



General Exploration Partners, Inc.
Annual Financial Report
For the year ended December 31, 2017

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT
For the year ended December 31, 2017

The Annual Management Report of the financial and operating results of General Exploration Partners, Inc. (“GEP” or the “Company”) is prepared with an effective date of March 8, 2018. This Annual Management Report should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 together with the accompanying notes, which have been included in this Annual Management Report.

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 Annual Management Report are expressed in thousands of United States dollars (“USD”).

OVERVIEW

GEP is a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands which holds a 20.1% direct interest in the Atrush Block production sharing contract (“Atrush PSC”) relating to a property located in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (“Kurdistan”). Atrush is currently in 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. Oil production from Atrush commenced in July 2017 and the fifth production well was drilled in November 2017.

The oil discovery on the Atrush petroleum property is continuously being appraised. Further phases of development, including further Phase I drilling will be defined based on production data, appraisal information and economic circumstances. The Atrush Block is located approximately 85 kilometres northwest of Erbil, the capital of Kurdistan, is 269 square kilometres in area and has oil proven in Jurassic fractured carbonates in the Chiya Khere structure. 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.

GEP has outstanding \$166.3 million of senior secured bonds (“Senior Bonds”) which are listed on the Oslo Børs in Norway under the symbol “GEP01” and an additional \$20.2 million of super senior secured bonds (“Super Senior Bonds”). The immediate parent entity of the Company is ShaMaran Ventures B.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands, and the ultimate parent entity is ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. (“ShaMaran”), a company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, and listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (Canada) and NASDAQ Stockholm First North Exchange (Sweden) under the symbol “SNM”. During the year 2017 the Company had no employees and receives services from ShaMaran and third-party service providers. Additional information relating to ShaMaran is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on its web-site at www.shamaranpetroleum.com.

HIGHLIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Operations

- Oil production on the Atrush Block commenced in July 2017. Average production in the fourth quarter of 2017 was 21,700 barrels of oil per day (“bopd”). To address certain production constraints the facilities were shut down in the beginning of October. These constraints have now successfully been resolved. In winter months the Atrush Production Facilities are limited to processing approximately 27,000 bopd of the total 30,000 bopd capacity due to low ambient temperatures which reduces the amount of heat otherwise available to process the oil to export specifications.
- 3.4 million barrels of oil were produced and exported from Atrush for sale to the Kurdistan Regional Government (“KRG”) during the second half of 2017 resulting in an average production of 18.1 thousand barrels per day. The Company’s entitlement share¹ of 2017 exports was approximately 400 thousand barrels which were sold at an average netback price² of \$44.38 per barrel of oil. In the fourth quarter of 2017 oil was exported and sold from Atrush totalling 2.0 million barrels. The Company’s entitlement share of fourth quarter exports was approximately 295 thousand barrels which were sold at an average netback price of \$47.0 per barrel of oil.

¹ The Company’s entitlement share includes an adjustment for the exploration cost sharing arrangement between TAQA and GEP.

² This includes a discount to Dated Brent for oil quality and all local and international transportation costs.

- The Company's cash inflows from Atrush related activities are comprised of three elements:
 - Entitlement share of Atrush PSC profit oil and cost oil: from commencement of exports in July 2017 up to the date of the MD&A the Company has received payments totalling \$8.5 million which reflect its entitlement share of the \$44.2 million in total payments received by the Atrush Non-Government Contractors from the KRG for July through November 2017 oil sales.
 - Atrush Exploration Costs receivable: over this same period the Company collected a further \$458 thousand of Atrush Exploration Cost receivables from the KRG's entitlement share of July through November 2017 oil sales.
 - The Atrush Development Cost Loan and the Atrush Feeder Pipeline Cost Loan ("the KRG Loans"), In January 2018 the Non-Government Contractors and the KRG agreed that substantially all the first two instalments on the KRG Loans, which were due in November and December of 2017, would be offset against amounts owed to the KRG for security services which they provided for the Atrush operations, and an Atrush production bonus. The KRG Loan balances collected by the Company under the agreement was \$2.6 million. January 2018 and subsequent invoices are expected to be paid in line with the current practice for crude oil sales payments. The January 2018 invoice is therefore expected to be paid in April 2018.
- The Chiya Khere-7 ("CK-7") well, which was spudded on September 17, 2017 reached a final depth of 1,861 metres in early November 2017. The reservoir section was encountered approximately 114 metres shallower than prognosis which had a positive impact of the Company's 2P reserves reported as at December 31, 2017. The well was drilled on time and under budget.
- In February 2018 a new sales agreement was concluded between the Atrush Non-Government Contractors and the KRG for the sale of Atrush oil whereby the KRG will buy oil exported from the Atrush field by pipeline at the Atrush block boundary based upon the Dated Brent oil price minus \$15.73 (\$16.04 under the previous agreement) for quality discount and all local and international transportation costs. This discount is based on the same principles as other oil sales agreements in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and reflects a better API gravity than was assumed in the previous sales agreement.

Corporate

- On January 30, 2017 ShaMaran completed the issue of 360 million common shares of ShaMaran on a private placement basis (the "Private Placement") at a price per share of CAD 0.10 (equal to SEK 0.67) which resulted in gross proceeds to the Company of \$27.3 million (\$26.4 million net of transaction related costs). Zebra Holdings and Investments SARL, Lorito Holdings SARL and Lundin Petroleum BV, the Company's major shareholders, subscribed for 43,463,618 shares, 16,984,621 shares and 17,800,000 shares, respectively, in the Private Placement.
- On February 15, 2018 the ShaMaran reported estimated reserves and contingent resources for the Atrush field as at December 31, 2017. Total Field Proven plus Probable ("2P") Reserves on a property gross basis for Atrush increased from 85.1 MMbbl reported as at December 31, 2016 to 102.7 MMbbl which, when 2017 Atrush production of 3.4 MMbbl is included, represents an increase of 25 percent. Total Field Unrisked Best Estimate Contingent Oil Resources ("2C")³ on a property gross basis for Atrush was approximately the same as the 2016 estimate at 296 MMbbl. Total discovered oil in place in the Atrush Block is a low estimate of 1.5 billion barrels, a best estimate of 2.1 billion barrels and a high estimate of 2.9 billion barrels.

OPERATIONS

Following the independence referendum held in Kurdistan on September 25, 2017, operations in the Atrush field in Kurdistan are continuing in a normal, safe and secure manner. Exports from Atrush are continuing via the Kurdistan Export Pipeline system.

Construction work and commissioning on the 30,000 bopd Atrush Phase 1 Production Facilities ("Production Facility"), the pipeline between the Production Facility and the block boundary (the "Spur Pipeline"), the pump station, the intermediate pigging and pressure reduction station ("IPPR") and the section of the pipeline from the block boundary to the tie-in point on the main export pipeline ("Feeder Pipeline") necessary for exporting Atrush oil was concluded in the first half of 2017.

³ 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.

Oil production on the Atrush Block commenced on July 3, 2017. Cumulative production exported from Atrush from July to December 2017 was 3.4 million barrels of oil. To address certain production constraints the Production Facility was shut down in early October. Production was resumed thereafter and the Production Facility has since been operating at 27,000 bopd processing capacity. In the winter months the Atrush Production Facilities are limited due to low ambient temperatures which reduces the amount of heat otherwise available to process the oil to export specifications. Despite these limitations operational uptimes of 96.9% in December 2017 has been achieved, considerably above the 90% uptime previously projected.

Three producing Atrush wells, Atrush-2, Chiya Khere-5 and Chiya Khere-8 are currently supplying this production. Following issues related back-producing drilling fluid lost during drilling operations, the Atrush 4 ("AT-4") well has been successfully cleaned up via temporary facilities. However, productivity following the clean-up has been less than expected. The AT-4 well was drilled in a steeply dipping part of the reservoir and as a result appears to be not connected to the full reservoir sequence. AT-4 is currently shut in awaiting a work-over to install a smaller pump.

CK-7 was spudded on September 17, 2017 and reached a final depth of 1,861 metres in early November 2017. The reservoir section was encountered approximately 114 metres shallower than prognosis. Testing and completion of the well will be performed in 2018 to coincide with installation of flow lines between the Production Facility and the Chamanke E location where the well is located. CK-7 was drilled with the Romfor 25 rig and was on time and under budget. The main objectives of the well are to appraise the commercial potential of the Mus formation, to help reduce the uncertainty in the location of the medium to heavy oil transition zone and to serve as a further producing well.

A further two appraisal wells have been drilled and tested in the eastern part of the field. Good reservoir communication has been proven between the east part and the west part of the field. It is planned to conduct an extended well test in one of the two eastern appraisal wells, Chiya Khere-6 ("CK-6"). This will provide important production information on the heavier part of the oil column. Together with production data from the five development wells this will allow for defining the next phases of development.

Following encouraging production results from the Atrush field after the start of production in July 2017, as well as the positive drilling results of CK-7 well, the Company's independent reserves and resources evaluator, McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd ("McDaniel") increased the 2P oil reserves estimate to 102.7MMbbl at the end of the year 2017. This estimate assumes that four extra production wells will be drilled to further develop the medium gravity oil in the reserves area of the field increasing medium oil recovery. Reserves associated with the heavy oil extended well test planned in 2018 for the CK-6 well have also been included. Reserves which were included in McDaniel's previous estimate for heavy oil production from the wells currently producing have now been transferred to contingent resources because production to date has shown no indication of heavy oil.

The contingent oil resources represent the likely recoverable oil volumes associated with further phases of development after Phase 1. McDaniel has estimated gross 2C best estimate contingent oil resources of 296 MMbbl. These are contingent oil resources rather than reserves due to the uncertainty over the future development plan which will depend in part on Phase 1 production performance and the heavy oil extended well test planned for the second half of 2018. McDaniel estimates the chance of developing the 2C contingent oil resources at 80 percent.

