

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT
For the six months ended June 30, 2015

The Interim Management Report of the financial and operating results of General Exploration Partners, Inc. (“GEP” or the “Company”) is prepared with an effective date of August 14, 2015. This Interim Management Report should be read in conjunction with the Company’s unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2015 together with the accompanying notes, which have been included in this Interim 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 Interim 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 petroleum property located in Kurdistan in Northern Iraq (“Kurdistan”). The Company is currently in the pre-production stage of its appraisal and development program relating to the Atrush oil discovery on this petroleum property. 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 production wells to supply the production facility.

GEP has \$150 million of senior secured bonds outstanding which are listed on the Oslo Børs in Norway under the symbol “GEP01”. During the first six months of 2015 the Company had no employees. 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 OMX 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.

HIGHLIGHTS

Production Facility and Export Pipeline

- Implementation of the 30,000 bopd Atrush Phase 1 Production Facility (“Production Facility”) is in progress. The main production modules for the Production Facility have now been delivered to site. The civil construction site preparation work and foundations of critical individual facilities are complete, underground piping work is nearing final stages and substantially all materials have been ordered. Based on progress to date, commissioning of the Production Facility is now targeted for the second quarter of 2016, with first oil production targeted for mid 2016.
- Engineering and design is substantially completed on the dedicated feeder pipeline which will be constructed between the Production Facility and the tie-in point on the main export pipeline. Negotiations with the pipeline contractor are progressing well.

Well Results

- The Atrush-3 (“AT-3”) eastern area appraisal well tested at a maximum oil rate of 4,900 bopd of 14° API oil using an electrical submersible pump (“ESP”) during testing conducted in January 2015 in connection with well re-entry operations. The well was originally drilled in 2013.
- The DQE#30 workover rig was mobilized in May 2015 and has tested the previously drilled Chiya Khere-5 (“CK-5”) development well. Three well tests were carried out using an ESP, confirming excellent well productivity.
- The workover rig has now moved to the adjacent Chiya Khere-8 (“CK-8”) development well and testing operations have commenced.

Corporate

- On March 12, 2015 the Company reported Atrush Block gross 2P reserve estimates of 61 MMbbls (2013: 58 MMbbls) as well as Atrush Block gross contingent resource estimates of 310 MMboe 2C (2013: 404 MMboe) as of December 31, 2014.
- ShaMaran raised funds of \$59.1 million (net of transaction costs) by issuing in February 2015 an aggregate of 754,214,990 of its common shares. The shares were issued further to an offering of rights to existing ShaMaran shareholders to purchase its shares at an exercise price of CAD 0.10 per share.

CHANGE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On January 19, 2015 ShaMaran Ventures BV effected a change to the Board of Directors (the "Board") of the Company. Mr. Chris Bruijnzeels was appointed as a member of the Board replacing Mr. Pradeep Kabra who resigned from this position with effect from January 19, 2015.

OPERATIONS

The Company holds a 20.1% direct interest in the Atrush Block petroleum property which is located in Kurdistan in the northern extension of the Zagros Folded Belt adjacent to several major oil discoveries. The region is currently undergoing major exploration and development by internationally recognised mid to large sized oil companies.

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

Operations in the Year to Date

Production Facility and Pipeline

30,000 bopd Atrush Phase 1 Production Facility: Implementation of Production Facility is in progress. The main production modules have now been delivered to site. The civil construction site preparation work and foundations of critical individual facilities are complete, underground piping work is nearing final stages and substantially all materials have been ordered.

Construction of the tank farm is progressing well and nearing completion. Two power generation packages and the main power sub-station have been installed. Construction and erection of pipe racks is progressing well.

Pipe fabrication and welding has started, but progress is slower than expected due to the late delivery of certain welding equipment and personnel. Certain custom related issues have delayed progress but are now substantially resolved.

A work-over rig has commenced conducting testing and completion operations on CK-5 and CK-8. The Operator plans to complete the previously tested Atrush-2 ("AT-2") and Atrush-4 ("AT-4") wells in the first half of 2016. All four wells are to be tied-in to the Production Facility and ready for production at start-up.

