 0.105 per share to holders of the Senior Bonds who elected to convert Senior Bonds into ShaMaran common shares which represented \$18 million of Senior Bonds at face value. PIK Bonds of \$8.1 million and \$1.0 million were issued under the Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds agreements, respectively, to satisfy coupon interest for the six months ended November 13, 2016.

- On February 15, 2016 the Company reported updates to estimated reserves and contingent resources for the Atrush block as of December 31, 2015. Total oil in place is estimated at 1.5 to 2.8 billion barrels, with Total Field Proven plus Probable (“2P”) Reserves on a property gross basis increasing from 61.5 million barrels (“MMbbl”) to 85.1 MMbbl, an increase of 38 percent. Total Field Unrisked Best Estimate Discovered Recoverable Resources (“2P + 2C”)¹ on a property gross basis increased from 372 million barrels oil equivalent (MMboe)² to 389 MMboe.

ATRUSH OUTLOOK

Production Facility

The construction of the 30,000 bopd Atrush Phase 1 Production Facility is complete. Commissioning is in progress and is expected to be complete in advance of the Feeder Pipeline.

Engineering and design of water injection facilities has commenced and will continue in 2017.

Oil Export Pipeline

TQA, as operator of the Atrush PSC, is responsible for the construction of the Spur Pipeline to the block boundary. The construction of the Spur Pipeline is substantially complete. Construction of the pump station and the IPPR is nearing completion and is expected to be finalised by the end of this year.

Work has commenced on the Feeder Pipeline which will ultimately be owned by the KRG. The complexity of commercial and legal discussions has led to delays in the start of construction of the Feeder Pipeline. Completion is targeted for the first quarter of 2017 but due to onset of winter conditions it is probable that it will slip to the second quarter of 2017. Production start is planned to begin after the Feeder Pipeline is commissioned.

Wells

AT-2, the final of four initial producing wells, all equipped with electric submersible pumps, was completed in the third quarter of this year. The four initial producing wells are all connected to the Production Facility and now ready for start up.

Plans in 2017 are to drill and test CK-7, an appraisal and development well located in the central area of the Atrush Block, and CK-9, a dedicated water disposal well.

This information in this release is subject to the disclosure requirements of ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. under the EU Market Abuse Regulation and/or the Swedish Securities Market Act. This information was publicly communicated on November 15, 2016 at 23h30 Central European Time.

ABOUT SHAMARAN

ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. is a Kurdistan focused oil development and exploration company with a 20.1% direct interest in the Atrush oil discovery. The Atrush Block is currently undergoing an appraisal and development campaign.

ShaMaran is a Canadian oil and gas company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and the NASDAQ OMX First North Exchange (Stockholm) under the symbol "SNM". Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release. Pareto Securities AB is the Company's Certified Advisor on NASDAQ OMX First North.

The Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements, notes to the financial statements and management's discussion and analysis have been filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and are also available on the Company's website (www.shamaranpetroleum.com).

¹ This estimate of remaining recoverable resources (unrisked) includes contingent resources that have not been adjusted for risk based on the chance of development. It is not an estimate of volumes that may be recovered.

² Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 million cubic feet (“Mcf”) per one barrel is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This news release contains statements and information about expected or anticipated future events and financial results that are forward-looking in nature and, as a result, are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, such as legal and political risk, civil unrest, general economic, market and business conditions, the regulatory process and actions, technical issues, new legislation, competitive and general economic factors and conditions, the uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans, the occurrence of unexpected events and management's capacity to execute and implement its future plans. Any statements that are contained in this news release that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking information. Forward-looking information typically contains statements with words such as "may", "will", "should", "expect", "intend", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "projects", "potential", "scheduled", "forecast", "outlook", "budget" or the negative of those terms or similar words suggesting future outcomes. The Company cautions readers regarding the reliance placed by them on forward-looking information as by its nature, it is based on current expectations regarding future events that involve a number of assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by the Company.

Actual results may differ materially from those projected by management. Further, any forward-looking information is made only as of a certain date and the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking information or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management of the Company to predict all of these factors and to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on the Company's business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking information.

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ShaMaran Petroleum Corp
Financial Report (unaudited)
For the nine months ended September 30, 2016

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management of the Company.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial and operating results of ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. (together with its subsidiaries, "ShaMaran" or the "Company") is prepared with an effective date of November 15, 2016. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 together with the accompanying notes.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Unless otherwise stated herein all currency amounts indicated as "\$" in this MD&A are expressed in thousands of United States dollars ("USD").

OVERVIEW

ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. is an oil development and exploration company with a 20.1% direct interest in the Atrush Block production sharing contract ("PSC") relating to a property located in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq ("Kurdistan"). Atrush is currently in the pre-production stage of the first phase of the development program ("Phase 1"). Phase 1 of field development consists of installing and commissioning production facilities with 30,000 barrels of oil per day ("bopd") capacity and the drilling and completion of five production wells to supply the production facility. The oil discovery on the Atrush petroleum property is continuously being appraised.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Atrush Contract

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Production Facility, Export Pipeline and Wells

- Construction of the 30,000 bopd Atrush Phase 1 Production Facility ("Production Facility") is complete and commissioning is in progress.
- The Atrush-2 ("AT-2") and Atrush-4 ("AT-4") wells were successfully completed in the second and third quarters of this year. All four wells intended for production are now completed, connected to the Production Facility and ready for start-up.
- Work on the pipeline being constructed between the Production Facility and the block boundary (the "Spur Pipeline") is substantially complete. Construction of the pump station and the intermediate pigging and pressure reduction station ("IPPR") is nearing completion and is expected to be finalised by the end of this year.
- Work has now commenced on the final 35km section of pipeline which will run from the Atrush Block boundary to the tie-in point on the main export pipeline (the "Feeder Pipeline") and is subject to the terms of an Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") contract between TAQA and KAR Company ("KAR") which became effective on November 7, 2016. The length and complexity of the commercial discussions associated with the EPC contract, the 4th PSC Amendment, and the Atrush Facilitation Agreement have brought the commencement of the Atrush Feeder Pipeline closer to the winter season which means there is an increased risk to the schedule. While completion in the first quarter of 2017 is still the target and a possibility, it is probable that first production from Atrush will be further delayed to the second quarter of 2017.

Corporate

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- The Company completed a financing arrangement in early May 2016 (the "Financing Arrangement") with holders of the \$140.6 million bonds (the "Senior Bonds") of GEP, a wholly owned subsidiary of ShaMaran. The Financing Arrangement provides the Company with additional liquidity in 2016 of approximately \$33 million based on the issuance of \$17 million (\$16.2 million proceeds net of transaction costs) of additional super senior bonds ("Super Senior Bonds") and provides terms for the Company to pay bond coupon interest in kind by issuing additional bonds, including approximately \$17.9 million of 2016 coupon interest. Also under the Financing Arrangement the Company issued 218,863,000 common shares at a deemed price of CAD 0.105 per share to holders of the Senior Bonds who elected to convert Senior Bonds into ShaMaran common shares which represented \$18 million of Senior Bonds at face value. PIK Bonds of \$8.1 million and \$1.0 million were issued under the Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds agreements, respectively, to satisfy coupon interest for the six months ended November 13, 2016.
- On February 15, 2016 the Company reported updates to estimated reserves and contingent resources for the Atrush block as of December 31, 2015. Total oil in place is estimated at 1.5 to 2.8 billion barrels, with Total Field Proven plus Probable ("2P") Reserves on a property gross basis increasing from 61.5 million barrels ("MMbbl") to 85.1 MMbbl, an increase of 38 percent. Total Field Unrisked Best Estimate Discovered Recoverable Resources ("2P + 2C")¹ on a property gross basis increased from 372 million barrels oil equivalent (MMboe)² to 389 MMboe.

OPERATIONS

ShaMaran, through its wholly owned subsidiary, GEP, holds a 20.1% direct interest in the Atrush Block PSC. TAQA, a subsidiary of Abu Dhabi National Energy Company PJSC, is the Operator of the Atrush Block with a 39.9% direct interest, the KRG holds a 25% direct interest and MOKDV holds a 15% direct interest. TAQA, GEP, the KRG and MOKDV together are "the Contractors" to the PSC.

The Atrush Block PSC relates to a petroleum property located in Kurdistan in the northern extension of the Zagros Folded Belt and adjacent to several major oil discoveries.

The Atrush field was discovered in 2011 and a Phase 1 development plan was approved in October 2013, which consists of installing and commissioning production facilities with 30,000 bopd capacity and the drilling and completion of production wells to supply the Production Facility. To date four Phase 1 production wells have been drilled, tested and completed, and a further two appraisal wells have been drilled and tested with the objective of further delineating the field towards the east. Good reservoir communication has been proven between the east and the west part of the field.

Ownership and Principal PSC Terms

In August 2010 the Company acquired a 33.5% shareholding in GEP which then held an 80% working interest in the Atrush Block PSC, with the remaining 20% third party interest ("TPI") being held by the KRG. In October 2010 MOKDV was assigned the 20% TPI in the PSC. On December 31, 2012 GEP sold a 53.2% direct interest in the Atrush Block to TAQA, who also assumed from GEP the Operatorship of the Block, and repurchased the entire 66.5% shareholding which Aspect Energy International LLC ("Aspect") held in GEP, leaving the Company with a 100% shareholding interest in GEP and, at that time, a 26.8% direct interest in the PSC.

On November 7, 2016 the Assignment, Novation and Fourth Amendment Agreement to the PSC (the 4th PSC Amendment") and Atrush Facilitation Agreement were concluded between TAQA, GEP, MOKDV (together, the "Non-Government Contractors") and the KRG.

¹ This estimate of remaining recoverable resources (unrisked) includes contingent resources that have not been adjusted for risk based on the chance of development. It is not an estimate of volumes that may be recovered.

² Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 million cubic feet ("Mcf") per one barrel is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

The 4th PSC Amendment and Atrush Facilitation Agreement include the following principal terms:

- The KRG acquires a 25% interest in the PSC effective November 7, 2012, the date of declaration of commerciality (“DOC date”). As a consequence the respective participating interests in the Atrush PSC are TAQA at 39.9%, the KRG at 25%, GEP at 20.1% and MOKDV at 15%;
- The Non-Government Contractors will fund the cost of constructing the Feeder Pipeline which will be novated to the KRG following the commencement of oil exports from Atrush;
- All Atrush petroleum costs from the DOC date through the commencement of oil exports from Atrush will be paid by the Non-Government Contractors and the majority of the KRG’s share of these costs will be repaid through an accelerated PSC cost recovery arrangement from the sale of future oil production from Atrush; and
- Feeder Pipeline costs and the balance of the Atrush petroleum costs incurred by the Non-Government Contractors on behalf of the KRG that are not covered by the accelerated PSC cost recovery arrangement will be repaid by the KRG within 2 years from the commencement of oil exports from Atrush.

Fiscal terms under the PSC include a 10% royalty and a variable profit split based on a percentage share to the KRG. GEP has the right to recover costs using up to 40% of the available oil (produced oil less royalty oil) and 55% of the produced gas. The Contractor Group is entitled to cost recovery in respect of all costs and expenditures incurred for exploration, development, production and decommissioning operations, as well as certain other allowable direct and indirect costs.

The portion of profit oil available to the Contractors is based on a sliding scale from 32% to 16% depending on the “R-Factor”, which is a ratio of cumulative revenues to cumulative costs. When the ratio is below one, the Contractor Group is entitled to 32% of profit oil, with a reducing scale to 16% when the ratio is greater than 2.75. In respect of gas, the sliding scale is from 40% to 22%.

Current Operations

Production Facility and Pipeline

30,000 bopd Atrush Phase 1 Production Facility: Construction and commissioning of the Production Facility is complete and commissioning is in progress.

Atrush Spur Pipeline: The Atrush Spur Pipeline project includes the IPPR and a 6 kilometre 10 inch section from the Production Facilities crossing the Chiya Khere Mountain to the IPPR, followed by a 2 kilometre 12 inch section to the Atrush block boundary. The pipeline is substantially complete. The construction of the pump station and the IPPR is nearing completion and is expected to be finalised by the end of this year.

Atrush Feeder Pipeline: The Feeder Pipeline consists of a 18 kilometer 12 inch pipeline to the location of a future blending station followed by a 17 kilometer 36 inch pipeline to the tie-in point on the main export pipeline at Kurdistan Crude Pipeline pumping station #2 (“KCP2”). Work on the Feeder Pipeline has now commenced and, while completion in the first quarter of 2017 is still the target and a possibility, the upcoming onset of wet winter weather has the potential to create further delays in construction and as such there is a probability that completion will be deferred into the second quarter of 2017.

Development Wells

The completion for both the AT-4 and the AT-2 well were installed and successfully tested in second and third quarter of this year. All four wells intended for production are now completed, connected to the Production Facility and ready for start-up.