OUTLOOK

Operations

- Production guidance for Atrush gross in 2018 is 25,000 to 30,000 bopd with lifting costs for the year forecasted at \$6.8/bbl.
- Capital expenditure guidance is \$19.6 million (20.1% working interest in Atrush) which includes:
 - identify and install additional heat sources ahead of the next winter months;
 - continue with program to identify bottleneck opportunities to further increase production capacity beyond 30,000 bopd;
 - testing and completion of the CK-7 well;
 - install the CK-7 flow line and bring CK-7 into production;
 - drilling, testing and completion of Chiya Khere ("CK-10"), a sixth development well;

- drilling and completion of Chiya Khere (“CK-9”), a dedicated water disposal well; and
- conducting extended testing of the CK-6 well which is located on the eastern side of the Atrush Block and which is outside the 2P reserve area of Atrush. This would involve the installation of temporary production facilities near the Chamanke–C well pad and the delivery by truck of oil to the main Phase 1 Production Facilities.
- Following the results of the CK-7 and CK-10 wells, the extended well testing in CK-6 and sustained production from the Phase 1 Production Facilities the Company expects to further assess the significant undeveloped Atrush resource base with the potential to grow organically to approximately 100,000 bopd production.

Financial Reporting

- The Company plans to publish its Interim Management Report for the 6 months ended June 30, 2018 on or about August 8, 2018.

OWNERSHIP, PRINCIPAL TERMS OF THE ATRUSH PSC

Shamaran, through its wholly owned subsidiary, GEP, holds a 20.1% direct interest in the Atrush PSC. TAQA Atrush B.V. (“TAQA” a subsidiary of Abu Dhabi National Energy Company PJSC, and 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, GEP, and MOKDV together are the “Non-Government Contractors” to the Atrush PSC. The Non-Government Contractors and the KRG together are the “Contractors” to the Atrush PSC.

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 which supply the Production Facility. In August 2010 the Company acquired a 33.5% shareholding in GEP which then held an 80% working interest in the Atrush 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 Atrush 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 Atrush PSC.

On November 7, 2016 the Assignment, Novation and Fourth Amendment Agreement to the Atrush PSC (the “4th PSC Amendment”) and Atrush Facilitation Agreement were concluded between 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 Atrush 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 up to the commencement of oil exports from Atrush, which is defined as when the Final Completion Certificate for the Atrush Feeder Pipeline (“FCC”) for the Feeder Pipeline is issued, are to be paid by the Non-Government Contractors and a defined portion of the KRG’s share of these costs will be repaid through an accelerated petroleum 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 petroleum cost recovery arrangement will be repaid by the KRG within 2 years from issuance of the FCC for the Feeder Pipeline. The FCC was subsequently issued on October 31, 2017.

Under the terms of the Atrush 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 Atrush PSC. All modifications to the Atrush PSC are subject to the approval of the KRG.

Fiscal terms under the Atrush 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 Contractors are 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 Contractors are 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%.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's operations are comprised of an appraisal and development program on the Atrush Block petroleum property located in Kurdistan which commenced production on July 3, 2017.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

<i>In \$000</i>	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues	17,689	-
Cost of goods sold	(14,009)	-
Gross margin on oil sales	3,680	-
Expenses from operations		
Finance income	1,542	457
Income tax expense	-	-
General and administrative expense	(2,889)	(2,540)
Finance cost	(12,094)	(5,586)
Net loss	(9,761)	(7,669)

The items included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are explained in detail as follows:

Gross margin on oil sales

<i>In \$000</i>	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues from Atrush oil sales	17,689	-
Lifting costs	5,547	-
Other costs of production	834	-
Depletion costs	7,628	-
Cost of goods sold	14,009	-
Gross margin on oil sales	3,680	-

Revenues relate to the Company's entitlement share of oil sales from Atrush for the year. Revenue for sales of oil is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are deemed to have been transferred to the KRG, the amount can be measured reliably and it is assessed as probable that economic benefit associated with the sale will flow to the Company. This occurs when oil reaches the delivery point at the Atrush Block boundary in route to the KRG's main export pipeline.

Revenue is recognised at fair value. The fair value is comprised of the Company's entitlement production due under the terms of the Atrush Joint Operating Agreement ("Atrush JOA") and the Atrush PSC which has two principal components: cost oil, which is the mechanism by which the Company recovers qualifying costs it has incurred on an asset, and profit oil, which is the mechanism through which profits are shared between the Company, its partners and the KRG. The Company pays capacity building payments on profit oil, which are due for payment once the Company has received the related profit oil proceeds. Profit oil revenue is reported net of any related capacity building payments.

The Company's oil sales are made to the KRG under the terms of a sales agreement which allows for Atrush oil volumes to be sold to the KRG at the Atrush block boundary at a discount to the Dated Brent oil price for estimated oil quality adjustments and all local and international transportation costs.

Income tax arising from the Company's activities under production sharing contracts is settled by the KRG at no cost and on behalf of the Company. However, the Company is not able to measure the tax that has been paid on its behalf and consequently revenue is not reported gross of income tax paid.

Production from the Atrush field was delivered to the KRG's Feeder Pipeline at the Atrush block boundary for onward export through Ceyhan, Turkey. Gross exported volumes from Atrush in 2017 were 3.4 MMbbl and the Company's entitlement share was approximately 0.4 MMbbl which were sold with an average netback price of \$44.38 per barrel. ShaMaran's oil entitlement share is based on PSC terms covering allocation of profit oil and cost oil, capacity building bonuses owed to the KRG and a priority arrangement for sharing initial exploration cost oil and on export prices which are based on Dated Brent oil price with a discount for estimated oil quality adjustments and all local and international transportation costs.

Lifting costs are comprised of the Company's share of expenses related to the production of oil from the Atrush Block including operation and maintenance of wells and production facilities, insurances, and the operator's related support costs. The average lifting cost per barrel of oil produced from Atrush was, respectively, \$8.09 and \$8.27 in the three and six months ended December 31, 2017. Other costs of production include the Company's share of production bonuses paid to the KRG and of other costs prescribed under the Atrush PSC.

Oil and gas assets are depleted using the unit of production method based on proved and probable reserves using estimated future prices and costs and accounting for future development expenditures necessary to bring those reserves into production. The reserves correspond to the Company's entitlement to oil under the terms of the PSC. The depletion cost per entitlement barrel was, respectively, \$19.14 and \$18.10 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017. Changes to depletion rates resulting from changes in reserve quantities and estimates of future development expenditure are reflected prospectively and the decrease in the depletion cost in the fourth quarter of 2017 reflects the increase to the Company's entitlement share of estimated 2P reserves as at December 31, 2017 over the estimated quantities at the end of 2016 (for further information refer to the "Reserves and Resource" section below).

The relatively low gross margin on oil sales in the second half of 2017 is explained by two limiting factors on revenue entitlements to this point - production for the period was below facility capacity which was in full operation over the period and disproportionate cost oil revenue was distributed between TAQA and GEP under the JOA⁴. The result was that the Company's share of entitlement revenues in this period were below the Company's 20.1% participating interest share and therefore just sufficient to offset the Company's full working interest share of lifting costs, which are primarily fixed, and depletion costs, which are driven by entitlement production.

⁴ TAQA and GEP have under the Atrush JOA agreed a priority arrangement for sharing their combined initial \$49.9 million share of exploration cost oil revenues such that TAQA receives the initial \$10.8 million and GEP receives the next \$39.1 million, thereafter cost oil revenues for these two parties is determined by their relative participating interests in the Atrush PSC. The Company's entitlement share of oil sold in 2017 reflects a recovery of approximately \$9.2 million of the \$39.1 million. The Company forecasts that its entitlement to the remaining \$29.9 million of priority recovery will occur in January to April of 2018 assuming average Atrush exports of 27,000 bopd over that period.

Finance income

In \$000

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest on Atrush Development Cost Loan	1,042	406
Interest on Atrush Feeder Pipeline Cost Loan	500	34
Interest on deposit	-	13
Total interest income	1,542	453
Foreign exchange gain	-	4
Total finance income	1,542	457

Under the terms of the 4th PSC Amendment and the Atrush Facilitation Agreement 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 October 31, 2017. Thereafter these costs will be reimbursed to the Non-Government Contractors. The loan interest amounts reported in the year of 2017 represent 7% per annum interest on the entire funded portion of Atrush Feeder Pipeline costs up to the balance sheet date and on a defined portion of the Atrush development costs which also bears interest at 7% per annum. For further information on the loans refer to the discussion under the "Loans and receivables" section below.

Interest on deposit represents bank interest earned on cash and investments held in interest bearing funds. The decrease in interest income reported in the year ended December 31, 2017 relative to the amount reported in the same period in 2016 is due to the lower average cash balances held in interest bearing deposits.

Income tax expense

The Company has reported income tax expense of \$nil in the year ended December 31, 2017 (2016: \$nil) as there is no income tax imposed on Cayman Island companies.

General and administrative expense

In \$000

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Service charges from ShaMaran group company	2,804	2,361
Filing and listing expenses, Oslo Børs	53	49
Audit, legal and other professional fees	26	124
Office charges	4	3
Bank charges	2	3
Total general and administrative expense	2,889	2,540

The decrease in the expenses incurred in 2017 relative to the amounts incurred in 2016 was primarily due to a reduction in service fees relating to lower staff related costs in the ShaMaran Group Company and to once off costs incurred in 2016 relating to the regulatory review conducted by the financial supervisory authority in Norway.

Finance cost

In \$000

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest charges on bonds at coupon rate	20,018	17,951
Amortisation of bond transaction costs	841	943
Interest expense on borrowings	20,859	18,894
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision	4	68
Foreign exchange loss	1	-
Total finance costs before borrowing costs capitalised	20,864	18,962
Borrowing costs capitalised as E&E and PP&E assets	(8,770)	(13,376)
Total finance cost	12,094	5,586

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, exploration and development of Atrush have been capitalised together with the related Atrush oil and gas assets. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. The decrease in 2017 borrowing costs capitalised relative to the total interest expense on borrowings compared to that of the prior year is due to expensing the pro-rata portion of borrowing costs related to Atrush production costs which commenced in July 2017. The Company reversed excess borrowing costs capitalised up to the end of the third quarter of 2017 which has resulted in a credit to PP&E for the fourth quarter of this year.

During the year ended December 31, 2017 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 amount reported in 2016 due to the additional bonds outstanding in the year resulting from the issuance of PIK bonds in 2017. Refer also to the discussion in the section below entitled "Non-Current Liabilities - Borrowings".

Condensed Balance Sheet

In \$000

	At December 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016
Non-current assets	273,418	264,420
Current assets	34,494	7,356
Total assets	307,912	271,776
Current liabilities	192,894	8,713
Non-current liabilities	24,122	185,889
Equity	90,896	77,174
Total liabilities and equity	307,912	271,776

The principal items included in the Balance Sheet are explained in detail in the following sections.

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

The net book value of PP&E Oil and Gas Assets at December 31, 2017 is comprised of development costs related to the Company’s share of Atrush PSC proved and probable reserves as estimated by McDaniel less the cumulative depletion costs corresponding to commercial production which commenced in July 2017. The movements in PP&E Oil and Gas Assets are explained as follows:

<i>In \$000</i>	For the year ended December 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016
Movements during the year:		
Net book value, opening	174,642	177,000
Additions	17,903	45,799
Depletion	(7,628)	-
Transfer to Atrush Development Cost loan	-	(10,682)
Transfer to Atrush Exploration Costs receivable	-	(37,475)
Net book value, ending	184,917	174,642

During the year of 2017 additions of \$17.9 million (year 2016: \$45.8 million), which included borrowing costs totalling \$8.8 million (year 2016: \$13.1 million), were capitalised to PP&E and depletion of \$7.6 million (year 2016: \$nil) was charged to PP&E.

Non-Current Assets - Capital Expenditures on Exploration and Evaluation (“E&E”) Assets

The net book value of E&E assets at December 31, 2017 is represents the 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 year ended December 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016
Movements during the year:		
Net book value, opening	43,664	43,285
Additions	141	379
Net book value, ending	43,805	43,664

During the year of 2017 additions of \$141 thousand (2016: \$379 thousand), which included borrowing costs of \$16 thousand (2016: \$277 thousand), were capitalised to E&E assets.

Non-Current Assets - Loans and receivables

On November 7, 2016, the 4th PSC Amendment and Atrush Facilitation Agreement were concluded between the Non-Government Contractors and the KRG. On the same day 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”).

Under the terms of the 4th PSC Amendment and Atrush Facilitation Agreement:

- The KRG acquires a 25% interest in the Atrush PSC effective November 7, 2012, the date of declaration of commerciality (“DOC date”). Consequently, 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%;
- All Atrush petroleum costs from the DOC date through the commencement of oil exports from Atrush are paid by the Non-Government Contractors and a defined portion of the KRG’s share of these costs are deemed Exploration Costs as defined in the Atrush PSC and repaid through an accelerated petroleum cost recovery arrangement from the sale of future oil production from Atrush. This arrangement has resulted in the Atrush Exploration Cost receivable at year end as reported in the table below; and

- 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. The Feeder Pipeline costs and the balance of the Atrush petroleum costs incurred by the Non-Government Contractors on behalf of the KRG excluding the portion deemed as Exploration Costs will be repaid with interest at 7% per annum by the KRG within 2 years from October 31, 2017 (respectively, the “Atrush Feeder Pipeline Cost Loan” and the “Atrush Development Cost Loan”). These arrangements have resulted in loan balances at year end as reported in the table below.

<i>In \$000</i>	For the year ended December 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016
Atrush Exploration Costs receivable	37,247	37,475
Atrush Development Cost Loan	16,018	12,857
Accounts receivable on Atrush oil sales	13,957	-
Atrush Feeder Pipeline Cost Loan	9,751	3,034
Total loans and receivables	76,973	53,366

In the last three months of 2017 the Company received \$4.0 million in total payments for its entitlement share Atrush production for July through September and reimbursement instalments on the Atrush Exploration Costs receivable. In January 2018 the Non-Government Contractors and the KRG agreed that substantially all the first two instalments on the Atrush Development Cost Loan and the Atrush Feeder Pipeline Cost Loan, which were due in November and December of 2017, would be offset against amounts owed to the KRG for security services, which they provided for the Atrush operations, and an Atrush production bonus. The total loan balances offset against amounts owed to the KRG as of the balance sheet date due to the agreement was \$2.6 million.

In the year 2018 up to the date these financial statements were approved the Company received a total of \$5.1 million in payments for loans and receivables balances outstanding at December 31, 2017 comprised of \$4.8 million in total payments for its entitlement share of oil sales for the months October and November and \$0.3 million in reimbursements of the Atrush Exploration Costs receivable.

Non-Current Liabilities - Borrowings

At December 31, 2017 had outstanding \$166.3 million of Senior Bonds and \$20.2 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 were used to fund capital expenditures related to the development of the Atrush Block. GEP has the option to pay in cash or in kind by issuing new bonds (“PIK Bonds”) the remaining coupon interest on both Senior and Super Senior bonds.

All the movements in borrowings during the year were non-cash and are explained as follows:

<i>In \$000</i>	For the year ended December 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016
Opening balance	167,632	150,515
Interest charges at coupon rate	20,018	17,951
Bonds issued	19,721	17,700
Amortisation of bond transaction costs	841	943
Super Senior Bonds – net of transaction costs	-	16,223
Senior Bonds exchanged for ShaMaran common shares	-	(18,000)
Interest payments to bondholders	(19,721)	(17,700)
Ending balance	188,491	167,632
- Current portion: accrued bond interest expense	2,799	2,503
- Current portion: borrowings	185,692	-
- Non-current portion: borrowings	-	165,129

The remaining contractual obligations comprising of repayment of principal and interest expense under the Bond agreements, based on undiscounted cash flows at payment dates and assuming 2018 interest is paid in cash, are as follows:

In \$000	As at December 31,	
	2017	2016
Less than one year	207,860	19,722
Between one and two years	-	188,138
Total	207,860	207,860

Debt Incurrence Tests

In accordance with the terms of GEP's Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds agreements ShaMaran is required to follow 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. ShaMaran and any of its subsidiaries (together 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

The Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds hold security jointly with Super Senior Bonds ranking first until these 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 GEP's cash accounts are pledged to the bond trustee as security and cash may be employed only for prescribed purposes, 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 \$2.2 million of total cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2017 (2016: \$nil) \$2.2 million was held in GEP's restricted accounts (December 31, 2016: \$nil).

In the year ended December 31, 2017 PIK Bonds of \$17.6 million and \$2.1 million were issued under the Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds agreements, respectively, to pay semi-annual coupon interest which came due in the year ended December 31, 2017.

Equity – Paid in Capital

Paid in capital at December 31, 2017 of \$175 million (December 31, 2016: \$151.5 million) represents cumulative contributions of capital net of cumulative capital distributions from the Company's shareholder.

In the year ended December 31, 2017 the Company received capital contributions of \$23.5 million (2016: \$41.2 million) which were comprised of cash contributions of \$23.5 million (2016: \$23.2 million). In 2016 an additional \$18 million of paid in capital was contributed in kind in lieu of common shares of ShaMaran issued to holders of GEP's Senior Bonds electing to convert Senior Bonds to ShaMaran shares. There were no capital distributions in 2017 or 2016.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company reports that it had common shares outstanding as follows:

	2017	2016
Shares outstanding at year end – with and without dilution	3,350	3,350
Average number of shares outstanding during the year	3,350	3,350

There have been no changes in the number shares of the Company outstanding between December 31, 2017 and at the date of this Annual Management Report.

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 the years ended December 31,		Amounts owing as at December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
ShaMaran Petroleum B.V.	2,804	2,361	14,695	11,891
Total	2,804	2,361	14,695	11,891

ShaMaran Petroleum B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of ShaMaran, has provided technical and administrative services to GEP in support of the Company's interest in the Atrush PSC.

All transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business.

COMMITMENTS

Atrush Block Production Sharing Contract

GEP holds a 20.1% direct interest in the Atrush PSC. 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 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 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 Atrush PSC. All modifications to the Atrush 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. 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 December 31, 2017 the outstanding commitments of the Company were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,				Total
	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	
Atrush Block development and PSC	32,657	120	120	1,448	34,345
Total commitments	32,657	120	120	1,448	34,345

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 PSC.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Company had no significant transactions pending at March 8, 2018.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting Estimates

The 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, amortisation and impairment write-downs as required. Actual results could differ from these estimates and differences could be material.

Going Concern

This Annual Management Report incorporates information from the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 which 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 ShaMaran and its shareholders 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.

At December 31, 2017 ShaMaran held cash and cash equivalents of \$5.3 million, of which an amount of \$2.2 million was restricted under the Company's bond agreements. Combined cash flows from management forecasts of Atrush oil sales, spending on Atrush development, bond coupon interest and technical and administrative costs in support of Atrush operations is projected to result in net cash inflows of \$32 million for the 12 months ended December 31, 2018. The oil sales volume assumptions reflect production at a rate of 27,000 barrels of oil per day in 2018, which is consistent with Atrush production rates up to the date these financial statements were approved, and that all crude oil produced from Atrush will be delivered, sold and paid for in accordance with the terms of the Atrush PSC and collected within three months following the month of production. The forecasted revenue cash flows are based on Dated Brent forward contract prices as of the balance sheet date and a \$15.73 discount for transportation costs and oil quality differentials consistent with the agreement for the sale of Atrush oil exports between the Atrush Non-Government Contractors and the Kurdistan Regional Government ("KRG"). The timing and extent of Atrush development costs is based on the Operator's latest forecasts for the Atrush work program while the technical and administrative support costs are management's latest estimates for these forthcoming requirements.