A further development well, Chiya Khere-7 (“CK-7”), and the Chiya Khere-9 (“CK-9”) water disposal well, are planned for 2017.

Location and Operational History

The Atrush Block is located approximately 85 kilometres northwest of Erbil, the capital of Kurdistan, and is 269 square kilometres in area. Oil has been proven in Jurassic fractured carbonates in the Chiya Khere structure and is estimated to contain between 1.5 and 2.8 billion barrels of oil in place. The structure is expressed at surface by the Chiya Khere mountain, which runs east-west for approximately 25 kilometres with an approximate width of 3.5 kilometres.

In the year 2008 GEP acquired 143 kilometres of 2D seismic data covering the Atrush Block. In April 2011 the Atrush structure was confirmed as an oil discovery by the Atrush-1 (“AT-1”) exploration well. This was followed by the AT-2 appraisal well in July 2012. 3D seismic covering the entire Atrush Block was acquired between July 2011 and August

2012 and a Declaration of Commerciality made on November 7, 2012. The eastern part of the field was successfully appraised in June 2013 by the Atrush-3 ("AT-3") well.

The AT-2 appraisal well was drilled to a depth of 1,750 metres, below the base of Jurassic reservoir section, which was reached in July 2012. The Company announced on September 13, 2012 the results of the comprehensive AT-2 well testing program which confirmed through three separate DSTs the AT-1 Jurassic oil discovery. Individual test rates for the three Jurassic DSTs, constrained by surface testing equipment, were over 10,000 bopd (approximately 27 degree API) and confirmed the significant potential for production from the highly fractured Jurassic reservoir. An additional two DSTs conducted in two deeper Jurassic formations confirmed them to be oil bearing and productive, with test rates limited by the gas lift test method. GEP submitted in October 2012 to the Ministry of Natural Resources ("MNR") of Kurdistan an AT-2 Discovery Report giving notice of the additional discovery formations in the lower part of the Jurassic.

On November 7, 2012 TAQA, GEP and MOKDV, collectively being the Contractor under the Atrush Block PSC at that time, submitted to the Atrush Block Management Committee a Declaration of Commercial Discovery ("DCD") with effect from November 7, 2012 under Clause 12.6 (a) of the PSC. The DCD was submitted together with an Appraisal Report covering the Atrush field.

The AT-3 eastern area appraisal well was spudded on March 25, 2013 and, after a top hole sidetrack due to mechanical issues, the well was drilled to a measured depth of 1,806 metres which was reached on June 23, 2013. The well encountered an estimated oil column of 286 metres in the Jurassic reservoir and successfully extended the Atrush accumulation 6.5 kilometres further to the east, while proving producible oil 180 metres deeper than previous wells thereby reducing the uncertainty on the Oil Water Contact/Free Water Level. AT-3 was suspended pending the planned re-entry and successful retest in January 2015.

In June 2013 an interference test was conducted between AT-1 and AT-2. The wells, which are 3.1 kilometres apart, confirmed excellent pressure communication and multi Darcy horizontal permeability through the fracture system in the Jurassic reservoir. This reservoir connectivity was further confirmed, as announced by the Company in February 2015, by pressure communication between the tested Chiya Khere-6 ("CK-6") and AT-3 wells and the AT-2 well, over a distance of 6.5 kilometres, demonstrating that the eastern appraisal area is in pressure communication with the Phase 1 development area.

The Atrush Block Field Development Plan ("FDP") was submitted for approval to the KRG on May 6, 2013, in accordance with the terms of the PSC within 180 days after the DCD made on November 7, 2012. The FDP was presented in detail to the MNR in June 2013. Phase 1 of the FDP was duly approved with an effective date October 1, 2013.

On October 7, 2013 the Company announced that Phase 1 of the FDP for the Atrush Block had been approved by the KRG. The initial 20-year Development Phase (as defined in Clause 12.9 of the PSC) commenced on the October 1, 2013.

Following submission of the FDP the AT-1 discovery well was determined to be unsuitable for long-term production and was plugged and abandoned in October 2013.

In 2014 three development wells were drilled. The AT-4 well was drilled up-dip towards the undrilled crest of the structure from the AT-1 drilling site and tested 27-28 API oil at a combined rate of 9,059 bopd from two of the intervals tested. The Chiya Khere-5 well ("CK-5") was deviated from the same Chamanke-A well pad with the bottom hole location in the Butmah formation approximately 870 metres west southwest of the surface location, penetrating a gross vertical oil column of approximately 540 metres. Chiya Khere-8 ("CK-8") was also drilled from the same well pad and found the reservoir much higher than expected some 1.4 kilometres east southeast of the surface location. CK-5 and CK-8 were suspended awaiting testing in 2015.

In 2014 CK-6, an eastern area appraisal well, was drilled from the Chamanke-C well pad and reached the Jurassic reservoir approximately 139 metres structurally higher than the nearby AT-3 well, approximately 600 metres South-southeast of the surface location. Three well tests were conducted, showing excellent reservoir quality and demonstrating producible oil as deep as -460m AMSL, nearly 200m deeper than the equivalent interval that successfully tested the higher viscosity oil in the AT-2 well.

In 2015, the CK-5 and CK-8 development wells were successfully tested and completed. The CK-5 well tested 3 separate intervals at a combined rate of 7,350 bopd. The CK-8 well tested 2 intervals at a combined rate of 8,400 bopd.

In 2015, the AT-3 eastern appraisal well was re-entered and tested at a maximum oil rate of 4,900 bopd comingled from two intervals.

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following is a summary of selected quarterly financial information for the Company:

(In \$000, except per share data)

	For the quarter ended							
	Sep 30 <u>2016</u>	Jun 30 <u>2016</u>	Mar 31 <u>2016</u>	Dec 31 <u>2015</u>	Sep 30 <u>2015</u>	Jun 30 <u>2015</u>	Mar 31 <u>2015</u>	Dec 31 <u>2014</u>
Continuing operations								
Service fees	90	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-	(244,557)	-	-	-	-
General and admin. expense	(695)	(1,009)	(1,302)	(460)	(384)	(552)	(963)	(376)
Share based payments expense	(58)	(58)	(76)	(172)	(186)	(176)	(676)	(48)
Depreciation and amortisation	(12)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(13)	(16)	(16)	(15)
Finance cost	(1,393)	(1,443)	(1,402)	(1,328)	(1,331)	(1,370)	(1,346)	(1,326)
Finance income	16	12	21	47	88	58	542	37
Income tax expense	(14)	(15)	(26)	(10)	(23)	(34)	(27)	(25)
Net loss from continuing ops.	(2,066)	(2,494)	(2,796)	(246,491)	(1,849)	(2,090)	(2,486)	(1,753)
Discontinued operations								
Gain on release of excess provision	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	228
Income / (expense)	-	-	-	1	-	(4)	(10)	2
Net income / (loss) from discontinued ops.	-	-	-	1	46	(4)	(10)	230
Net loss	(2,066)	(2,494)	(2,796)	(246,490)	(1,803)	(2,094)	(2,496)	(1,523)
Basic income in \$ per share:								
Continuing operations	-	-	-	(0.17)	-	-	-	-
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	(0.17)	-	-	-	-
Diluted income in \$ per share:								
Continuing operations	-	-	-	(0.17)	-	-	-	-
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	(0.17)	-	-	-	-

Summary of Principal Changes in the Third Quarter Financial Information

In the third quarter of 2016 work on the Atrush Block development program continued. The net loss was primarily driven by general and administrative expenses, share based payments expense and finance cost, the substantial portion of which were expensed borrowing costs on the Company's Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds. These expenses have been slightly offset by interest income on interest bearing funds as well as service fees.

Results of Continuing Operations

The Company's continuing operations are comprised of the Phase 1 development program on the Atrush Block petroleum property which are currently in the pre-production stages and generate no revenue. The expenses and income items of continuing operations are explained in detail as follows:

Service fees

<i>In \$000</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Technical service fees	90	-	120	-

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 the Company has provided technical services to a third party petroleum company.

General and administrative expense

<i>In \$000</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Salaries and benefits	470	491	1,848	2,488
General and other office expenses	85	98	261	319
Management and consulting fees	75	204	320	688
Listing costs and investor relations	52	80	249	253
Travel expenses	18	40	75	251
Legal, accounting and audit fees / (recovery)	(5)	12	253	172
General and administrative expense incurred	695	925	3,006	4,171
General and administrative expense capitalised as E&E assets	-	(541)	-	(2,272)
General and administrative expense	695	384	3,006	1,899

The Company capitalises as exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets general and administrative expenses supporting E&E activities which relate to direct interest held in the Atrush PSC. There were no general and administrative expenses capitalised in the first nine months of 2016 because there were no significant E&E activities during this time.

The lower general and administrative expense incurred in the first nine months of 2016 relative to the amount incurred in comparative period of 2015 was principally due to employee termination expenses associated with the change in executive management in January 2015, additional consulting and travel activities relating to the Atrush project and to general business development, and increased travel in connection with the Rights Offering which closed in February 2015.

Share based payments expense

<i>In \$000</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Share based payments expense	58	186	192	1,038

The share based payments expense results from expensing the Company's outstanding stock options over the vesting period which is complete two years after the grant date. In the previous two years there has been one only grant which was in January 2015 of 26,000,000 options in total. The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for stock options granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants whereby the fair value of all stock options granted is recorded as a charge to operations. The fair value of common share options granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

<i>In \$000</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Depreciation and amortisation expense	12	13	34	45

Depreciation and amortisation expense corresponds to cost of use of the furniture and IT equipment at the Company's technical and administrative offices located in Switzerland and Kurdistan.

Finance income

<i>In \$000</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest Income	6	43	39	164
Foreign exchange gain	10	45	-	470
Total finance income	16	88	39	634

Interest income represents bank interest earned on cash and investments held in interest bearing funds. The decrease in interest income reported in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 relative to the amount reported in 2015 is due to a lower level of interest bearing funds held in 2016.

The foreign exchange loss recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 resulted primarily from holding in the Company's Swiss subsidiary net assets denominated in United States dollars while the USD strengthened during the period against the Swiss Franc, the functional currency of the Swiss subsidiary. Over the first nine months of 2016 the Company recorded a foreign exchange loss (refer to discussion below under finance cost).

Finance cost

<i>In \$000</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest charges on bonds at coupon rate	4,530	4,313	13,283	12,938
Amortisation of bond transaction costs	209	151	733	454
Interest expense on borrowings	4,739	4,464	14,016	13,392
Foreign exchange loss	-	-	64	-
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision	19	10	62	29
Total finance costs before borrowing costs capitalised	4,758	4,474	14,142	13,421
Borrowing costs capitalised as E&E and PP&E assets	(3,365)	(3,143)	(9,914)	(9,428)
Total finance costs	1,393	1,331	4,228	3,993

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised together with the qualifying assets. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. During the first nine months of 2016 the Company incurred interest expense relating to its Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds which both carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon interest rate.

Interest expense on borrowings increased over the comparable period of the prior year due to the additional bonds outstanding in the period and the amortisation of all remaining unamortised bond transaction costs related to \$18 million of Senior Bonds which were converted into ShaMaran common shares.

The foreign exchange loss recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 resulted primarily from holding in the Company's Swiss subsidiary net assets denominated in United States dollars while the USD weakened during the period against the Swiss Franc, the functional currency of the Swiss subsidiary, and from holding in the Canadian subsidiary cash and cash equivalents denominated in Canadian dollars while the CAD weakened during the period against the USD, the reporting currency of the Company. In the three months ended September 30, 2016 the Company recorded a foreign exchange gain (refer to discussion above under finance income).

Income tax expense

<i>In \$000</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Income tax expense	14	23	55	84

Income tax expense relates to provisions for income taxes on service income generated in Switzerland which is determined on the basis of costs incurred in procuring the services. The decrease in tax expense from the comparable reporting period is primarily due to lower taxable income in the Swiss subsidiary which decreased compared to 2015 when costs of service included exceptional employee termination expenses associated with the change in senior executive management.

Results of Discontinued Operations

The main components of discontinued operations are explained as follows:

Expenses

<i>In \$000</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Legal, accounting and audit fees	-	-	-	13
General and other office expense / (recovery)	-	(46)	-	(45)
Net recovery	-	(46)	-	(32)

During the year 2015 the Company completed the windup of Summit Energy Company LLC, which was the lone remaining United States based operational subsidiary of the Company.

Capital Expenditures on Property Plant & Equipment (“PP&E”) Oil and Gas Assets

The net book value of PP&E oil and gas assets at September 30, 2016 is comprised of development costs related to the Company’s share of Atrush Block proved and probable reserves as estimated by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. (“McDaniel”)(the “Atrush 2P reserves”). These costs are not subject to depletion until commencement of commercial production. The movements in PP&E oil and gas assets are explained as follows:

<i>In \$000</i>	For the nine months ended September 30, 2016	For the year ended December 31, 2015
Opening net book value	177,000	89
Additions	37,188	11,029
Transfer from intangible E&E	-	410,472
Depreciation charge	-	(33)
Impairment loss	-	(244,557)
Ending net book value	214,188	177,000

Additions to oil and gas assets in the nine month period ended September 30, 2016 includes borrowing costs totalling \$9.6 million (2015: \$nil).