The Company is considering alternatives for refinancing its \$186 million of outstanding bonds and is confident that it will secure sufficient funding before the bonds mature in November 2018. Accordingly, the \$32 million of projected 2018 cash inflows does not include any cash outflows associated with repayment of the maturing bond principal.

Should there be delays to the forecasted receipt of cash from the sale of oil exports or in the magnitude of those cash receipts, which are under the control of the KRG, and the Company was unable to defer certain planned cost activities, the Company could require additional liquidity in the next 12 months to fund the forecasted Atrush operating and development costs thereafter. Failure to meet development commitments could put the Atrush PSC and the Company's bond agreements at risk of forfeiture.

In case the Company could not secure external financing in sufficient amount and in time 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 existing 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 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 the Company is unable to finance the maturing bonds when they come due and or there are any unforeseen delays in 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.

New Accounting Standards

There are no IFRS or interpretations that have been issued effective for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2017 that would have a material impact on the Company's 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, will replace IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 introduces a revised model for classification and measurement, a forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company plans to adopt the standard beginning January 1, 2018. The Company has reviewed its financial assets and liabilities and has made the following conclusions from the adoption of the new standard on January 1, 2018:

- There will be no impact on the Company's accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and the Group does not have any such liabilities. The derecognition rules have been transferred from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and have not been changed.
- The new hedge accounting rules will align the accounting for hedging instruments more closely with risk management practices. The Company currently has no hedging instruments.
- The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses (ECL) rather than only incurred credit losses as is the case under IAS 39. It applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at Fair Value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), contract assets under IFRS 15, lease receivables, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts. Based on the assessments undertaken to date, the Company expects that there will be no resulting material changes to the trade debtor amounts reported in its financial statements.

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 contracts, 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 Company plans to adopt the new standard when it comes into effect for reporting periods following January 1, 2018. The Company has assessed the impact of implementing IFRS 15 and anticipates that it will not have a material effect on its financial statements

IFRS 16: Leases will replace *IAS 17 Leases* and requires assets and liabilities arising from all leases, with some exceptions, to be recognized on the balance sheet. The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company currently has no outstanding leases.

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 assessment.

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 if 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 exists 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 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.

RESERVES AND RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Shamaran engaged McDaniel to evaluate 100% of the Company's reserves and resource data at December 31, 2017. The conclusions of this evaluation have been presented in a Detailed Property Report which has been prepared in accordance with standards set out in the Canadian National Instrument NI 51-101 and Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("COGEH").

The Company's crude oil reserves as of December 31, 2017 were, based on the Company's working interest of 20.1 percent in the Atrush Block, estimated to be as follows:

Company estimated reserves (diluted) As of December 31, 2017

	Proved Developed	Proved Undeveloped	Total Proved	Probable	Total Proved & Probable	Possible	Total Proved, Probable & Possible
Light/Medium Oil (Mbbbl)⁽¹⁾							
Gross ⁽²⁾	4,211	3,026	7,237	12,385	19,622	12,020	31,641
Net ⁽³⁾	2,975	1,673	4,648	6,347	10,996	3,999	14,995
Heavy Oil (Mbbbl)⁽¹⁾							
Gross ⁽²⁾	-	282	282	745	1,026	685	1,711
Net ⁽³⁾	-	181	181	394	575	236	811

Notes:

- (1) The Atrush Field contains crude oil of variable density. Fluid type is classified according to COGEH: Light/Medium Oil is based on density less than 920 kg/m³ and Heavy Oil is between 920 and 1000 kg/m³.
- (2) Company gross reserves are based on the Company's 20.1 percent working interest share of the property gross reserves.
- (3) Company net reserves are based on Company share of total Cost and Profit Revenues. Note, as the government pays income taxes on behalf of the Company out of the government's profit oil share, the net reserves were based on the effective pre-tax profit revenues by adjusting for the tax rate.

The Company's crude oil and natural gas contingent resources as of December 31, 2017 were estimated to be as follows, based on a Company working interest of 20.1 percent in the Atrush Block:

Company estimated contingent resources (diluted)^{(1) (2)(4)(5)} As of December 31, 2017

	Low Estimate (1C)	Best Estimate (2C)	High Estimate (3C)	Riskd Best Estimate
Light/Medium Oil (Mbbbl)⁽³⁾				
Gross	13,627	13,820	15,398	11,056
Heavy Oil (Mbbbl)⁽³⁾				
Gross	21,479	45,710	74,948	36,568
Natural Gas (MMcf)				
Gross	5,121	9,426	14,769	471

Notes:

- (1) Based on a 20.1 percent Company working interest share of the property gross resources.
- (2) There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources.
- (3) The Atrush Field contains crude oil of variable density. Fluid type is classified according to COGEH: Light/Medium Oil is based on density less than 920 kg/m³ and Heavy Oil is between 920 and 1000 kg/m³.
- (4) These are unrisked contingent resources that do not account for the chance of development which is defined as the probability of a project being commercially viable. Quantifying the chance of development requires consideration of both economic contingencies and other contingencies, such as legal, regulatory, market access, political, social license, internal and external approvals and commitment to project finance and development timing. As many of these factors are extremely difficult to quantify, the chance of development is uncertain and must be used with caution. The chance of development was estimated to be 80 percent for the Crude Oil and 5 percent for the Natural Gas.
- (5) The contingent resources are sub-classified as "development unclarified" with an "undetermined" economic status.

The contingent resources represent the likely recoverable volumes associated with further phases of development after Phase 1 which differ from reserves mainly due to the uncertainty over the future development plan which will depend in part on further field appraisal and Phase 1 production performance.

Prospective resources have not been re-evaluated since December 31, 2013.

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 after 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 to sell or repurchase 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 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 and are classified as financial assets when the Company has a right to cash collection. If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. 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. A decline in the price of ICE Brent Crude oil, a reference in determining the price at which the Company can sell future oil 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 the currency in which the Company maintains the substantial portion of its cash and cash equivalents and the volume of transactions it undertakes in foreign currencies is currently relatively low. The Company therefore considers its foreign currency risk is limited and it has elected not to hedge its limited 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 Company 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, loans and receivables 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 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 to finance its activities for limited periods. The Company seeks to acquire 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.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

General Exploration Partners, Inc. 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 Annual Management Report above, as well as to the "Risk Factors" section of ShaMaran's Annual Information Form, which is available for viewing both on ShaMaran's web-site at www.shamaranpetroleum.com and on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, under the ShaMaran'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 GEP'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 GEP's assets and operations are 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.

Events in Kurdistan since the independence referendum held on September 25, 2017 have reduced the autonomy of Kurdistan Regional Government in favour of the Iraq federal government, in particular, to control and manage entry into, and exit from, Kurdistan of people, goods and services. There is a risk that the level of authority of the KRG, and corresponding systems previously in place, continue to be transferred to the Iraq federal government. Changes to the incumbent political regime could result in delays in operations and additional costs 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. Refer also to the discussion in the section below under "Risks associated with petroleum contracts in Iraq."

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: GEP'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 clean-up, 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: GEP'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 supply and demand balances, 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. GEP competes with numerous other companies in the search for and acquisition of such prospects and in attracting skilled personnel. GEP's competitors include oil companies which have greater financial resources, staff and facilities than those of the Company. GEP'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: GEP's success depends in large measure on certain key personnel and directors. The loss of the services of such key personnel could negatively affect GEP's ability to deliver projects according to plan and result in increased costs and delays. GEP 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 GEP 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. There is currently no assurance that production sharing contracts agreed with the KRG are enforceable or binding in accordance with GEP'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 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 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 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 production sharing contracts. However, it is possible that the arrangements under the production sharing contracts 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 GEP's ability to export oil and gas and receive payments relating to such exports. 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.

Payments for oil exports: Companies who have exported oil from Kurdistan since the year 2009 have reported significant amounts outstanding for past oil exports. Cash payments to oil companies for oil exported from Kurdistan has been under control of the KRG since the beginning of exports in 2009. Since February 1, 2016, when the KRG announced an interim measure whereby monthly payments to oil companies would be made based on an agreed mechanism, the KRG has established a relatively consistent record of delivering regular monthly payments to oil companies for their entitlement revenues in respect of monthly petroleum production, with producers' most recent reports indicating having received in February 2018 full payments for November 2017 oil exported. Nevertheless there remains a risk that the Company may face significant delays in the receipt of cash for its entitlement share of future oil exports.

Paying interest: On November 7, 2016 the KRG exercised its back-in right under the terms of the Atrush PSC and acquired a 25% participating interest. Upon the commencement of oil production exports from Atrush the KRG is required to pay its share of project development costs. There is a risk that the Contractors may be exposed to fund the KRG share of future project development costs.

Default under the Atrush PSC and Atrush JOA: Should the Company fail to meet its obligations under the Atrush 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 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 Atrush PSC in which GEP 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 the Atrush PSC: The Atrush 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 Atrush PSC.