In November 2015 an engineering, procurement and construction contract for a crude oil pipeline to be constructed within the Atrush Block was signed by TAQA and a KRG-approved pipeline contractor. The Company determined that this event was sufficient to demonstrate the technical and commercial feasibility of its proved and probable reserves. Accordingly, \$410.5 million of costs related to the Atrush 2P reserves were transferred from intangible assets to PP&E in 2015.

Due to a significant decline in world oil prices in the year 2015 the Company conducted an impairment test to assess if the net book value of its oil and gas assets was recoverable. The impairment test was based on McDaniel's production and cost profiles related to Atrush 2P reserves and calculated the net present value at December 31, 2015 of the Company's projected share of future cash flows of the Atrush 2P reserves to determine a recoverable value of \$177 million. Therefore a non-cash impairment loss of the Company's oil and gas assets was recognized in the amount of \$244.6 million and included in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Capital Expenditures on Exploration and Evaluation ("E&E") assets

The net book value of E&E assets at September 30, 2016 represents Atrush Block exploration and appraisal costs related to the Company's share of Atrush Block contingent resources as estimated by McDaniel. The movements in E&E assets are explained as follows:

<i>In \$000</i>	For the nine months ended September 30, 2016	For the year ended December 31, 2015
Opening net book value	88,594	429,245
Additions	622	69,821
Transfer to PP&E	-	(410,472)
Ending net book value	89,216	88,594

Additions to E&E assets in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 includes borrowing costs totalling \$0.3 million (2015: \$9.4 million).

The additions to E&E assets during the year 2015 of \$69.8 million were comprised of \$55.7 million in Atrush field exploration and appraisal costs, \$11.5 million of capitalised borrowing costs and general and administrative costs relating to Atrush Block E&E activities totalling \$2.6 million. In November 2015 \$410.5 million of costs related to Atrush 2P reserves were transferred from intangible assets to PP&E.

Borrowings

At September 30, 2016 GEP had outstanding \$140.6 million of Senior Bonds and \$17 million of Super Senior Bonds. The Senior Bonds are listed on the Oslo Børs in Norway under the symbol "GEP01", have a five year maturity from their issuance date of November 13, 2013 and carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon and were used to fund capital expenditures related to the development of the Atrush Block. The Super Senior Bonds also mature on November 13, 2018, carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon and are being used to fund capital expenditures related to the development of the Atrush Block. The movements in borrowings are explained as follows:

<i>In \$000</i>	For the nine months ended September 30, 2016	For the year ended December 31, 2015
Opening balance	150,515	149,909
Super Senior Bonds – net of transaction costs	16,223	-
Interest charges at coupon rate	13,283	17,250
Senior Bonds issued as interest payment	8,585	-
Amortisation of bond transaction costs	733	606
Interest payments to bondholders	(8,585)	(17,250)
Senior Bonds exchanged for ShaMaran common shares	(18,000)	-
Ending balance	162,754	150,515
- Current portion: accrued bond interest expense	6,950	2,252
- Non-current portion: borrowings	155,804	148,263

The remaining contractual obligations comprising of repayment of principal and interest expense under the bond agreements, based on undiscounted cash flows at payment date and assuming all interest in 2016 and 2017 is paid by issuing new bonds and the bonds are not redeemed early, are as follows:

	At September 30, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Less than one year	18,643	17,250
Between two and three years	182,199	182,763
Total	200,842	200,013

Financing Arrangement – May 2016

In early May 2016 the Company completed a financing arrangement (the “Financing Arrangement”) with holders of GEP’s Senior Bonds (the “Existing Bondholders”) which has provided the Company with additional liquidity in 2016 of approximately \$33 million. The principal terms of the Financing Arrangement are:

1. On May 3, 2016 GEP issued new \$17 million Super Senior Bonds resulting in \$16.2 million in proceeds net of transaction costs. The Super Senior Bonds are based on the same agreement as the Senior Bonds with the same maturity date of November 13, 2018 and an 11.5% coupon interest payable semi-annually. GEP has the option to pay the coupon interest on the Super Senior Bonds in cash or in kind by issuing new bonds (“PIK Bonds”). ShaMaran’s major shareholders, Lorito Holdings SARL and Zebra Holdings and Investments SARL, companies owned by the Lundin Family Trust, subscribed for \$15.3 million of the Super Senior Bonds in accordance with the terms of their agreement with GEP to underwrite the Super Senior Bonds.
2. On May 12, 2016 ShaMaran completed the issue of a total of 218,863,000 of its common shares to Existing Bondholders who elected to convert to shares a total of \$18 million in Senior Bonds at face value. The shares were issued at CAD 0.105 which was closing share price on the TSX Venture exchange on the day prior to when the Existing Bondholders approved the offer on April 19, 2016.
3. The bond agreement for the Senior Bonds was amended so that (a) the 2016 coupon interest (\$17.3 million before considering the conversion in 2 above) is settled by issuing new PIK Bonds; (b) GEP has the option to pay in cash or in kind (by issuing new PIK Bonds) the post 2016 coupon interest; and (c) certain waivers and amendments were made to the terms of the Senior Bonds including the subordination of Senior Bonds’ security to the Super Senior Bonds’ security and the replacement of the book equity ratio maintenance covenant with certain debt incurrence tests described below.

PIK Bonds of \$8.1 million and \$1.0 million were issued under the Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds agreements, respectively, to satisfy coupon interest for the six months ended November 13, 2016.

Debt Incurrence Tests

In accordance with the amended terms of GEP’s Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds agreements ShaMaran is required to be in compliance with certain debt incurrence tests as follows:

1. upon incurrence of any new financial indebtedness, other than certain permitted financial indebtedness as described in the Super Senior Bonds agreement, then ShaMaran’s Book Equity Ratio, which is defined as shareholders’ equity divided by total assets, shall be minimum 30% immediately thereafter, and
2. members of the Group (other than GEP which is not allowed to do so) may not enter into an agreement to make any acquisitions, merger or any other transactions involving another party being consolidated into the Group’s accounts, unless such other party has a minimum 30% Book Equity Ratio prior to such transaction taking place.

Security

Following the amendment to the Senior Bonds agreement the security previously held for the Senior Bonds is now joint security with the new Super Senior Bonds on first rank and the Senior Bonds on second rank until the Super Senior Bonds are repaid in full.

The bonds include an unconditional and irrevocable on-demand guarantee on a joint and several basis from the Company and certain of the Company’s direct and indirect subsidiaries and, among other arrangements, agreements which pledge all of the ordinary shares of GEP and the Company’s Swiss service subsidiary, ShaMaran Services SA, as security for GEP’s bond related obligations, as well as an internal credit facility agreement among the Company and certain of its subsidiaries setting out the terms and conditions for intra-group credit to be made available amongst the parties.

Under the terms of both bond agreements all bond proceeds are held in accounts pledged to the bond trustee as security and may be accessed by the Company on prior authorisation of the bond trustee provided the proceeds are to be employed for prescribed purposes, most notably to fund the financing, development and operation of the Atrush Block and to fund technical, management and administrative services of ShaMaran's subsidiary companies up to \$6 million per year over the term of the bonds. Of the Company's \$14.9 million of total cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2016 (2015: \$57.8 million) \$8.7 million was held in accounts pledged to the bond trustee (December 31, 2015: \$1.5 million).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working capital at September 30, 2016 was \$3.7 million compared to \$40.8 million at September 30, 2015.

The overall cash position of the Company decreased by \$17.0 million during the first nine months of 2016 compared to an increase in cash of \$0.7 million during the comparative period of 2015. The main components of the movement in funds are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The operating activities of the Company during the first nine months of 2016 resulted in a decrease in the cash position of \$8.0 million compared to a decrease of \$3.7 million in the cash position during the comparable period of 2015. The decrease in the cash position is explained by a net loss of \$7.4 million and \$0.6 million of net negative cash adjustments from working capital items and non-cash expenses.

Net cash outflows to investing activities in the first nine months of 2016 were \$25.2 million compared to cash outflows in the amount of \$46.6 million in the comparable period of the year 2015. Substantially all of the cash outflows to investing activities in the first nine months of 2016 relate to investment in the Atrush Block development work program.

The Company had net cash inflows from financing activities in the first nine months of 2016 of \$16.2 million compared to \$50.5 million in the prior year. The cash inflows relate to the Super Senior Bonds issued on May 3, 2016 by GEP with gross proceeds of \$17.0 million, net of \$0.8 million in transaction related costs, resulting in net proceeds of \$16.2 million. Refer also to the discussion above under the "Borrowings" section of this MD&A. The 2015 cash inflows relate to the rights offering that was completed in the first quarter of 2015.

At September 30, 2016 ShaMaran held working capital excluding accrued bond interest of \$11 million. Management cash flow forecasts include \$26 million of cash received from oil sales in the 12 months ended September 30, 2017 and \$41 million of cash outflows on Atrush development and pipeline costs and on technical and administrative costs in support of Atrush operations. The oil sales volume assumptions reflect production commencing in the second quarter of next year and reaching, shortly thereafter, a rate of 30,000 barrels of oil per day which reflects the planned capacity of the Atrush production facility capacity and that all crude oil produced from Atrush will be delivered, sold and paid for in the month following production in accordance with the terms of the PSC. The forecasted cash flow includes an average oil price of \$52 per barrel based on ICE Brent forward contract prices and a \$12 per barrel discount transportation costs and quality differentials. The price discount, delivery, sales and payment assumptions are consistent with observed practice in Kurdistan since mid 2015. The timing and extent of Atrush development costs is based on the Operator's latest forecasts for the remainder of 2016 and the agreed 2017 work program and budget while the technical and administrative support costs are management's latest estimates for these forthcoming requirements.

Under current assumptions an additional cash requirement of approximately \$20 million is required in order to finance the Company's development and corporate activities until Atrush produces cash inflows sufficient to offset cash outflows, which is currently forecasted to occur in the second quarter of 2017. In case there are delays in excess of three months in the forecasted receipt of cash from production or in the magnitude of those cash receipts, which are under control of the Kurdistan Regional Government ("KRG"), the Company would most likely by third quarter 2017 require additional funding in order to fund the forecasted Atrush development program in the intervening period. Failure to meet development commitments could put the Atrush Block PSC and the Company's bond agreements at risk of forfeiture.

Management continues to monitor its financing requirements and consider appropriate financing alternatives which include facilities under the Company's existing bond agreements allowing for the Company to propose the issuance of up to an additional \$33 million of bonds under the same bond terms. Management expects that the additional cash requirement of approximately \$20 million will be made available under these facilities and that this financing can be concluded by the end of this year. However, in the event that an offering of additional bonds cannot be completed, or that the Company could not secure external financing in an amount required to meet its obligations as they come due, the Company may be required to take measures such as divestment of assets and or further

renegotiation of its debt. Should this not be successful, there is a risk that the Company would be subject to a partial or complete reorganization, or that the Company is declared bankrupt.

The Company believes that based on the forecasts and projections they have prepared and potential financing alternatives which will be pursued as required the Company will have the resources sufficient to satisfy its contractual obligations and commitments over the next 12 months and to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless the possibility remains that the Company's operations and current and future financial resources could be significantly affected by adverse geopolitical events in the region, macroeconomic conditions or other risks, including uncertainty surrounding oil production forecasted to commence in the second quarter of 2017 and the level of project development costs that the Company may be required to fund. The potential that the Company's financial resources are insufficient to fund its appraisal, development and production activities for the next 12 months, particularly in case there are unforeseen delays in oil production or receipt of funds from oil sales, indicates a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA AND STOCK OPTIONS

218,863,000 ShaMaran common shares were issued to holders of GEP's Senior Bonds in early May 2016 in exchange for settling \$18 million of GEP's Senior Bonds. The Company had 1,798,631,534 outstanding shares at September 30, 2016 and at the date of this MD&A (December 31, 2015: 1,579,768,534).

At September 30, 2016 there were 28,165,000 stock options outstanding under the Company's employee incentive stock option plan. No stock options were issued or exercised and 25,000 expired in the first nine months of 2016 (2015: 26 million issued and 3,940,000 expired). There has been no further movement in stock options from September 30, 2016 to the date of this MD&A.

The Company has no warrants outstanding.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

<i>In \$000</i>	Purchases of services for periods ended September 30,				Amounts owing	
	three months		nine months		at the balance sheet dates	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	30 Sep 2016	31 Dec 2015
Lundin Petroleum AB	52	126	244	377	35	40
Namdo Management Services Ltd.	23	24	95	151	15	9
McCullough O'Connor Irwin LLP	3	4	44	19	-	2
Total	78	154	383	547	50	51

The Company receives services from various subsidiary companies of Lundin Petroleum AB ("Lundin"), a shareholder of the Company. Lundin charges during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 of \$52 (2015: \$126) and \$244 (2015: \$377) were comprised of technical service costs of \$nil (2015: \$30) and \$3 (2015: \$68), reimbursement for Company travel and related expenses of \$nil (2015: \$nil) and \$nil (2015:\$14), investor relations services of \$8 (2015: \$8) and \$22 (2015: \$22), office rental, administrative and building services of \$44 (2015: \$88) and \$219 (2015: \$273).

Namdo Management Services Ltd. is a private corporation affiliated with a shareholder of the Company and has provided corporate administrative support and investor relations services to the Company.

McCullough O'Connor Irwin LLP is a law firm in which an officer of the Company is a partner and has provided legal services to the Company.

All transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business and are made on the same terms and conditions as with parties at arm's length.

Also refer to the discussion under the "Borrowings" section above.

COMMITMENTS

Atrush Block Production Sharing Contract

ShaMaran holds a 20.1% direct interest in the Atrush Block PSC through GEP. TAQA is the Operator with a 39.9% direct interest, the KRG holds a 25% direct interest and MOKDV holds a 15% direct interest. Under the terms of the 4th PSC Amendment and the Facilitation Agreement TAQA, GEP and MOKDV (the "Non-Government Contractors") have agreed to pay their pro-rata share of the Feeder Pipeline costs and of the KRG's share of Atrush development costs up to the commencement of oil exports from Atrush. Thereafter these costs will be reimbursed to the Non-Government Contractors.

Under the terms of the PSC the development period is for 20 years with an automatic right to a five year extension and the possibility to extend for an additional five years. All qualifying petroleum costs incurred by the Contractors shall be recovered from a portion of available petroleum production, defined under the terms of the PSC. All modifications to the PSC are subject to the approval of the KRG. The Company is responsible for its pro-rata share of the costs incurred in executing the development work program on the Atrush Block which commenced on October 1, 2013.

As at September 30, 2016 the outstanding commitments of the Company were as follows:

<i>In \$000</i>	For the year ended September 30,				
	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter	Total
Atrush Block development and PSC	47,023	13,089	160	2,414	62,686
Office and other	41	-	-	-	41
Total commitments	47,064	13,089	160	2,414	62,727

Amounts relating to the Atrush Block represent the Company's unfunded paying interest share of the approved work program and other obligations under the Atrush Block PSC.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The company had no transactions pending at the date of this MD&A.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting Estimates

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by management using IFRS. In preparing financial statements, management makes informed judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Specifically, estimates are utilised in calculating depletion, asset retirement obligations, fair values of assets on acquisition of control, share-based payments, amortisation and impairment write-downs. Actual results could differ from these estimates and differences could be material.

New Accounting Standards

There are no IFRS or interpretations that have been issued effective for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2016 that would have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Applied

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are listed below.

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement, addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and amended in October 2010. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured at fair value and those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than in net earnings, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is in the process of assessing the full impact of IFRS 9 and intends to adopt IFRS 9 no later than the accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers is the new standard which replaces IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts and provides a five step framework for application to customer contracts; identification of customer contract, identification of the contract performance obligations, determination of the contract price, allocation of the contract price to the contract performance obligations, and revenue recognition as performance obligations are satisfied. A new requirement where revenue is variable stipulates that revenue may only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that significant reversal of revenue will not occur. The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The Company is in the process of assessing the full impact of IFRS 15 and intends to adopt IFRS 15 no later than the accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

Accounting for Oil and Gas Operations

The Company follows the successful efforts method of accounting for its oil and gas operations. Under this method acquisition costs of oil and gas properties, costs to drill and equip exploratory and appraisal wells that are likely to result in proved reserves and costs of drilling and equipping development wells are capitalised and subject to annual impairment testing.

Exploration well costs are initially capitalised and, if subsequently determined to have not found sufficient reserves to justify commercial production, are charged to exploration expense. Exploration well costs that have found sufficient reserves to justify commercial production, but whose reserves cannot be classified as proved, continue to be capitalised as long as sufficient progress is being made to assess the reserves and economic viability of the well and or related project.

Capitalised costs of proved oil and gas properties are depleted using the unit of production method based on estimated gross proved and probable reserves of petroleum and natural gas as determined by independent engineers. Successful exploratory wells and development costs and acquired resource properties are depleted over proved and probable reserves. Acquisition costs of unproved reserves are not depleted or amortised while under active evaluation for commercial reserves. Costs associated with significant development projects are depleted once commercial production commences. A revision to the estimate of proved and probable reserves can have a significant impact on earnings as they are a key component in the calculation of depreciation, depletion and accretion.

Producing properties and significant unproved properties are assessed annually, or more frequently as economic events dictate, for potential indicators of impairment. Economic events which would indicate impairment include:

- The period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed.
- Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- Exploration for and evaluation of resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amounts of E&E and oil and gas assets is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

- Extended decreases in prices or margins for oil and gas commodities or products.
- A significant downwards revision in estimated volumes or an upward revision in future development costs.

For the purpose of impairment testing the assets are aggregated into cash generating unit (“CGU”) cost pools based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value is determined to be the amount for which the asset could be sold in an arm’s length transaction. Value in use is determined by estimating the present value of the future net cash flows expected to be derived from the continued use of the asset or CGU.

Where conditions giving rise to the impairment subsequently reverse the effect of the impairment charge is also reversed as a credit to the statement of comprehensive income net of any depreciation that would have been charged since the impairment.

A substantial portion of the Company’s exploration and development activities are conducted jointly with others.

There were no changes in the first nine months of 2016 to the reserves and resource estimates previously reported by the Company as at December 31, 2015.

Risks in estimating resources: There are a number of uncertainties inherent in estimating the quantities of reserves and resources including factors which are beyond the control of the Company. Estimating reserves and resources is a subjective process and the results of drilling, testing, production and other new data subsequent to the date of an estimate may result in revisions to original estimates.

Reservoir parameters may vary within reservoir sections. The degree of uncertainty in reservoir parameters used to estimate the volume of hydrocarbons, such as porosity, net pay and water saturation, may vary. The type of formation within a reservoir section, including rock type and proportion of matrix and or fracture porosity, may vary laterally and the degree of reliability of these parameters as representative of the whole reservoir may be proportional to the overall number of data points (wells) and the quality of the data collected. Reservoir parameters such as permeability and effectiveness of pressure support may affect the recovery process. Recovery of reserves and resources may also be affected by the availability and quality of water, fuel gas, technical services and support, local operating conditions, security, performance of the operating company and the continued operation of well and plant equipment.

Additional risks associated with estimates of reserves and resources include risks associated with the oil and gas industry in general which include normal operational risks during drilling activity, development and production; delays or changes in plans for development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of estimates and projections related to production, costs and expenses; health, safety, security and environmental risks; drilling equipment availability and efficiency; the ability to attract and retain key personnel; the risk of commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations; the uncertainty associated with dealing with governments and obtaining regulatory approvals; performance and conduct of the Operator; and risks associated with international operations.

The Company’s project is in the appraisal and development stages and, as such, additional information must be obtained by further appraisal drilling and testing to ultimately determine the economic viability of developing any of the contingent or prospective resources. There is no certainty that the Company will be able to commercially produce any portion of its contingent or prospective resources. Any significant change, in particular, if the volumetric resource estimates were to be materially revised downwards in the future, could negatively impact investor confidence and ultimately impact the Company’s performance, share price and total market capitalisation.

The Company has engaged professional geologists and engineers to evaluate reservoir and development plans; however, process implementation risk remains. The Company’s reserves and resource estimations are based on data obtained by the Company which has been independently evaluated by McDaniel.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments currently consist of cash, cash equivalents, advances to joint operations, other receivables, borrowings, accounts payable and accrued expenses, accrued interest on bonds, provisions for decommissioning costs, and current tax liabilities. The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition in the following categories:

- Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are those assets and liabilities acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term and are recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income and gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are also presented in the statement of comprehensive income within other gains and losses in the period in which they arise. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current except for the portion expected to be realised or paid beyond twelve months of the balance sheet date, which is classified as non-current.
- Loans and receivables comprise of other receivables and cash and cash equivalents and are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market and are generally included within current assets due to their short-term nature. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment.
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost comprise of trade and other payables and are initially recognised at the fair value of the amount expected to be paid and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

With the exception of borrowings, accrued interest on bonds and provisions for decommissioning costs, which have fair value measurements based on valuation models and techniques where the significant inputs are derived from quoted prices or indices, the fair values of the Company's other financial instruments did not require valuation techniques to establish fair values as the instrument was either cash and cash equivalents or, due to the short term nature, readily convertible to or settled with cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks which are discussed in the following sections:

Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Company's management monitors and manages the Company's exposure to financial risks facing the operations. These financial risks include market risk (including commodity price, foreign currency and interest rate risks), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company does not presently hedge against these risks as the benefits of entering into such agreements is not considered to be significant enough as to outweigh the significant cost and administrative burden associated with such hedging contracts.

Commodity price risk: The prices that the Company receives for its oil and gas production may have a significant impact on the Company's revenues and cash flows provided by operations. World prices for oil and gas are characterised by significant fluctuations that are determined by the global balance of supply and demand and worldwide political developments and in particular the price received for the Company's oil and gas production in Kurdistan is dependent upon the Kurdistan government and its ability to export production outside of Iraq. The spot price of Brent Crude Oil, a reference in determining the price at which the Company can sell future oil production, has experienced a significant decline in the years 2014 and 2015. A further decline in the price at which the Company can sell future oil and gas production could adversely affect the amount of funds available for capital reinvestment purposes as well as the Company's value in use calculations for impairment test purposes.

The Company does not hedge against commodity price risk.

Foreign currency risk: The substantial portion of the Company's operations require purchases denominated in USD, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company and also the currency in which the Company maintains the substantial portion of its cash and cash equivalents. Certain of its operations require the Company to make purchases denominated in foreign currencies, which are currencies other than USD and correspond to the various countries in which the Company conducts its business, most notably, Swiss Francs and Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company holds some cash and cash equivalents in foreign currencies and is therefore exposed to foreign currency risk due to exchange rate fluctuations between the foreign currencies and the USD. The Company considers its foreign currency risk is limited because it holds relatively insignificant amounts of foreign currencies at any point in time and since its volume of transactions in foreign currencies is currently relatively low. The Company has elected not to hedge its exposure to the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest rate risk: The Company earns interest income on its cash and cash equivalents at both fixed and variable rates and is therefore exposed to interest rate risk due to a fluctuation in short-term interest rates.

The Company's policy on interest rate management is to maintain a certain amount of funds in the form of cash and cash equivalents for short-term liabilities and to have the remainder held on relatively short-term deposits.

The Group is highly leveraged through financing at the project level, for the continuation of Atrush project, and at the corporate level due to GEP's outstanding Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds. However, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risks associated with the bonds as the interest rate is fixed.

Credit risk: Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is primarily exposed to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

The Company manages credit risk by monitoring counterparty ratings and credit limits and by maintaining excess cash and cash equivalents on account in instruments having a minimum credit rating of R-1 (mid) or better (as measured by Dominion Bond Rate Services) or the equivalent thereof according to a recognised bond rating service.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets recorded in the consolidated financial statements represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will have difficulties meeting its financial obligations as they become due. In common with many oil and gas exploration companies, the Company raises financing for its exploration and development activities in discrete tranches in order to finance its activities for limited periods. The Company seeks to raise additional funding as and when required. The Company anticipates making substantial capital expenditures in the future for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil and gas reserves and as the Company's project moves further into the development stage, specific financing, including the possibility of additional debt, may be required to enable future development to take place. The financial results of the Company will impact its access to the capital markets necessary to undertake or complete future drilling and development programs. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing, or future cash generated by operations, would be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Company.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. Annual capital expenditure budgets are prepared, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. In addition, the Company requires authorisations for expenditure on both operating and non-operating projects to further manage capital expenditures.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. is engaged in the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas and its operations are subject to various risks and uncertainties which include but are not limited to those listed below. If any of the risks described below materialise the effect on the Company's business, financial condition or operating results could be materially adverse.

The following sections describe material risks identified by the Company; however, risks and uncertainties of which the Company is not currently aware or currently believes to be immaterial could develop and may adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition or operating results. For more information on risk factors which may affect the Company's business refer also to the discussion of risks under the "Reserves and Resources" and "Financial Instruments" sections of this MD&A above, as well as to the "Risk Factors" section of its Annual Information Form, which is available for viewing both on the Company's web-site at www.shamaranpetroleum.com and on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, under the Company's profile.