Project and Operational Risks

Shared ownership and dependency on partners: GEP’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, GEP has limited ability to exercise influence over the deployment of those assets or their associated costs and this could adversely affect GEP’s financial performance. If the operator or other partners fail to perform, GEP may, among other things, risk losing rights or revenues or incur additional obligations or costs 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 GEP 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 GEP. 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 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 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 PSC to recover through cash payments from future petroleum production. No such audit yet 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 PSC. If such parties were to breach the terms of the Atrush PSC or any other documents relating to the Company’s interest in the Atrush PSC, it could cause the KRG to revoke, terminate or adversely amend the Atrush 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: GEP'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 areas where such activities are or will be conducted. Shortages of such equipment or staff may affect the availability of such equipment to GEP and may delay and or increase the cost of GEP's exploration and development activities.

Early stage of development: GEP 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 GEP'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 able to realise its assets and satisfy its liabilities in the ordinary course of business. GEP'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 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 GEP be unable to continue as a going concern.

Substantial capital requirements: GEP anticipates making substantial capital expenditures in the future for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil and gas. GEP'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, the Company 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 GEP. If GEP or any of its partners in the oil asset are unable to complete minimum work obligations on the Atrush 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 GEP may be diluted.

Tax legislation: The Company is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and is resident for tax purposes in the Cayman Islands and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. 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: Because of general economic uncertainties and, in particular, the potential 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: One of the directors of GEP is also a director of another oil and gas company, the interests of which may, in certain circumstances, come into conflict with those of GEP. If a conflict arises with respect to a particular transaction, the affected director 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 Atrush 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 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 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 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.

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 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 Annual Management Report.

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.

Reserves and resources: ShaMaran Petroleum Corp.'s reserve and contingent resource estimates are as at December 31, 2017, and have been prepared and audited in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101") and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("COGE Handbook"). Unless otherwise stated, all reserves estimates contained herein are the aggregate of "proved reserves" and "probable reserves", together also known as "2P reserves". Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. There is a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

Contingent resources: Contingent resources are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations using established technology or technology under development, but are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies. Contingencies may include factors such as economic, legal, environmental, political and regulatory matters or a lack of markets. There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable for the Company to produce any portion of the contingent resources.

BOEs: BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of 6 Mcf per 1 Bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information related to the Company, including the Annual Information Form and financial statements of ShaMaran, is available under ShaMaran's name on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on ShaMaran's web-site at www.shamaranpetroleum.com.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTORS

We confirm to the best of our knowledge that General Exploration Partners, Inc.'s audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities financial position and income or loss of the Company, and that this Annual Management Report includes a fair review of the significant events relevant to the Company which have occurred in the year ended December 31, 2017, and their impact on the financial statements, and a description of principal risks and uncertainties.

Vésenaz, Switzerland, March 8, 2018

/s/ Brenden Johnstone

Brenden Johnstone
Director

/s/ Chris Bruijnzeels

Chris Bruijnzeels
Director



General Exploration Partners, Inc.
Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2017



9 March 2018

**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Management of General Exploration Partners Inc.**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of General Exploration Partners Inc., which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, and the related notes including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Balance Sheet of General Exploration Partners Inc. as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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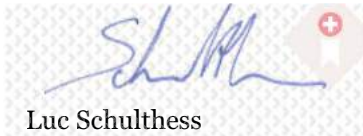
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Emphasis of matter – going concern

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA



Luc Schulthess

A handwritten signature in blue ink on a light blue grid background. A small red cross icon is visible in the top right corner of the signature area.

Colin Johnson

A handwritten signature in blue ink on a light blue grid background. A small red cross icon is visible in the top right corner of the signature area.

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Statement of Comprehensive Income
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for per share data)

	Note	For the year ended December 31,	
		2017	2016
Revenues	6	17,689	-
Cost of goods sold	7	(14,009)	-
Gross margin on oil sales		3,680	-
General and administrative expense	8	(2,889)	(2,540)
Income / (loss) from operating activities		791	(2,540)
Finance income	9	1,542	457
Finance cost	10	(12,094)	(5,586)
Net finance cost		(10,552)	(5,129)
Loss before income tax expense		(9,761)	(7,669)
Income tax expense	11	-	-
Loss for the year		(9,761)	(7,669)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(9,761)	(7,669)

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

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Balance Sheet
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Note	As at December 31,	
		2017	2016
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	184,917	174,642
Loans and receivables	14	44,696	46,114
Intangible assets	13	43,805	43,664
		273,418	264,420
Current assets			
Loans and receivables	14	32,277	7,252
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	16	2,162	-
Cash and cash equivalents, unrestricted		-	40
Other current assets		55	64
		34,494	7,356
Total assets		307,912	271,776
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	16	185,692	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	15	4,403	6,210
Accrued interest expense on bonds	16	2,799	2,503
		192,894	8,713
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	16	-	165,129
Advances from related parties	23	14,695	11,891
Provisions	17	9,427	8,869
		24,122	185,889
Total liabilities		217,016	194,602
Equity			
Paid in capital	19	174,979	151,496
Share capital	18	3	3
Accumulated deficit		(84,086)	(74,325)
Total equity		90,896	77,174
Total liabilities and equity		307,912	271,776

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

Signed by the Board of Directors:

/s/Brenden Johnstone
Brenden Johnstone, Director

/s/Chris Bruijnzeels
Chris Bruijnzeels, Director

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Note	Share capital	Paid in capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016		3	111,195	(66,656)	44,542
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(7,669)	(7,669)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital contributions	19	-	41,181	-	41,181
Capital distributions	19	-	(880)	-	(880)
		-	40,301	-	40,301
Balance at December 31, 2016		3	151,496	(74,325)	77,174
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(9,761)	(9,761)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital contributions	19	-	23,483	-	23,483
		-	23,483	-	23,483
Balance at December 31, 2017		3	174,979	(84,086)	90,896

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

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Note	For the year ended December 31,	
		2017	2016
Operating activities			
Loss for the year		(9,761)	(7,669)
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense on borrowings - net		12,089	5,518
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense		7,628	-
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision		4	68
Foreign exchange gain		-	(4)
Interest income	9	(1,542)	(453)
Advances from related parties	22	2,804	2,361
Other current assets		9	(1)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(1,807)	(2,997)
Accounts receivables on Atrush oil sales		(13,957)	-
Net cash outflows to operating activities		(4,533)	(3,177)
Investing activities			
Loans and receivables – payments received		2,806	-
Interest received on cash deposits		-	13
Purchases of intangible assets		(101)	(7)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(8,619)	(32,073)
Loans and receivables – payments issued		(10,914)	(4,769)
Net cash outflows to investing activities		(16,828)	(36,836)
Financing activities			
Capital contributions from ShaMaran		23,483	23,181
Proceeds on bond issue		-	17,000
Bond transaction costs		-	(777)
Capital distributions to ShaMaran		-	(880)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		23,483	38,524
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	3
Change in cash and cash equivalents		2,122	(1,486)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		40	1,526
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year*		2,162	40
*Inclusive of restricted cash		2,162	-

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

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2017
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

General Exploration Partners, Inc. (“GEP” and “Company”) is an exempted company existing under the laws of the Cayman Islands with registration number 198520. The address of the registered office is 190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-9005, Cayman Islands. The Company has outstanding \$166.3 million of senior secured bonds (“Senior Bonds”) which are listed on the Oslo Børs in Norway under the symbol “GEP01” and an additional \$20.2 million of super senior secured bonds (“Super Senior Bonds”). Refer also to Note 16.

The Company is engaged in the business of oil and gas exploration and development and is currently in the first phase of the development program in respect of the Atrush Block production sharing contract (“Atrush PSC”) related to a petroleum property located in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (“Kurdistan”). Oil production from Atrush commenced on July 3, 2017.

The immediate parent entity of the Company is ShaMaran Ventures B.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands, and the ultimate parent entity is ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. (“ShaMaran”), a company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, and listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (Canada) and NASDAQ Stockholm First North Exchange (Sweden) under the symbol “SNM”. Additional information relating to ShaMaran is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on its web-site at www.shamaranpetroleum.com.

2. Basis of preparation and going concern

a. Basis of preparation

These 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 that are effective beginning on January 1, 2017, under the historical cost convention. The significant accounting policies of the Company have been applied consistently throughout the year. The policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRS which were outstanding and effective as of March 8, 2018, the date these financial statements were approved and authorised for issuance by the Company’s board of directors (“the Board”).

The Company is required under the terms of its bond agreement to prepare IFRS accounts for the Company on a semi-annual basis and submit them to the bond trustee.

b. Going concern

These 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 ShaMaran and its shareholders 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

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At December 31, 2017 ShaMaran held cash and cash equivalents of \$5.3 million, of which an amount of \$2.2 million was restricted under the Company's bond agreements. Combined cash flows from management forecasts of Atrush oil sales, spending on Atrush development, bond coupon interest and technical and administrative costs in support of Atrush operations is projected to result in net cash inflows of \$32 million for the 12 months ended December 31, 2018. The oil sales volume assumptions reflect production at a rate of 27,000 barrels of oil per day in 2018, which is consistent with Atrush production rates up to the date these financial statements were approved, and that all crude oil produced from Atrush will be delivered, sold and paid for in accordance with the terms of the Atrush PSC and collected within three months following the month of production. The forecasted revenue cash flows are based on Dated Brent forward contract prices as of the balance sheet date and a \$15.73 discount for transportation costs and oil quality differentials consistent with the agreement for the sale of Atrush oil exports between the Atrush Non-Government Contractors and the Kurdistan Regional Government ("KRG"). The timing and extent of Atrush development costs is based on the Operator's latest forecasts for the Atrush work program while the technical and administrative support costs are management's latest estimates for these forthcoming requirements.

The Company is considering alternatives for refinancing its \$186 million of outstanding bonds and is confident that it will secure sufficient funding before the bonds mature in November 2018. Accordingly, the \$32 million of projected 2018 cash inflows does not include any cash outflows associated with repayment of the maturing bond principal.