Political and Regional Risks

International operations: Oil and gas exploration, development and production activities in emerging countries are subject to significant political, social and economic uncertainties which are beyond ShaMaran's control. Uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the risk of war, terrorism, criminal activity, expropriation, nationalisation, renegotiation or nullification of existing or future contracts, the imposition of international sanctions, a change in crude oil or natural gas pricing policies, a change in taxation policies, a limitation on the Company's ability to export, and the imposition of currency controls. The materialisation of these uncertainties could adversely affect the Company's business including, but not limited to, increased costs associated with planned projects, impairment or termination of future revenue generating activities, impairment of the value of the Company's assets and or its ability to meet its contractual commitments as they become due.

Political uncertainty and potential impact of actions of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria ("ISIS"): ShaMaran's assets and operations are located in Kurdistan, a federally recognised semi-autonomous political region in Iraq, and may be influenced by political developments between Kurdistan and the Iraq federal government, as well as political developments of neighbouring states within MENA region, Turkey, and surrounding areas. Kurdistan and Iraq have a history of political and social instability. As a result, the Company is subject to political, economic and other uncertainties that are not within its control. These uncertainties include, but are not limited to, changes in government policies and legislation, adverse legislation or determinations or rulings by governmental authorities and disputes between the Iraq federal government and Kurdistan.

Over the last year actions of ISIS continued to represent a security threat in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. If ISIS were to engage in attacks or were to occupy areas within Kurdistan, it could result in the Company and its joint operations partners having to stop operations in the Atrush Block. This could result in delays in operations, additional costs for increased security and difficulty in attracting/retaining qualified service companies and related personnel, which could materially adversely impact the operations and future prospects of the Company and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition.

International boundary disputes: Although Kurdistan is recognised by the Iraq constitution as a semi-autonomous region, its geographical extent is neither defined in the Iraq constitution nor agreed in practice between the Federal Government and the KRG. There are ongoing differences between the KRG and the Federal Government regarding certain areas which are commonly known as "disputed territories". The Company believes that its current area of operation is not within the "disputed territories".

Industry and Market Risks

Exploration, development and production risks: ShaMaran's business is subject to all of the risks and hazards inherent in businesses involved in the exploration, development, production and marketing of oil and natural gas, many of which cannot be overcome even with a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation. The risks and hazards typically associated with oil and gas operations include drilling of unsuccessful wells, fire, explosion, blowouts, sour gas releases, pipeline ruptures and oil spills, each of which could result in substantial damage to oil and natural gas wells, production facilities, other property or the environment, or in personal injury. The Company is not fully insured against all of these risks, nor are all such risks insurable and, as a result, these risks could still result in adverse effects to the Company's business not fully mitigated by insurance coverage including, but not limited to, increased costs or losses due to events arising from accidents or other unforeseen outcomes including cleanup, repair, containment and or evacuation activities, settlement of claims associated with injury to personnel or property, and or loss of revenue as a result of downtime due to accident.

General market conditions: ShaMaran's business and operations depend upon conditions prevailing in the oil and gas industry including the current and anticipated prices of oil and gas and the global economic activity. A reduction of the oil price, a general economic downturn, or a recession could result in adverse effects to the Company's business including, but not limited to, reduced cash flows associated with the Company's future oil and gas sales. Worldwide crude oil commodity prices are expected to remain volatile in the near future as a result of global excess supply, recent actions taken by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"), and ongoing global credit and liquidity concerns. This volatility may affect the Corporation's ability to obtain equity or debt financing on acceptable terms.

Competition: The petroleum industry is intensely competitive in all aspects including the acquisition of oil and gas interests, the marketing of oil and natural gas, and acquiring or gaining access to necessary drilling and other equipment and supplies. ShaMaran competes with numerous other companies in the search for and acquisition of such prospects and in attracting skilled personnel. ShaMaran's competitors include oil companies which have greater financial resources, staff and facilities than those of the Company. ShaMaran's ability to increase reserves in the future will depend on its ability to develop its present property, to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects on which to conduct future exploration and to respond in a cost-effective manner to economic and competitive factors that affect the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas.

Reliance on key personnel: ShaMaran's success depends in large measure on certain key personnel and directors. The loss of the services of such key personnel could negatively affect ShaMaran's ability to deliver projects according to plan and result in increased costs and delays. ShaMaran has not obtained key person insurance in respect of the lives of any key personnel. In addition, competition for qualified personnel in the oil and gas industry is intense and there can be no assurance that ShaMaran will be able to attract and retain the skilled personnel necessary for the operation and development of its business.

Business Risks

Risks associated with petroleum contracts in Iraq: The Iraq oil ministry has historically disputed the validity of the KRG's production sharing contracts and, as a result indirectly, the Company's right and title to its oil and gas assets. The KRG is disputing the claims and has stated that the contracts are compliant with the Iraq constitution. At the present time there is no assurance that the PSCs agreed with the KRG are enforceable or binding in accordance with ShaMaran's interpretation of their terms or that, if breached, the Company would have remedies. The Company believes that it has valid title to its oil and gas assets and the right to explore for and produce oil and gas from such assets under the Atrush Block PSC. However, should the Iraq federal government pursue and be successful in a claim that the production sharing contracts agreed with the KRG are invalid, or should any unfavourable changes develop which impact on the economic and operating terms of the Atrush Block PSC, it could result in adverse effects to the Company's business including, but not limited to, impairing the Company's claim and title to assets held, and or increasing the obligations required, under the Atrush Block PSC.

Government regulations, licenses and permits: The Company is affected by changes in taxes, regulations and other laws or policies affecting the oil and gas industry generally as well as changes in taxes, regulations and other laws or policies applicable to oil and gas exploration and development in Kurdistan specifically. The Company's ability to execute its projects may be hindered if it cannot secure the necessary approvals or the discretion is exercised in a manner adverse to the Company. The taxation system applicable to the operating activities of the Company in Kurdistan is pursuant to the Oil and Gas Law governed by general Kurdistan tax law and the terms of its PSCs. However, it is possible that the arrangements under the PSCs may be overridden or negatively affected by the enactment of any future oil and gas or tax law in Iraq or Kurdistan which could result in adverse effects to the Company's business including, but not limited to, increasing the Company's expected future tax obligations associated with its activities in Kurdistan.

Marketing, markets and transportation: The export of oil and gas and payments relating to such exports from Kurdistan remains subject to uncertainties which could negatively impact on ShaMaran's ability to export oil and gas and receive payments relating to such exports. Further, ShaMaran's ability to export and market oil and gas may also depend upon its ability to secure transportation and delivery, in view of related issues such as the proximity of its potential production to pipelines and processing facilities. Potential government regulation relating to price, quotas and other aspects of the oil and gas business could result in adverse effects to the Company's business including, but not limited to, impairing the Company's ability to export and sell oil and gas and receive full payment for all sales of oil and gas.

Default under the Atrush Block PSC and Atrush JOA: Should the Company fail to meet its obligations under the Atrush Block PSC and or Atrush Block joint operating agreement ("Atrush JOA") it could result in adverse effects to the Company's business including, but not limited to, a default under one or both of these contracts, the termination of future revenue generating activities of the Company and impairment of the Company's ability to meet its contractual commitments as they become due.

Kurdistan legal system: The Kurdistan Region of Iraq has a less developed legal system than that of many more established regions. This could result in risks associated with predicting how existing laws, regulations and contractual obligations will be interpreted, applied or enforced. In addition it could make it more difficult for the Company to obtain effective legal redress in courts in case of breach of law, regulation or contract and to secure the implementation of arbitration awards and may give rise to inconsistencies or conflicts among various laws, regulations, decrees or judgments. The Company's recourse may be limited in the event of a breach by a government authority of an agreement governing the PSC in which ShaMaran acquires or holds an interest.

Enforcement of judgments in foreign jurisdictions: The Company is party to contracts with counterparties located in a number of countries, most notably Kurdistan. Certain of its contracts are subject to English law with legal proceedings in England. However, the enforcement of any judgments thereunder against a counterparty will be a matter of the laws of the jurisdictions where counterparties are domiciled.

Change of control in respect of PSC: The Atrush Block PSC definition of "change of control" in a Contractor includes a change of voting majority in the Contractor, or in a parent company, provided the value of the interest in the Atrush field represents more than 50% of the market value of assets in the Company. Due to the limited amount of other assets held by the Company this will apply to a change of control in GEP or any of its parent companies. Change of control requires the consent of KRG or it will trigger a default under the PSC.

Project and Operational Risks

Shared ownership and dependency on partners: ShaMaran's operations are to a significant degree conducted together with one or more partners through contractual arrangements with the execution of the operations being undertaken by the Operator in accordance with the terms of the Atrush JOA. As a result, ShaMaran has limited ability to exercise influence over the deployment of those assets or their associated costs and this could adversely affect ShaMaran's financial performance. If the operator or other partners fail to perform, ShaMaran may, among other things, risk losing rights or revenues or incur additional obligations or costs in order to itself perform in place of its partners. If a dispute would arise with one or more partners such dispute may have significant negative effects on the Company's operations relating to its projects.

Security risks: Kurdistan and other regions in Iraq have a history of political and social instability which have culminated in security problems which may put at risk the safety of the Company's personnel, interfere with the efficient and effective execution of the Company's operations and ultimately result in significant losses to the Company. There have been no significant security incidents in the Company's area of operation.

Risks relating to infrastructure: The Company is dependent on access to available and functioning infrastructure (including third party services in Kurdistan) relating to the properties on which it operates, such as roads, power and water supplies, pipelines and gathering systems. If any infrastructure or systems failures occur or access is not possible or does not meet the requirements of the Company, the Company's operations may be significantly hampered which could result in lower production and sales and or higher costs.

Environmental regulation and liabilities: Drilling for and producing, handling, transporting and disposing of oil and gas and petroleum by-products are activities that are subject to extensive regulation under national and local environmental laws, including in those countries in which ShaMaran currently operates. The Company has implemented health, safety and environment policies since its incorporation, complies with industry environmental practices and guidelines for its operations in Kurdistan and is currently in compliance with these obligations in all material aspects. Environmental protection requirements have not, to date, had a significant effect on the capital expenditures and competitive position of ShaMaran. Future changes in environmental or health and safety laws, regulations or community expectations governing the Company's operations could result in adverse effects to the Company's business including, but not limited to, increased monitoring, compliance and remediation costs and or costs associated with penalties or other sanctions imposed on the Company for non-compliance or breach of environmental regulations.

Risk relating to community relations / labour disruptions: The Company's operations may be located in or near communities that may regard operations as detrimental to their environmental, economic or social circumstances. Negative community reactions and any related labour disruptions or disputes could increase operational costs and result in delays in the execution of projects.

Petroleum costs and cost recovery: Under the terms of the Atrush Block PSC the KRG is entitled to conduct an audit to verify the validity of incurred petroleum costs which the Operator has reported to the KRG and is therefore entitled under the terms of the Atrush Block PSC to recover through cash payments from future petroleum production. No such audit has to date taken place. Should any future audits result in negative findings concerning the validity of reported incurred petroleum costs the Company's petroleum cost recovery entitlement could ultimately be reduced.

Legal claims and disputes: The Company may suffer unexpected costs or other losses if a counterparty to any contractual arrangement entered into by the Company does not meet its obligations under such agreements. In particular, the Company cannot control the actions or omissions of its partners in the Atrush Block PSC. If such parties were to breach the terms of the Atrush Block PSC or any other documents relating to the Company's interest in the Atrush Block PSC, it could cause the KRG to revoke, terminate or adversely amend the Atrush Block PSC.

Uninsured losses and liabilities: Although the Company maintains insurance in accordance with industry standards to address risks relating to its operations, the insurance coverage may under certain circumstances not protect it from all potential losses and liabilities that could result from its operations.

Availability of equipment and services: ShaMaran's oil and natural gas exploration and development activities are dependent on the availability of third party services, drilling and related equipment and qualified staff in the particular areas where such activities are or will be conducted. Shortages of such equipment or staff may affect the availability of such equipment to ShaMaran and may delay and or increase the cost of ShaMaran's exploration and development activities.

Early stage of development: ShaMaran has conducted oil and gas exploration and development activities in Kurdistan for approximately seven years. The current operations are in an appraisal and development stage and there can be no assurance that ShaMaran's operations will be profitable in the future or will generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy its future commitments.

Financial and Other Risks

Financial statements prepared on a going concern basis: The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under which an entity is considered to be able to realise its assets and satisfy its liabilities in the ordinary course of business. ShaMaran's operations to date have been primarily financed by debt and equity financing. The Company's future operations are dependent upon the identification and successful completion of additional equity or debt financing or the achievement of profitable operations. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in completing additional financing or achieving profitability. The consolidated financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments relating to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities that would be necessary should ShaMaran be unable to continue as a going concern.

Substantial capital requirements: ShaMaran anticipates making substantial capital expenditures in the future for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil and gas. ShaMaran's results could impact its access to the capital necessary to undertake or complete future drilling and development programs. To meet its operating costs and planned capital expenditures, ShaMaran may require financing from external sources, including from the sale of equity and debt securities. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available to the Company or, if available, that it will be offered on terms acceptable to ShaMaran. If ShaMaran or any of its partners in the oil asset are unable to complete minimum work obligations on the Atrush Block PSC, this PSC could be relinquished under applicable contract terms.

Dilution: The Company may make future acquisitions or enter into financings or other transactions involving the issuance of securities of the Company. If additional financing is raised through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, control of the Company may change and the interests of shareholders in the net assets of ShaMaran may be diluted.

Tax legislation: The Company has entities incorporated and resident for tax purposes in Canada, the Cayman Islands, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States of America. Changes in the tax legislation or tax practices in these jurisdictions may increase the Company's expected future tax obligations associated with its activities in such jurisdictions.

Capital and lending markets: As a result of general economic uncertainties and, in particular, the lack of risk capital available to the junior resource sector, the Company, along with other junior resource entities, may have reduced access to bank debt and to equity. As future capital expenditures will be financed out of funds generated from operations, bank borrowings if available, and possible issuances of debt or equity securities, the Company's ability to do so is dependent on, among other factors, the overall state of lending and capital markets and investor and lender appetite for investments in the energy industry generally, and the Company's securities in particular. To the extent that external sources of capital become limited or unavailable or available only on onerous terms, the Company's ability to invest and to maintain existing assets may be impaired, and its assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected as a result.

Uncertainty in financial markets: In the future the Company is expected to require financing to grow its business. The uncertainty which has periodically affected the financial markets in recent years and the possibility that financial institutions may consolidate or go bankrupt has reduced levels of activity in the credit markets which could diminish the amount of financing available to companies. The Company's liquidity and its ability to access the credit or capital markets may also be adversely affected by changes in the financial markets and the global economy.

Conflict of interests: Certain directors of ShaMaran are also directors or officers of other companies, including oil and gas companies, the interests of which may, in certain circumstances, come into conflict with those of ShaMaran. If and when a conflict arises with respect to a particular transaction, the affected directors must disclose the conflict and abstain from voting with respect to matters relating to the transaction.

Risks Related to the GEP's Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds

Possible termination of PSC / bond agreements in event of default scenario: Should GEP default its obligations under either of the bond agreements GEP may also not be able to fulfil its obligations under the Atrush Block PSC and or Atrush JOA, with the effect that these contracts may be terminated or limited. In addition, should GEP default its obligations under the Atrush Block PSC and or Atrush JOA, with the effect that these contracts may be terminated or limited, GEP may also default in respect of its obligations under the bond agreements. Either default scenario could result in the termination of the Company's future revenue generating activities and impair the Company's ability to meet its contractual commitments as they become due.

Ability to service indebtedness: GEP's ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance its obligations under the bond agreements will depend on GEP's financial and operating performance which, in turn, will be subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions beyond GEP's control. It is possible that GEP's activities will not generate sufficient funds to make the required interest payments which could, among other things, result in an event of default under the bond agreements.

Significant operating and financial restrictions: The terms and conditions of the bond agreements contain restrictions on GEP's and the Guarantors' activities which restrictions may prevent GEP and the Guarantors from taking actions that it believes would be in the best interest of GEP's business, and may make it difficult for GEP to execute its business strategy successfully or compete effectively with companies that are not similarly restricted. No assurance can be given that it will be granted the necessary waivers or amendments if for any reason GEP is unable to comply with the terms of the bond agreements. A breach of any of the covenants and restrictions could result in an event of default under the bond agreements.

Mandatory prepayment events: Under the terms of the bond agreements the bonds are subject to mandatory prepayment by GEP on the occurrence of certain specified events, including if (i) the ownership in the Atrush Block is reduced to below 20.10% (ii) ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. ceases to indirectly own, or ShaMaran Ventures B.V. ceases to directly own, 100% of the shares in GEP (iii) GEP invests in any assets or enters into any other activities unrelated to the Atrush Block PSC or (iv) an event of default occurs under either of the bond agreements. Following an early redemption after the occurrence of a mandatory prepayment event, it is possible that GEP will not have sufficient funds to make the required redemption of the bonds which could, among other things, result in an event of default under the bond agreements.

ATRUSH OUTLOOK

Production Facility

The construction of the 30,000 bopd Atrush Phase 1 Production Facility is complete. Commissioning is in progress and is expected to be complete in advance of the Feeder Pipeline.

Engineering and design of water injection facilities has commenced and will continue in 2017.

Oil Export Pipeline

TAQA, as operator of the Atrush PSC, is responsible for the construction of the Spur Pipeline to the block boundary. The construction of the Spur Pipeline is substantially complete. Construction of the pump station and the IPPR is nearing completion and is expected to be finalised by the end of this year.

Work has commenced on the Feeder Pipeline which will ultimately be owned by the KRG. The complexity of commercial and legal discussions has led to delays in the start of construction of the Feeder Pipeline. Completion is targeted for the first quarter of 2017 but due to onset of winter conditions it is probable that it will slip to the second quarter of 2017. Production start is planned to begin after the Feeder Pipeline is commissioned.

Wells

AT-2, the final of four initial producing wells all equipped with electric submersible pumps, was completed in the third quarter of this year. The four initial producing wells are all connected to the Production Facility and now ready for start up.

Plans in 2017 are to drill and test CK-7, an appraisal and development well located in the central area of the Atrush Block, and CK-9, a dedicated water disposal well.

New Ventures

As part of its normal business the Company continues to evaluate new opportunities.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This report contains forward-looking information and forward-looking statements. Forward-looking information concerns possible events or financial performance that is based on management's assumptions concerning anticipated developments in the Company's operations; the adequacy of the Company's financial resources; financial projections, including, but not limited to, estimates of capital and operating costs, production rates, commodity prices, exchange rates, net present values; and other events and conditions that may occur in the future. Information concerning the interpretation of drill results and reserve estimates also may be deemed to be forward-looking information, as it constitutes a prediction of what might be found to be present if and when a project is actually developed.

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical and are frequently, but not always, identified by the words such as "expects," "anticipates," "believes," "intends," "estimates," "potential," "possible," "outlook", "budget" and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions or results "will," "may," "could," or "should" occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of the Company or other future events or conditions may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, without limitation, those described in this MD&A.

The Company's forward-looking information and forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made. Management is regularly considering and evaluating assumptions that will impact on future performance. Those assumptions are exposed to generic risks and uncertainties as well as risks and uncertainties that are specifically related to the Company's operations.

The Company cautions readers regarding the reliance placed by them on forward-looking information as by its nature, it is based on current expectations regarding future events that involve a number of assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by the Company.

Except as required by applicable securities legislation the Company assumes no obligation to update its forward-looking information and forward-looking statements in the future. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information and forward-looking statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information related to the Company, including its Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's web-site at www.shamaranpetroleum.com.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for per share data)

	Note	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
Continuing Operations					
Income					
Service fees	5	90	-	120	-
Expenses					
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(12)	(13)	(34)	(45)
Share based payments expense	19	(58)	(186)	(192)	(1,038)
General and administrative expense	6	(695)	(384)	(3,006)	(1,899)
Loss before finance items and income tax expense		(765)	(583)	(3,232)	(2,982)
Finance income	7	16	88	39	634
Finance cost	8	(1,393)	(1,331)	(4,228)	(3,993)
Net finance cost		(1,377)	(1,243)	(4,189)	(3,359)
Loss before income tax expense		(2,052)	(1,826)	(7,301)	(6,341)
Income tax expense	9	(14)	(23)	(55)	(84)
Loss from continuing operations		(2,066)	(1,849)	(7,356)	(6,425)
Discontinued operations					
Net gain from discontinued operations	10	-	46	-	32
Loss for the period		(2,066)	(1,803)	(7,356)	(6,393)
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>					
Currency translation differences		(11)	(48)	53	5
Actuarial loss on defined pension plan	17	-	-	(505)	-
Total other comprehensive (loss) / income		(11)	(48)	(452)	5
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(2,077)	(1,851)	(7,808)	(6,388)
Loss in dollars per share:					
Continuing operations					
Basic and diluted		-	-	-	-
Discontinued operations					
Basic and diluted		-	-	-	-
Continuing and discontinued operations					
Basic and diluted		-	-	-	-

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet (unaudited)
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Note	At September 30, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	214,210	177,044
Intangible assets	12	89,256	88,645
		303,466	265,689
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	15	8,715	1,512
Cash and cash equivalents, unrestricted		6,198	30,409
Other current assets	13	284	200
		15,197	32,121
Total assets		318,663	297,810
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Accrued interest expense on bonds	15	6,950	2,252
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	14	4,587	9,560
Current tax liabilities		-	31
		11,537	11,843
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	15	155,804	148,263
Provisions	16	10,795	8,080
Pension liability	17	2,207	-
		168,806	156,343
Total liabilities		180,343	168,186
Equity			
Share capital	18	611,179	593,179
Share based payments reserve		6,427	6,235
Cumulative translation adjustment		(30)	(83)
Accumulated deficit		(479,256)	(469,707)
Total equity		138,320	129,624
Total liabilities and equity		318,663	297,810

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:

/s/Ashley Heppenstall
C. Ashley Heppenstall, Director

/s/Keith Hill
Keith C. Hill, Director

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (unaudited)
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Share capital	Share based payments reserve	Cumulative translation adjustment	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	534,068	5,025	(65)	(216,824)	322,204
Total comprehensive loss for the period:					
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(6,393)	(6,393)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	5	-	5
	-	-	5	(6,393)	(6,388)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Share based payments expense	-	1,038	-	-	1,038
Shares issued on Rights Offering	60,462	-	-	-	60,462
Transaction costs	(1,351)	-	-	-	(1,351)
	59,111	1,038	-	-	60,149
Balance at September 30, 2015	593,179	6,063	(60)	(223,217)	375,965
Balance at December 31, 2015	593,179	6,235	(83)	(469,707)	129,624
Pension liability adjustment:					
Balance at January 1, 2016	-	-	-	(1,688)	(1,688)
Balance at January 1, 2016	593,179	6,235	(83)	(471,395)	127,936
Total comprehensive loss for the period:					
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(7,356)	(7,356)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	53	(505)	(452)
	-	-	53	(7,861)	(7,808)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Share based payments expense	-	192	-	-	192
Shares issued	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
	18,000	192	-	-	18,192
Balance at September 30, 2016	611,179	6,427	(30)	(479,256)	138,320

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (unaudited)
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Note	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating activities					
Net loss from continuing operations		(2,066)	(1,849)	(7,356)	(6,425)
Adjustments for:					
Interest expense on senior secured bonds – net		1,375	1,321	4,103	3,964
Share based payments expense	19	58	186	192	1,038
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision		19	-	62	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense		12	13	34	45
Pension expense		-	-	14	-
Interest income		(6)	(43)	(39)	(164)
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	7, 8	(10)	(45)	64	(470)
Changes in provisions		-	711	-	444
Changes in current tax liabilities		(8)	2	(31)	(7)
Changes in other current assets		(41)	(11)	(84)	1,340
Changes in accounts payable and accrued expenses		(4,317)	1,848	(4,970)	(3,429)
Cash used in discontinued operations		-	(8)	-	(16)
Net cash inflows from / (outflows to) operating activities		(4,984)	2,125	(8,011)	(3,680)
Investing activities					
Interest received on cash deposits		6	43	39	164
Purchases of intangible assets		(58)	(13,404)	(56)	(46,771)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(8,641)	(1)	(25,186)	(3)
Net cash outflows to investing activities		(8,693)	(13,362)	(25,203)	(46,610)
Financing activities					
Proceeds on bond issue		-	-	17,000	-
Bond transaction costs		-	-	(780)	-
Transaction costs on Rights Offering		-	-	-	60,462
Shares issued on Rights Offering		-	-	-	(1,351)
Interest payments to bondholders		-	-	-	(8,625)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		-	-	16,220	50,486
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(3)	(1)	(14)	471
Change in cash and cash equivalents		(13,680)	(11,238)	(17,008)	667
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		28,593	69,109	31,921	57,204
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period*		14,913	57,871	14,913	57,871
*Inclusive of restricted cash	15	8,715	8,659	8,715	8,659

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. (“ShaMaran” and together with its subsidiaries the “Company”) is incorporated under the Business Corporations Act, British Columbia, Canada. The address of the registered office is Suite 2600 Oceanic Plaza, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3X1. The Company’s shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange and NASDAQ OMX First North Exchange (Stockholm) under the symbol “SNM”.