Should there be delays to the forecasted receipt of cash from the sale of oil exports or in the magnitude of those cash receipts, which are under the control of the KRG, and the Company was unable to defer certain planned cost activities, the Company could require additional liquidity in the next 12 months to fund the forecasted Atrush operating and development costs thereafter. Failure to meet development commitments could put the Atrush PSC and the Company's bond agreements at risk of forfeiture.

In case the Company could not secure external financing in sufficient amount and in time 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 existing 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 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 the Company is unable to finance the maturing bonds when they come due and or there are any unforeseen delays in 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 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 16 and 22.

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Interest in joint operations

A joint operation is a contractual arrangement whereby the Company and other parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control.

Where the Company undertakes its activities under joint operation arrangements directly, the Company's share of jointly controlled operations and any liabilities incurred jointly with other joint operations are recognised in the financial statements of the relevant company and classified according to their nature.

Liabilities and expenses incurred directly in respect of interests in jointly controlled operations are accounted for on an accrual basis. Income from the sale or use of the Company's share of the output of jointly controlled operations and its share of the joint operations are recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit associated with the transactions will flow to/from the Company and the amount can be reliably measured.

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(b) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at the date of acquisition of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. The identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under *IFRS 3 Business Combinations* are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date.

If the Company acquires control of an entity in more than one transaction the related investment held by the Company immediately before the last transaction when control is acquired is considered sold and immediately repurchased at the fair value of the investment on the date of acquisition. Any difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the investment results in income or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(c) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates (the "functional currency"). The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the United States dollar ("USD").

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they arise.

(d) Exploration and evaluation costs and other intangible assets

Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company applies the full cost method of accounting for exploration and evaluation ("E&E") costs in accordance with the requirements of *IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*. All costs of exploring and evaluating oil and gas properties are accumulated and capitalised to the relevant property contract area and are tested on a cost pool basis as described below.

Pre-license costs:

Costs incurred prior to having obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed directly to the statement of comprehensive income.

Exploration and evaluation costs:

All E&E costs are initially capitalised as E&E assets and include payments to acquire the legal right to explore, costs of technical services and studies, seismic acquisition, exploratory drilling and testing.

Tangible assets used in E&E activities such as the Company's vehicles, drilling rigs, seismic equipment and other property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") used by the Company's exploration function are classified as PP&E. To the extent that such tangible assets are consumed in exploring and evaluating a property the amount reflecting that consumption is recorded as part of the cost of the intangible asset. Such intangible costs include directly attributable overhead including the depreciation of PP&E utilised in E&E activities together with the cost of other materials consumed during the E&E phases such as tubulars and wellheads.

E&E costs are not depreciated prior to the commencement of commercial production.

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Treatment of E&E assets at conclusion of appraisal activities:

E&E assets are carried forward until commercial viability has been established for a contractual area which normally coincides with the commencement of commercial production. The E&E assets are then assessed for impairment and the carrying value after any impairment loss is then reclassified as oil and gas assets within PP&E. Until commercial viability has been established E&E assets remain capitalised at cost less accumulated amortisation and are subject to the impairment test set out below. Such E&E assets are depreciated on a unit of production basis over the life of the commercial reserves attributed to the cost pool to which they relate.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Oil and gas assets

Oil and gas assets comprise of development and production costs for areas where technical feasibility and commercial viability have been established and include any E&E assets transferred after conclusion of appraisal activities as well as costs of development drilling, completion, gathering and production infrastructure, directly attributable overheads, borrowing costs capitalised and the cost of recognising provisions for future restoration and decommissioning. Oil and gas costs are accumulated separately for each contract area.

Depletion of oil and gas assets:

Oil and gas assets are depleted using the unit of production method based on proved and probable reserves using estimated future prices and costs and accounting for future development expenditures necessary to bring those reserves into production. The reserves correspond to the Company's entitlement to oil under the terms of the PSC. Changes to depletion rates due to changes in reserve quantities and estimates of future development expenditure are reflected prospectively.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

E&E assets and oil and gas assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed its recoverable amount. Such indicators 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 exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of either of the E&E or the 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 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.

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(g) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to cash flows from the assets expire or the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Classification and measurement

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 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 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 and are classified as financial assets when the Company has a right to cash collection. If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. 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.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence indicating that a financial asset is impaired including:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer
- A breach of contract such as delinquency in interest or principal payments
- Active market for that financial asset disappears because of financial difficulties
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets

If evidence of impairment exists the Company recognises an impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

- Financial assets carried at amortised cost – the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted using the instrument's effective interest rate.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortised cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand and demand deposits and other short-term liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash within three months or less from acquisition date.

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(i) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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.

(j) Taxation

The income tax expense comprises current income tax and deferred income tax.

The current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period. It is calculated based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Income tax arising from the Company's activities under production sharing contracts is settled by the KRG at no cost and on behalf of the Company. However the Company is not able to measure the tax that has been paid on its behalf and consequently revenue is not reported gross of income tax paid.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation, legal or constructive, due to a past event when it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, accounting for the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flow estimates to settle the present obligation its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Decommissioning and site restoration

Provisions for decommissioning and site restoration are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to dismantle and remove production, storage and transportation facilities and to carry out site restoration work. The provision is calculated as the net present value of the Company's share of the expenditure expected to be incurred at the end of the producing life of each field using a discount rate that reflects the market assessment of the time value of money at that date. Unwinding of the discount on the provision is charged to the statement of comprehensive income within finance costs during the period. The amount recognised as the provision is included as part of the cost of the relevant asset and is charged to the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with the Company's policy for depreciation and amortisation.

Changes in the estimated timing of decommissioning and site restoration cost estimates are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision and a corresponding adjustment to the relevant asset.

(l) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or share options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(m) Revenue recognition

Sales of oil Production:

Revenue for sales of oil is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are deemed to have been transferred to the KRG, the amount can be measured reliably and it is assessed as probable that economic benefit associated with the sale will flow to the Company. This occurs when oil reaches the delivery point at the Atrush Block boundary in route to the KRG's main export pipeline.

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Revenue is recognised at fair value. The fair value is comprised of the Company's entitlement production due under the terms of the Atrush Joint Operating Agreement and the Atrush PSC which has two principal components: cost oil, which is the mechanism by which the Company recovers qualifying costs it has incurred in exploring and developing an asset, and profit oil, which is the mechanism through which profits are shared between the Company, its partners and the KRG. The Company pays capacity building payments on profit oil, which are due for payment once the Company has received the related profit oil proceeds. Profit oil revenue is reported net of any related capacity building payments.

The Company's oil sales are made to the KRG under the terms of a sales agreement which allows for Atrush oil volumes to be sold to the KRG at the Atrush Block boundary at a discount to the Dated Brent oil price for estimated oil quality adjustments and all local and international transportation costs.

(n) Changes in accounting policies

There are no IFRS or interpretations that have been issued effective for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2017 that would have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(o) Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

New accounting standards which will come into effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 are discussed below.

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement, will replace IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 introduces a revised model for classification and measurement, a forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company plans to adopt the standard beginning January 1, 2018. The Company has reviewed its financial assets and liabilities and has made the following conclusions from the adoption of the new standard on January 1, 2018:

- There will be no impact on the Company's accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and the Group does not have any such liabilities. The derecognition rules have been transferred from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and have not been changed.
- The new hedge accounting rules will align the accounting for hedging instruments more closely with risk management practices. The Company currently has no hedging instruments.
- The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses (ECL) rather than only incurred credit losses as is the case under IAS 39. It applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at Fair Value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), contract assets under IFRS 15, lease receivables, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts. Based on the assessments undertaken to date, the Company expects that there will be no resulting material changes to the trade debtor amounts reported in its financial statements.

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 contracts, 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 Company plans to adopt the new standard when it comes into effect for reporting periods following January 1, 2018. The Company has assessed the impact of implementing IFRS 15 and anticipates that it will not have a material effect on its financial statements

IFRS 16: Leases will replace *IAS 17 Leases* and requires assets and liabilities arising from all leases, with some exceptions, to be recognized on the balance sheet. The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company currently has no outstanding leases.

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4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience, current trends and other factors that management believes to be relevant at the time these financial statements were prepared. Actual results may differ as future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty and such differences could be material. Management reviews the accounting policies, underlying assumptions, estimates and judgments on an on-going basis to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with IFRS.

The following are the critical judgments and estimates that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies in these financial statements:

(a) Revenue Recognition

As explained in Note 3(m) the Company recognises revenues when oil reaches the delivery point at the Atrush Block boundary on the basis that ownership is then transferred to the buyer, the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the related economic benefits will flow to the Company. The conclusion that the economic benefits will flow to the Company at this point is based on management's evaluation of the reliability of the KRG's payments to the international oil companies operating in Kurdistan in exchange for their oil deliveries. Key information which management has considered in reaching its conclusion includes the KRG's announcement in February 2016 of its intention to apply the PSC terms and the KRG's record since that time in paying other Kurdistan oil exporters as well as payments received for Atrush oil exports which commenced in July of 2017.

(b) Oil and gas reserves and resources

The business of the Company is the exploration and development of oil and gas reserves in Kurdistan. Estimates of commercial oil and gas reserves are used in the calculations for impairment, depreciation and amortisation and decommissioning provisions. Changes in estimates of oil and gas reserves resulting in different future production profiles will affect the discounted cash flows used for impairment purposes, the anticipated date of site decommissioning and restoration and the depreciation charges based on the unit of production method.

In February 2018 the Company received an independent reserves and resources report from McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. ("McDaniel") to estimate the Company's share of Atrush Block reserves and resources at December 31, 2017. McDaniel's estimate of the Company's entitlement share of proven plus probable oil reserves relating to the Atrush PSC increased from 10.2 MMbbl estimated at December 31, 2016 to 11.6 MMbbl estimated at December 31, 2017. McDaniel's estimate of the Company's share of contingent resources were not changed materially from the previous year.

(c) Loans and receivables

The Company has reported loans and receivables of \$77.0 million comprised of the Company's share of Atrush oil sales and loans made to the KRG relating to its share of Atrush exploration, development and Feeder Pipeline costs. The current portion of loans is based on a contractual repayment schedule which commenced in the fourth quarter of 2017. The recovery of these amounts depends on a number of factors, including: the continued production and exports of petroleum from the Atrush Block; oil price, and; the financial environment in Kurdistan and the financial budget of the KRG. Since February 1, 2016, when the KRG announced an interim measure whereby monthly payments to IOCs would be made based on an agreed mechanism, the KRG has established a relatively consistent record of delivering regular monthly payments to IOCs for their entitlement revenues in respect of monthly petroleum production.

In the year 2018 up to the date these financial statements were approved the Company received a total of \$5.1 million in payments relating to the loans and receivables balances outstanding at December 31, 2017. In case of delays in production exports, or delay by the KRG in paying the amounts in full when they are due, the current portion of loans and receivables will be less than the reported amounts. Under the terms of the relevant agreements the loans and receivable balances are recoverable in a number of ways including by cash settlement and or through payment in kind of petroleum production.

Refer also to Note 14.

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(d) Impairment of assets

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets and *IFRS 6 Exploration of and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* require that a review for impairment be carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. As described in Notes 3(f) and 3(g) management has considered whether there is any objective evidence to indicate that the carrying value of any of its Atrush related assets as at the balance sheet date were impaired and has concluded that facts and circumstances do not suggest that the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. In reaching its conclusion management has considered a number of factors which could impact the ability of the assets to generate future cash flows including the following key items: that there has been an increase in the Company's share of the latest estimated recoverable reserves and resources for Atrush and the related production curve estimates as determined by McDaniel; that the net present value of the Company's share of 2P reserves, as determined by McDaniel and based on a forecasted Brent oil price, supports the book value of oil and gas assets included in property plant and equipment despite a decrease in the long term price forecast relative to the prior year forecast; that there has been a decrease in the forecasted costs per barrel required to recover the Atrush oil reserves; the collectability of cash for future sales of Atrush oil which has remained stable since production commenced; that there continues to be an active market and capacity for Atrush oil sales as demonstrated by the current and future expected levels of oil exports from Kurdistan; and that the average fair value of the Atrush asset as published by independent market brokers, Pareto Securities AB and SpareBank 1, support the carrying values of the Atrush oil and gas assets.

Refer also to Notes 12, 13 and 14.

(e) Decommissioning and site restoration provisions

The Company recognises a provision for decommissioning and site restoration costs expected to be incurred to remove and dismantle production, storage and transportation facilities and to carry out site restoration work. The provisions are estimated taking into consideration existing technology and current prices after adjusting for expected inflation and discounted using rates reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money and where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The Company makes an estimate based on its experience and historical data. Refer also to Note 17.

5. 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.

6. Revenues

Revenues relate entirely to the Company's entitlement share of oil from Atrush sold to the KRG from the commencement of production on July 3, 2017 to the end of the year. Production from the Atrush field was delivered to the KRG's Feeder Pipeline at the Atrush block boundary for onward export through Ceyhan, Turkey. Gross exported volumes from Atrush in 2017 were 3.4 MMbbls and the Company's entitlement share was approximately 0.4 MMbbls which were sold with an average netback price of \$44.38 per barrel. ShaMaran's oil entitlement share is based on PSC terms covering allocation of profit oil and cost oil, capacity building bonuses owed to the KRG and a priority arrangement for sharing initial exploration cost oil and on export prices which are based on Dated Brent oil price with a discount for estimated oil quality adjustments and all local and international transportation costs.

Refer also to Note 14.

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7. Cost of goods sold

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Lifting	5,547	-
Other costs of production	834	-
Depletion	7,628	-
Total cost of goods sold	14,009	-

Lifting costs are comprised of the Company's share of expenses related to the production of oil from the Atrush Block including operation and maintenance of wells and production facilities, insurances, and the operator's related support costs. Other costs of production include the Company's share of production bonuses paid to the KRG and of other costs prescribed under the Atrush PSC.

Oil and gas assets are depleted using the unit of production method based on proved and probable reserves using estimated future prices and costs and accounting for future development expenditures necessary to bring those reserves into production.

Refer also to Note 6.

8. General and administrative expense

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Service charges from ShaMaran group company	2,804	2,361
Filing and listing expenses, Oslo Børs	53	49
Audit, legal and other professional fees	26	124
Office charges	4	3
Bank charges	2	3
Total general and administrative expense	2,889	2,540

The Company receives technical and administrative services from a ShaMaran group company in support of its operational activities. Refer also to Note 23.

9. Finance income

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest on Atrush Development Cost Loan	1,042	406
Interest on Atrush Feeder Pipeline Cost Loan	500	34
Interest on deposits	-	13
Total interest income	1,542	453
Foreign exchange gain	-	4
Total finance income	1,542	457

Refer to Note 14 for further information on interest on the Atrush Development Cost Loan and the Feeder Pipeline Cost Loan.

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10. Finance cost

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest charges on bonds at coupon rate	20,018	17,951
Amortisation of bond transaction costs	841	943
Interest expense on borrowings	20,859	18,894
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision	4	68
Foreign exchange loss	1	-
Total finance costs before borrowing costs capitalised	20,864	18,962
Borrowing costs capitalised as E&E and PP&E assets	(8,770)	(13,376)
Total finance cost	12,094	5,586

During the year ended December 31, 2017 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. Refer also to Notes 12, 13 and 16. The rate used by the Company during the year to allocate borrowing costs to E&E and PP&E decreased to approximately 42% from 70.8% in 2016 due to proportionately less spending on the capital program with the commencement of production in the year.

11. Taxation

The Company has reported in the current period income tax expense of \$nil (2016: \$nil) as there is no direct tax imposed on Cayman Island companies.

12. Property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")

	Oil and gas assets	Total
At January 1, 2016		
Cost	177,345	177,345
Accumulated depreciation	(345)	(345)
Net book value	177,000	177,000
For the year ended December 31, 2016		
Opening net book value	177,000	177,000
Additions	45,799	45,799
Transfer to Atrush Development Cost Loan	(10,682)	(10,682)
Transfer to Atrush Exploration Costs receivable	(37,475)	(37,475)
Net book value	174,642	174,642
At December 31, 2016		
Cost	174,987	174,987
Accumulated depreciation	(345)	(345)
Net book value	174,642	174,642
For the year ended December 31, 2017		
Opening net book value	174,642	174,642
Additions	17,903	17,903
Depletion and depreciation expense	(7,628)	(7,628)
Net book value	184,917	184,917
At December 31, 2017		
Cost	192,890	192,890
Accumulated depletion and depreciation	(7,973)	(7,973)
Net book value	184,917	184,917

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The net book value of PP&E at December 31, 2017 is principally comprised of development costs related to the Company's share of Atrush PSC proved and probable reserves as estimated by McDaniel less the cumulative costs corresponding to commercial production which commenced in July 2017. During the year 2017 additions of \$17.9 million (2016: \$45.8 million), which included borrowing costs totalling \$8.8 million (2016: \$13.1 million), were capitalised to PP&E and depletion of \$7.6 million (2016: \$nil) was charged to PP&E.

Refer also to Notes 10, 14, 16 and 21.

13. Intangible assets ("E&E")

	Exploration and evaluation assets	Total
At January 1, 2016		
Cost	43,285	43,285
Accumulated amortisation	-	-
Net book value	43,285	43,285
For the year ended December 31, 2016		
Opening net book value	43,285	43,285
Additions	379	379
Net book value	43,664	43,664
At December 31, 2016		
Cost	43,664	43,664
Accumulated amortisation	-	-
Net book value	43,664	43,664
For the year ended December 31, 2017		
Opening net book value	43,664	43,664
Additions	141	141
Net book value	43,805	43,805
At December 31, 2017		
Cost	43,805	43,805
Accumulated amortisation	-	-
Net book value	43,805	43,805

The net book value of E&E assets at December 31, 2017 represents Atrush Block exploration and appraisal costs related to the Company's share of Atrush Block contingent resources as estimated by McDaniel. During the year 2017 additions of \$141 thousand (2016: \$379 thousand), which included borrowing costs of \$16 thousand (2016: \$277 thousand), were capitalised to E&E assets.

Refer also to Notes 10, 12, 16 and 21.

14. Loans and receivables

On November 7, 2016 the 4th PSC Amendment and Atrush Facilitation Agreement were concluded between the Non-Government Contractors and the KRG. On the same day 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").

Under the terms of the 4th PSC Amendment and Atrush Facilitation Agreement:

- The KRG acquires a 25% interest in the Atrush PSC effective November 7, 2012, the date of declaration of commerciality ("DOC date"). Consequently, 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%;

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- 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 a defined portion of the KRG's share of these costs are deemed Exploration Costs as defined in the Atrush PSC and repaid through an accelerated petroleum cost recovery arrangement from the sale of future oil production from Atrush. This arrangement has resulted in the Atrush Exploration Cost receivable at year end as reported in the table below; and
- 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. The Feeder Pipeline costs and the balance of the Atrush petroleum costs incurred by the Non-Government Contractors on behalf of the KRG excluding the portion deemed as Exploration Costs will be repaid with interest at 7% per annum by the KRG within 2 years from October 31, 2017 (respectively, the "Atrush Feeder Pipeline Cost Loan" and the "Atrush Development Cost Loan"). These arrangements have resulted in loan balances at year end as reported in the table below.