The Company is engaged in the business of oil and gas exploration and development and is currently in the pre-production stages of an exploration and development campaign in respect of the Atrush Block production sharing contract (“Atrush Block PSC”) related to a petroleum property located in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (“Kurdistan”).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee which were outstanding and effective as of November 15, 2016, the date these condensed interim consolidated financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company’s Board of Directors (the “Board”) and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015. The accounting policies and methods of application adopted are consistent with those disclosed in Note 3 of the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Certain amounts presented in the condensed interim consolidated balance sheet of the prior year have been reclassified for comparative purposes in the condensed interim consolidated balance sheet of the current year.

b. Going concern

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realise into the foreseeable future its assets and liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and to successfully carry out its business plan is primarily dependent upon the continued support of its shareholders, the resolution of remaining political disputes in Iraq and the ability of the Company to obtain additional financing for its activities to develop, produce and sell economically recoverable reserves.

Management has applied significant judgment in preparing forecasts supporting the going concern assumption. Specifically, management has made assumptions regarding projected oil sale volumes and pricing, and the timing and extent of capital, operating, and general and administrative expenditures. A number of uncertainties outside the control of the Company could impact its ability to fund its obligations without securing additional financing including the completion according to plan and proper functioning of production facilities and pipelines, the stability of the oil price, the timing of cash receipts from the sale of oil and the Company’s obligations under the 2016 and 2017 Atrush work program and budgets.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

At September 30, 2016 ShaMaran held working capital excluding accrued bond interest of \$11 million. Management cash flow forecasts include \$26 million of cash received from oil sales in the 12 months ended September 30, 2017 and \$41 million of cash outflows on Atrush development and pipeline costs and on technical and administrative costs in support of Atrush operations. The oil sales volume assumptions reflect production commencing in the second quarter of next year and reaching, shortly thereafter, a rate of 30,000 barrels of oil per day which reflects the planned capacity of the Atrush production facility and that all crude oil produced from Atrush will be delivered, sold and paid for in the month following production in accordance with the terms of the PSC. The forecasted cash flow includes an average oil price of \$52 per barrel based on ICE Brent forward contract prices and a \$12 per barrel discount for transportation costs and quality differentials. The price discount, delivery, sales and payment assumptions are consistent with observed practice in Kurdistan since mid 2015. The timing and extent of Atrush development costs is based on the Operator's latest forecasts for the remainder of 2016 and the agreed 2017 work program and budget while the technical and administrative support costs are management's latest estimates for these forthcoming requirements.

Under current assumptions an additional cash requirement of approximately \$20 million is required in order to finance the Company's development and corporate activities until Atrush produces cash inflows sufficient to offset cash outflows, which is currently forecasted to occur in the second quarter of 2017. In case there are delays in excess of three months in the forecasted receipt of cash from production or in the magnitude of those cash receipts, which are under control of the Kurdistan Regional Government ("KRG"), the Company would most likely by third quarter 2017 require additional funding in order to fund the forecasted Atrush development program in the intervening period. Failure to meet development commitments could put the Atrush Block PSC and the Company's bond agreements at risk of forfeiture.

Management continues to monitor its financing requirements and consider appropriate financing alternatives which include facilities under the Company's existing bond agreements allowing for the Company to propose the issuance of up to an additional \$33 million of bonds under the same bond terms. Management expects that the additional cash requirement of approximately \$20 million will be made available under these facilities and that this financing can be concluded by the end of this year. However, in the event that an offering of additional bonds cannot be completed, or that the Company could not secure external financing in an amount required to meet its obligations as they come due, the Company may be required to take measures such as divestment of assets and or further renegotiation of its debt. Should this not be successful, there is a risk that the Company would be subject to a partial or complete reorganization, or that the Company is declared bankrupt.

The Company believes that based on the forecasts and projections they have prepared and potential financing alternatives which will be pursued as required the Company will have the resources sufficient to satisfy its contractual obligations and commitments over the next 12 months and to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless the possibility remains that the Company's operations and current and future financial resources could be significantly affected by adverse geopolitical events in the region, macroeconomic conditions or other risks, including uncertainty surrounding oil production forecasted to commence in the second quarter of 2017 and the level of project development costs that the Company may be required to fund. The potential that the Company's financial resources are insufficient to fund its appraisal, development and production activities for the next 12 months, particularly in case there are unforeseen delays in oil production or receipt of funds from oil sales, indicates a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Refer also to Notes 15 and 21.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Areas of critical accounting judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

4. Business and geographical segments

The Company operates in one business segment, the exploration and development of oil and gas assets, in one geographical segment, Kurdistan. As a result, in accordance with *IFRS 8 Operating Segments*, the Company has presented its financial information collectively for one operating segment. Refer to Note 10 for disclosure of the Company's discontinued operations.

5. Service fees

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 the Company has provided technical services to a third party petroleum company.

6. General and administrative expense

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
General and administrative expenses incurred	695	925	3,006	4,171
General and administrative expenses capitalised as E&E assets	-	(541)	-	(2,272)
General and administrative expense	695	384	3,006	1,899

The Company capitalises as exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets general and administrative expenses supporting E&E activities which relate to its direct interests held the Atrush Block. There have been no significant E&E activities in 2016.

7. Finance income

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest income	6	43	39	164
Foreign exchange gain	10	45	-	470
Total finance income	16	88	39	634

Interest income represents bank interest earned on cash and investments held in interest bearing term deposits.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

8. Finance cost

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest charges on bonds at coupon rate	4,530	4,313	13,283	12,938
Amortisation of bond transaction costs	209	151	733	454
Interest expense on borrowings	4,739	4,464	14,016	13,392
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision	19	10	62	29
Foreign exchange loss	-	-	64	-
Total finance costs before borrowing costs capitalised	4,758	4,474	14,142	13,421
Borrowing costs capitalised as E&E and PP&E assets	(3,365)	(3,143)	(9,914)	(9,428)
Total finance costs	1,393	1,331	4,228	3,993

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 the Company incurred interest expense relating to its senior and super senior secured bonds which both carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon interest rate.

Refer also to Notes 11, 12 and 15.

9. Taxation

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Income tax expense from continuing operations	14	23	55	84

The Company's income tax expense relates to a provision for income tax on service income generated in Switzerland and is calculated at the effective tax rate of 24% prevailing in this jurisdiction.

10. Discontinued operations

During May of 2009 the Company sold to a third party its oil and gas properties located in the United States in the Gulf of Mexico. The results of the discontinued operations included in the condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
General, administrative and professional expense recovery	-	46	-	32
Net gain from discontinued operations	-	46	-	32

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Oil and gas assets	Computer equipment	Furniture and office equipment	Total
At January 1, 2015				
Cost	194	256	154	604
Accumulated depreciation	(105)	(188)	(139)	(432)
Net book value	89	68	15	172
For the year ended December 31, 2015				
Opening net book value	89	68	15	172
Additions	11,029	4	-	11,033
Transfer from intangible E&E	410,472	-	-	410,472
Impairment loss	(244,557)	-	-	(244,557)
Exchange difference	-	1	-	1
Depreciation expense	(33)	(29)	(15)	(77)
Net book value	177,000	44	-	177,044
At December 31, 2015				
Cost	177,138	258	153	177,549
Accumulated depreciation	(138)	(214)	(153)	(505)
Net book value	177,000	44	-	177,044
For the nine months ended September 30, 2016				
Opening net book value	177,000	44	-	177,044
Additions	37,188	-	-	37,188
Depreciation expense	-	(22)	-	(22)
Net book value	214,188	22	-	214,210
At September 30, 2016				
Cost	214,326	262	156	214,744
Accumulated depreciation	(138)	(240)	(156)	(534)
Net book value	214,188	22	-	214,210

The net book value of oil and gas assets at September 30, 2016 are comprised of development costs related to the Company's share of Atrush Block PSC proved and probable reserves as estimated by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. ("McDaniel"). These costs are not subject to depletion until commencement of commercial production.

Additions to oil and gas assets in the nine month period ended September 30, 2016 includes borrowing costs totalling \$9.6 million (2015: \$nil).

Refer also to Notes 8, 12, 15 and 22.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

12. Intangible assets

	Exploration and evaluation assets	Other intangible assets	Total
At January 1, 2015			
Cost	429,245	292	429,537
Accumulated amortisation	-	(260)	(260)
Net book value	429,245	32	429,277
For the year ended December 31, 2015			
Opening net book value	429,245	32	429,277
Additions	69,821	31	69,852
Transfer to PP&E	(410,472)	-	(410,472)
Amortisation expense	-	(12)	(12)
Net book value	88,594	51	88,645
At December 31, 2015			
Cost	88,594	321	88,915
Accumulated amortisation	-	(270)	(270)
Net book value	88,594	51	88,645
For the nine months ended September 30, 2016			
Opening net book value	88,594	51	88,645
Additions	622	-	622
Exchange difference	-	1	1
Amortisation expense	-	(12)	(12)
Net book value	89,216	40	89,256
At September 30, 2016			
Cost	89,216	328	89,544
Accumulated amortisation	-	(288)	(288)
Net book value	89,216	40	89,256

The net book value of E&E assets at September 30, 2016 represents Atrush Block exploration and appraisal costs related to the Company's share of Atrush Block contingent resources as estimated by McDaniel. Additions to E&E assets in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 includes borrowing costs totalling \$0.3 million (2015: \$9.4 million).

Refer also to Notes 8, 11, 15, and 22.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

13. Other current assets

	At September 30, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Prepaid expenses	182	171
Other receivables	102	29
Total other current assets	284	200

14. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

	At September 30, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Payables to joint operations partner	4,222	8,970
Trade payables	197	317
Accrued expenses	168	273
Total accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,587	9,560

15. Borrowings

At September 30, 2016 General Exploration Partners, Inc., (“GEP”) a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, had outstanding \$140.6 million of senior secured bonds (“Senior Bonds”) and \$17 million of super senior secured bonds (“Super Senior Bonds”). The Senior Bonds are listed on the Oslo Børs in Norway under the symbol “GEP01”, have a five year maturity from their issuance date of November 13, 2013 and carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon and were used to fund capital expenditures related to the development of the Atrush Block. The Super Senior Bonds also mature on November 13, 2018, carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon and are being used to fund capital expenditures related to the development of the Atrush Block.

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2016	For the year ended December 31, 2015
Opening balance	150,515	149,909
Super Senior Bonds – net of transaction costs	16,223	-
Interest charges at coupon rate	13,283	17,250
Senior Bonds issued as interest payment	8,585	-
Amortisation of bond transaction costs	733	606
Interest payments to bondholders	(8,585)	(17,250)
Senior Bonds exchanged for ShaMaran common shares	(18,000)	-
Ending balance	162,754	150,515
- Current portion: accrued bond interest expense	6,950	2,252
- Non-current portion: borrowings	155,804	148,263

The remaining contractual obligations comprising of repayment of principal and interest expense under the bond agreements, based on undiscounted cash flows at payment date and assuming all interest in 2016 and 2017 is paid by issuing new bonds and the bonds are not redeemed early, are as follows:

	At September 30, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Less than one year	18,701	17,250
Between two and three years	182,209	182,763
Total	200,910	200,013

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Financing Arrangement – May 2016

In early May 2016 the Company completed a financing arrangement (the “Financing Arrangement”) with holders of GEP’s Senior Bonds (the “Existing Bondholders”) which has provided the Company with additional liquidity in 2016 of approximately \$33 million. The principal terms of the Financing Arrangement are:

1. On May 3, 2016 GEP issued new \$17 million Super Senior Bonds resulting in \$16.2 million in proceeds net of transaction costs. The Super Senior Bonds are based on the same agreement as the Senior Bonds with the same maturity date of November 13, 2018 and an 11.5% coupon interest payable semi-annually. GEP has the option to pay the coupon interest on the Super Senior Bonds in cash or in kind by issuing new bonds (“PIK Bonds”). ShaMaran’s major shareholders, Lorito Holdings SARL and Zebra Holdings and Investments SARL, companies owned by the Lundin Family Trust, subscribed for \$15.3 million of the Super Senior Bonds in accordance with the terms of their agreement with GEP to underwrite the Super Senior Bonds.
2. On May 12, 2016 ShaMaran completed the issue of a total of 218,863,000 of its common shares to Existing Bondholders who elected to convert to shares a total of \$18 million of Senior Bonds at face value. The shares were issued at CAD 0.105 which was closing share price on the TSX Venture exchange on the day prior to when the Existing Bondholders approved the offer on April 19, 2016.
3. The bond agreement for the Senior Bonds has been amended so that (a) the 2016 coupon interest (\$17.3 million before considering the conversion in 2 above) is settled by issuing new PIK Bonds; (b) GEP has the option to pay in cash or in kind (by issuing new PIK Bonds) the post 2016 coupon interest; and (c) certain waivers and amendments are made to the terms of the Senior Bonds including the subordination of Senior Bonds’ security to the Super Senior Bonds’ security and the replacement of the book equity ratio maintenance covenant with certain debt incurrence tests described below.