	As at December 31,	
	2017	2016
Atrush Exploration Costs receivable	37,247	37,475
Atrush Development Cost Loan	16,018	12,857
Accounts receivable on Atrush oil sales	13,957	-
Atrush Feeder Pipeline Cost Loan	9,751	3,034
Total loans and receivables	76,973	53,366
- Current portion	32,277	7,252
- Non-current portion	44,696	46,114

In the last three months of 2017 the Company received \$4.0 million in total payments for its entitlement share Atrush production for July through September and reimbursement instalments on the Atrush Exploration Costs receivable. In January 2018 the Non-Government Contractors and the KRG agreed that substantially all of the first two instalments on the Atrush Development Cost Loan and the Atrush Feeder Pipeline Cost Loan, which were due in November and December of 2017, would be offset against amounts owed to the KRG for security services, which they provided for the Atrush operations, and an Atrush production bonus. The total loan balances offset against amounts owed to the KRG as of the balance sheet date due to the agreement was \$2.6 million.

In the year 2018 up to the date these financial statements were approved the Company received a total of \$5.1 million in payments for loans and receivables balances outstanding at December 31, 2017 comprised of \$4.8 million in total payments for its entitlement share of oil sales for the months October and November and \$0.3 million in reimbursements of the Atrush Exploration Costs receivable.

Refer also to Notes 7 and 9.

15. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

	As at December 31,	
	2017	2016
Payables to joint operations partner	4,365	6,146
Accrued expenses	38	49
Trade payables	-	15
Total accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,403	6,210

Refer also to Note 14.

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16. Borrowings

At December 31, 2017 GEP had outstanding \$166.3 million of senior secured bonds which are listed on the Oslo Børs in Norway under the symbol "GEP01" and \$20.2 million of super senior secured bonds. The Senior Bonds have a five-year maturity from their issuance date of November 13, 2013, 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 and carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon and were used to fund capital expenditures related to the development of the Atrush Block. GEP has the option to pay in cash or in kind by issuing new bonds ("PIK Bonds") the remaining coupon interest on both Senior and Super Senior bonds.

All the movements in borrowings during the year were non-cash and are explained as follows:

	As at December 31,	
	2017	2016
Opening balance	167,632	150,515
Interest charges at coupon rate	20,018	17,951
Bonds issued	19,721	17,700
Amortisation of bond transaction costs	841	943
Super Senior Bonds issued – net of transaction costs	-	16,223
Senior Bonds exchanged for ShaMaran common shares	-	(18,000)
Interest payments to bondholders	(19,721)	(17,700)
Ending balance	188,491	167,632
- Current portion: accrued bond interest expense	2,799	2,503
- Current portion: borrowings	185,692	-
- Non-current portion: borrowings	-	165,129

The remaining contractual obligations comprising of repayment of principal and interest expense under the Bond agreements, based on undiscounted cash flows at payment dates and assuming 2018 interest is paid in cash, are as follows:

	As at December 31,	
	2017	2016
Less than one year	207,860	19,722
Between one and two years	-	188,138
Total	207,860	207,860

Debt Incurrence Tests

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

- 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
- ShaMaran and any of its subsidiaries (together 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.

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Security

The Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds hold security jointly with Super Senior Bonds ranking first until these bonds are repaid in full.

The bonds include an unconditional and irrevocable on-demand guarantee on a joint and several basis from ShaMaran and certain of ShaMaran's direct and indirect subsidiaries and, among other arrangements, agreements which pledge all of the ordinary shares of GEP and ShaMaran's Swiss service subsidiary, ShaMaran Services SA, as security for GEP's bond related obligations, as well as an internal credit facility agreement among ShaMaran 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 GEP's cash accounts are pledged to the bond trustee as security and cash may be employed only for prescribed purposes, 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 \$2.2 million of total cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2017 \$2.2 million was held in GEP's restricted accounts (December 31, 2016: \$nil).

In the year ended December 31, 2017 PIK Bonds of \$17.6 million and \$2.1 million were issued under the Senior Bonds and Super Senior Bonds agreements, respectively, to pay semi-annual coupon interest which came due in the year ended December 31, 2017.

Refer also to Notes 2, 10, 12, 13 and 21.

17. 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.

	As at December 31,	
	2017	2016
Opening balance	8,869	8,080
Changes in estimates and obligations incurred	425	(1,119)
Changes in discount and inflation rates	129	1,840
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision	4	68
Total decommissioning and site restoration provisions	9,427	8,869

The above provisions assume decommissioning and site restoration work is to be undertaken in the year 2032 and estimated costs have been discounted to net present value using a Bank of Canada long term bond yield rate of 2.26% (2016: 2.31%) and an inflation rate of 2.11% (2016: 2.08%). Refer also to Note 21.

18. Share capital

The Company is authorised to issue 50,000 common shares with a par value of \$1. The Company's issued share capital is as follows:

	Number of shares	Share capital
At December 31, 2016	3,350	3
At December 31, 2017	3,350	3

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19. Paid in capital

Paid in capital at December 31, 2017 of \$175 million (December 31, 2016: \$151.5 million) represents cumulative contributions of capital from the Company's shareholders net of cumulative capital distributions to the Company's shareholder. In the year ended December 31, 2017 the Company received capital contributions of \$23.5 million (2016: \$41.2 million). In the year ended December 31, 2017 the Company distributed \$nil (2016: \$0.9 million) of dividends to fund technical, management and administrative services of ShaMaran's subsidiary companies.

20. Financial instruments

Financial assets

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

	Fair value hierarchy ³	Carrying and fair values ¹	
		At December 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016
Loans and receivables ²		39,726	15,891
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted ²		2,162	-
Cash and cash equivalents, unrestricted ²		-	40
Other receivables ²		55	64
Total financial assets		41,943	15,995

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 December 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016
Borrowings ³	Level 2	185,692	165,129
Advances from related parties ²		14,695	11,891
Accounts payable and accrued expenses ²		4,403	6,210
Accrued interest on bonds	Level 2	2,799	2,503
Total financial liabilities		207,589	185,733

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, correspond to payment terms fixed by contract or, due to the short-term nature, are readily convertible to or settled with cash and cash equivalents.

³ The fair value of the Company's borrowings at the balance sheet date was \$151.8 million (December 31, 2016: \$63.1 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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Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern, while maximising return to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity, comprising issued share capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity. The Company had debt relating to borrowings and accrued interest of \$188.5 million as at December 31, 2017 (2016: \$167.6 million). Refer also to Note 16.

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. A decline in the price of ICE Brent Crude oil, a reference in determining the price at which the Company can sell future oil 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. Refer also to Note 4(d).

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 the currency in which the Company maintains all of its cash and cash equivalents. Certain of its operations require the Company to make purchases denominated in foreign currencies, however these purchases are not significant and do not require the Company to hold material amounts of cash and cash equivalents in foreign currencies. The Company considers its foreign currency risk to be insignificant because it does not hold material amounts of foreign currencies and since its volume of transactions in foreign currencies is currently relatively low.

Interest rate risk

The Company earns interest income at variable rates on its cash and cash equivalents 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 Company is highly leveraged through financing at the project level, for the continuation of Atrush project due to the \$186.5 million of bonds which have been issued since November 2013. However, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risks associated with the bonds as the interest rate is fixed.

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Interest rate sensitivity analysis:

Based on exposure to the interest rates for cash and cash equivalents at the balance sheet date an increase or decrease of 0.5% in the interest rate would not have a material impact on the Company's profit or loss for the year. An interest rate of 0.5% is used as it represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible changes in interest rates.

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, loans and receivables 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 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 to finance its activities for limited periods. The Company seeks to acquire 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.

The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities is indicated by their classification in the balance sheet as "current" or "non-current" and further information relevant to the Company's liquidity position is disclosed in the Company's going concern assessment in Note 2.

21. Interests in joint operations

Atrush Block Production Sharing Contract

GEP holds a 20.1% direct interest in the Atrush PSC. TAQA Atrush B.V. 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, the KRG, GEP and MOKDV together are "the Contractors" to the Atrush PSC. Under the terms of the 4th PSC Amendment and the Facilitation Agreement, which became effective on November 7, 2016, the Non-Government Contractors agreed to pay their pro-rata share of the Feeder Pipeline costs and of the KRG's share of Atrush development costs up to October 31, 2017, the date when the Final Completion Certificate for the Atrush Feeder Pipeline for the Feeder Pipeline was issued. These costs are due to be reimbursed to the Non-Government Contractors in 24 equal monthly instalments over the period ending October 31, 2019.

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Under the terms of the Atrush 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 Atrush PSC. All modifications to the Atrush 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 14 and 22.

22. Commitments and contingencies

As at December 31, 2017 the outstanding commitments of the Company were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,				Total
	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	
Atrush Block development and PSC	32,657	120	120	1,448	34,345
Total commitments	32,657	120	120	1,448	34,345

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

Under the terms of the Atrush PSC the Company will owe a share of production bonuses payable to the KRG when cumulative oil production from Atrush reaches production milestones defined in the Atrush PSC as follows: \$8.3 million at 10 million barrels (GEP share: \$2.2 million); \$13.3 million at 25 million barrels (GEP share: \$3.6 million); and \$23.3 million at 50 million barrels (GEP share: \$6.2 million).

Refer also to Notes 2, 16 and 21.

23. Related party transactions

Transactions with corporate entities

	Purchases of services during the year		Amounts owing as at December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
ShaMaran Petroleum B.V.	2,804	2,361	14,695	11,891
Total	2,804	2,361	14,695	11,891

ShaMaran Petroleum B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of ShaMaran, provides technical and administrative services to GEP in support of the Company's interest in the Atrush Block PSC.

All transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business.

Refer also to Note 8.