Debt Incurrence Tests

In accordance with the amended terms of GEP’s Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds agreements ShaMaran is required to be in compliance with certain debt incurrence tests as follows:

1. upon incurrence of any new financial indebtedness, other than certain permitted financial indebtedness as described in the Super Senior Bonds agreement, then ShaMaran’s Book Equity Ratio, which is defined as shareholders’ equity divided by total assets, shall be minimum 30% immediately thereafter, and
2. members of the Group (other than GEP, which is not allowed to do so) may not enter into an agreement to make any acquisitions, merger or any other transactions involving another party being consolidated into the Group’s accounts, unless such other party has a minimum 30% Book Equity Ratio prior to such transaction taking place.

Security

Following the amendment to the Senior Bonds agreement the security previously held for the Senior Bonds is now joint security with the new Super Senior Bonds on first rank and the Senior Bonds on second rank until the Super Senior Bonds are repaid in full.

The bonds include an unconditional and irrevocable on-demand guarantee on a joint and several basis from the Company and certain of the Company’s direct and indirect subsidiaries and, among other arrangements, agreements which pledge all of the ordinary shares of GEP and the Company’s Swiss service subsidiary, ShaMaran Services SA, as security for GEP’s bond related obligations, as well as an internal credit facility agreement among the Company and certain of its subsidiaries setting out the terms and conditions for intra-group credit to be made available amongst the parties.

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Under the terms of both bond agreements all bond proceeds are held in accounts pledged to the bond trustee as security and may be accessed by the Company on prior authorisation of the bond trustee provided the proceeds are to be employed for prescribed purposes, most notably to fund the financing, development and operation of the Atrush Block and to fund technical, management and administrative services of ShaMaran's subsidiary companies up to \$6 million per year over the term of the bonds. Of the Company's \$14.9 million of total cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2016 (2015: \$57.8 million) \$8.7 million was held in accounts pledged to the bond trustee (December 31, 2015: \$1.5 million).

PIK Bonds of \$8.1 million and \$1.0 million were issued under the Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds agreements, respectively, to satisfy coupon interest for the six months ended November 13, 2016.

Refer also to Notes 2, 8, 11, 12 and 21.

16. Provisions

The Company has provided for its working interest share of decommissioning and site restoration costs in relation to activities undertaken to date on the Atrush Block in Kurdistan.

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2016	For the year ended December 31, 2015
Opening balance	8,080	1,846
Changes in estimates and obligations incurred	1,404	6,098
Changes in discount and inflation rates	1,249	100
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision	62	36
Total decommissioning and site restoration provisions	10,795	8,080

17. Pension liability

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2016	For the year ended December 31, 2015
Opening balance	-	-
Adjustment to record opening liability	1,688	-
Actuarial pension expense	101	-
Contributions paid by employer	(87)	-
Actuarial loss on defined pension plan	505	-
Pension liability	2,207	-

As of January 1, 2016 the Company adopted accounting for its defined benefit pension plan in accordance with IAS 19 which has resulted in a \$1.7 million adjustment to opening retained earnings to record the pension liability on that date.

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18. Share capital

The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value. The Company's issued share capital is as follows:

	Number of shares	Share capital
At January 1, 2015	810,983,860	534,068
Shares issued on Rights Offering, net of issuance costs	754,214,990	59,111
Shares issued to Standby Purchasers as equity based guarantee fee	14,569,684	1,346
Guarantee fee charged directly to share capital	-	(1,346)
At December 31, 2015	1,579,768,534	593,179
Shares issued to holders of GEP's Senior Bonds	218,863,000	18,000
At September 30, 2016	1,798,631,534	611,179

218,863,000 ShaMaran common shares were issued to holders of GEP's Senior Bonds in early May 2016 in exchange for settling \$18 million of GEP's Senior Bonds.

Refer also to Note 15.

19. Share based payments expense

The Company has an established share purchase option plan whereby a committee of the Company's Board may, from time to time, grant up to a total of 10% of the issued share capital to directors, officers, employees or consultants. The number of shares under option at any specific time to any one option holder shall not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The term of any options granted under the plan will be fixed by the Board and may not exceed five years from the date of grant. A four month hold period may be imposed by the stock exchange from the date of grant. Vesting terms are at the discretion of the Board. All issued share options have terms of five years and vest over two years from grant date. The exercise prices reflect trading values of the Company's shares at grant date.

Movements in the Company's outstanding share options are explained as follows:

	Number of share options outstanding	Weighted average exercise price CAD
At January 1, 2015	6,755,000	0.38
Granted in the year 2015	26,000,000	0.12
Expired in the year 2015	(4,565,000)	0.39
At December 31, 2015	28,190,000	0.13
Expired in the year 2016	(25,000)	0.80
At September 30, 2016	28,165,000	0.13

Share options exercisable:

At December 31, 2015	10,856,667	0.17
At September 30, 2016	19,498,333	0.14

The Company recognises compensation expense on share options granted to both employees and non-employees using the fair value method at the date of grant, which the Company records as an expense. The share based payments expense is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

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The weighted average fair value of options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and the assumptions used in their determination are as follows:

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2016	For the year ended December 31, 2015
Expected dividend yield	-	0%
Risk-free interest rate (weighted average)	-	1.07%
Expected share price volatility (weighted average)	-	74.01%
Expected option life in years (weighted average)	-	5.00
Grant date fair value (weighted average)	-	CAD 0.07

Share based payments expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$0.1 million (2015: \$0.2 million) and \$0.2 million (2015: \$1.0 million).

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's share options.

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20. Financial instruments

Financial assets

The financial assets of the Company on the balance sheet dates were as follows:

	Carrying and fair values ¹	
	At September 30, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted ²	8,715	1,512
Cash and cash equivalents, unrestricted ²	6,198	30,409
Other receivables ²	102	29
Total financial assets	15,015	31,950

Financial assets classified as other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment.

Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities of the Company on the balance sheet dates were as follows:

	Fair value hierarchy ⁴	Carrying values	
		At September 30, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Borrowings ³	Level 2	155,804	148,263
Provisions for decommissioning costs		10,795	8,080
Accounts payable and accrued expenses ²		4,587	9,560
Accrued interest on bonds		6,950	2,252
Current tax liabilities ²		-	31
Total financial liabilities		178,136	168,186

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value of the amount expected to be paid and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

¹ The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets approximate their fair values at the balance sheet dates.

² No valuation techniques have been applied to establish the fair value of these financial instruments as they are either cash and cash equivalents or, due to the short term nature, readily convertible to or settled with cash and cash equivalents.

³ The fair value of the Company's borrowings is \$62.7 million (2015: \$102.2 million). The fair value was determined by reference to the bond agreement terms and the weighted average of available annual published price quotations on the Oslo Børs.

⁴ *Fair value measurements*

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and establishes a fair value hierarchy of three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

- Level 1: fair value measurements are based on unadjusted quoted market prices;
- Level 2: fair value measurements are based on valuation models and techniques where the significant inputs are derived from quoted prices or indices;
- Level 3: fair value measurements are derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data.

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21. Commitments

As at September 30, 2016 the outstanding commitments of the Company were as follows:

	For the year ended September 30,				Total
	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter	
Atrush Block development and PSC	47,023	13,089	160	2,414	62,686
Office and other	41	-	-	-	41
Total commitments	47,064	13,089	160	2,414	62,727

Amounts relating to the Atrush Block represent the Company's unfunded paying interest share of the approved work program and other obligations under the Atrush Block PSC.

Refer also to Notes 2, 15 and 22.

22. Interests in joint operations and other entities

Interests in joint operations - Atrush Block Production Sharing Contract

ShaMaran holds a 20.1% direct interest in the PSC through GEP. TAQA Atrush B.V. ("TAQA"), a subsidiary of Abu Dhabi National Energy Company PJSC, is the Operator of the Atrush Block with a 39.9% direct interest, the KRG holds a 25% direct interest and Marathon Oil KDV B.V. ("MOKDV") holds a 15% direct interest. TAQA, the KRG, GEP and MOKDV together are "the Contractors" to the PSC. Under the terms of the Assignment, Novation and Fourth Amendment Agreement to the PSC (the 4th PSC Amendment") and the Facilitation Agreement, which became effective on November 7, 2016, TAQA, GEP and MOKDV (the "Non-Government Contractors") have agreed to pay their pro-rata share of the Feeder Pipeline costs and of the KRG's share of Atrush development costs up to the commencement of oil exports from Atrush. Thereafter these costs will be reimbursed to the Non-Government Contractors.

Under the terms of the Atrush Block PSC the development period is for 20 years with an automatic right to a five year extension and the possibility to extend for an additional five years. All qualifying petroleum costs incurred by the Contractors shall be recovered from a portion of available petroleum production, defined under the terms of the PSC. All modifications to the PSC are subject to the approval of the KRG. The Company is responsible for its pro-rata share of the costs incurred in executing the development work program on the Atrush Block which commenced on October 1, 2013.

Refer also to Notes 21 and 24.

Information about subsidiaries

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company include:

Subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% equity interest as at	
			30 Sep 2016	31 Dec 2015
ShaMaran Petroleum Holdings Coöperatief U.A.	Oil exploration and production	The Netherlands	100	100
ShaMaran Ventures B.V.	Oil exploration and production	The Netherlands	100	100
General Exploration Partners, Inc.	Oil exploration and production	Cayman Islands	100	100
ShaMaran Petroleum B.V.	Oil exploration and production	The Netherlands	100	100
ShaMaran Services S.A.	Technical and admin. services	Switzerland	100	100
Bayou Bend Petroleum U.S.A. Ltd	Inactive	United States of America	100	100

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23. Related party transactions

Transactions with corporate entities

	Purchases of services for periods ended September 30,				Amounts owing	
	three months		nine months		at the balance sheet dates	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	30 Sep 2016	31 Dec 2015
Lundin Petroleum AB	52	126	244	377	35	40
Namdo Management Services Ltd.	23	24	95	151	15	9
McCullough O'Connor Irwin LLP	3	4	44	19	-	2
Total	78	154	383	547	50	51

The Company receives services from various subsidiary companies of Lundin Petroleum AB ("Lundin"), a shareholder of the Company. Lundin charges during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 of \$52 (2015: \$126) and \$244 (2015: \$377) were comprised of technical service costs of \$nil (2015: \$30) and \$3 (2015: \$68), reimbursement for Company travel and related expenses of \$nil (2015: \$nil) and \$nil (2015: \$14), investor relations services of \$8 (2015: \$8) and \$22 (2015: \$22), office rental, administrative and building services of \$44 (2015: \$88) and \$219 (2015: \$273).

Namdo Management Services Ltd. is a private corporation affiliated with a shareholder of the Company and has provided corporate administrative support and investor relations services to the Company.

McCullough O'Connor Irwin LLP is a law firm in which an officer of the Company is a partner and has provided legal services to the Company.

All transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business and are made on the same terms and conditions as with parties at arm's length.

Refer also to Note 15.

24. Events after the reporting period

On November 7, 2016 TAQA entered into an Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") contract with KAR Company for the construction of the feeder pipeline from the Atrush block boundary to the tie-in point with the main Kurdistan export pipeline (the "Feeder Pipeline").

On the same day the Assignment, Novation and Fourth Amendment Agreement to the PSC (the 4th PSC Amendment") and Atrush Facilitation Agreement were concluded between TAQA, GEP, MOKDV (together, the "Non-Government Contractors") and the KRG.

The 4th PSC Amendment and Atrush Facilitation Agreement include the following principal terms:

- The KRG acquires a 25% interest in the PSC effective November 7, 2012, the date of declaration of commerciality ("DOC date"). As a consequence the respective participating interests in the Atrush PSC are TAQA at 39.9%, the KRG at 25%, GEP at 20.1% and MOKDV at 15%;
- The Non-Government Contractors will fund the cost of constructing the Feeder Pipeline which will be novated to the KRG following the commencement of oil exports from Atrush;
- All Atrush petroleum costs from the DOC date through the commencement of oil exports from Atrush will be paid by the Non-Government Contractors and the majority of the KRG's share of these costs will be repaid through an accelerated PSC cost recovery arrangement from the sale of future oil production from Atrush; and
- Feeder Pipeline costs and the balance of the Atrush petroleum costs incurred by the Non-Government Contractors on behalf of the KRG that are not covered by the accelerated PSC cost recovery arrangement will be repaid by the KRG within 2 years from the commencement of oil exports from Atrush.

SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP.

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<p>Keith C. Hill Director, Chairman Florida, U.S.A</p> <p>Chris Bruijnzeels Director, President & Chief Executive Officer Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>Brian D. Edgar Director Vancouver, British Columbia</p> <p>Gary S. Guidry Director Calgary, Alberta</p> <p>C. Ashley Heppenstall Director Hong Kong</p>
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