Atrush Feeder Pipeline: A dedicated feeder pipeline between the Production Facilities and the tie-in point on the main export pipeline at Kurdistan Crude Pipeline pumping station #2 ("KCP2") at kilometre 92 is to be constructed. Engineering and design is substantially completed. Negotiations with the pipeline contractor are progressing well. Pipeline commissioning is expected to be completed in time for production start-up.

Appraisal and Development Wells

Atrush-3 Re-entry and Re-test: The AT-3 eastern appraisal well was re-entered in order to finish the inconclusive well testing program announced on August 26, 2013. The test, which was concluded in January 2015, consisted of a single commingled interval through two sets of 12-metre perforations in the Naokelekan and Lower Sargelu formations, which tested at a maximum oil rate of 4,900 bopd, using ESP. Oil gravity was measured at 14 degrees API.

Chiya Khere-5¹ Phase 1 Development Well: The CK-5 development well was drilled and suspended in June 2014. The well was re-entered in May 2015 and three well tests ("DST") using an electrical submersible pump were carried out.

- DST#1 was conducted over a 24-metre interval in the Mus formation. The interval tested at an average oil rate of 750 bopd (barrels of oil per day) with a final water cut of less than 1 percent. Oil gravity was measured at 16 degrees API.
- DST#2 was conducted over a perforated 118-metre interval in the Lower Sargelu formation. The interval tested at an average oil rate of 5,000 bopd with a constrained drawdown during the main test period, with a zero final water cut. Oil gravity was measured around 25 degrees API.
- DST#3 was conducted over a perforated 12-metre interval within the Naokelekan formation. The interval tested at a maximum flow rate of 1,600 bopd with a zero final water cut and a measured oil gravity similar to DST #2.

Chiya Khere-8 Phase 1 Development Well: The CK-8 development well was drilled and suspended in September 2014. After finishing testing the CK-5 well, the work-over rig has now moved to the adjacent CK-8 well and commenced testing operations. Two DSTs are planned for this well. DST#1 will test the Mus formation in the highest location encountered to date. DST#2 is designed to test the lower Sargelu formation.

Location and Operational History

The Atrush Block is located approximately 85 kilometres northwest of Erbil, the capital of Kurdistan, and is 269 square kilometres in area. The Atrush Block contains the Chiya Khere structure. To the south of the Atrush Block is the Shaikan Block operated by Gulf Keystone Petroleum Ltd and producing 40,000 bopd. Immediately to the north of the Atrush Block is the Sarsang block where Hillwood International Energy discovered the Swara Tika field and discussions on a Field Development Plan are ongoing. In addition MOL plc discovered the Bakrman field in the Akri-Bijeel Block immediately east of the Atrush Block. Also, on trend discoveries to the west on the Sheikh Adi and Ber Behar Blocks have been announced by Genel Energy plc.

In the Atrush Block oil has been proven in Jurassic fractured carbonates in the Chiya Khere structure. In addition to the Jurassic oil discovery in the hanging wall of the Chiya Khere structure, the Atrush Block has potential additional upside in the Chiya Khere hanging wall Triassic, Chiya Khere footwall reservoirs (Cretaceous, Jurassic and Triassic), and a southern extension of the Swara Tika structure into the Atrush Block.

In August 2010 ShaMaran acquired a 33.5% shareholding in General Explorations Partners, Inc. ("GEP") which then held an 80% working interest in the Atrush Block Production Sharing Contract ("PSC"), with the remaining 20% third party interest ("TPI") being held by the Kurdistan Regional Government ("KRG"). In October 2010 Marathon Oil Corporation ("Marathon") was assigned the 20% TPI in the PSC. On December 31, 2012 GEP sold a 53.2% direct interest in the Atrush Block to TAQA Atrush BV ("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 ShaMaran with a 100% shareholding interest in GEP which then held a 26.8% direct interest in the PSC. The Company's direct interest in the PSC is 20.1% after the KRG exercised on March 12, 2013 its option to acquire a 25% Government Interest in accordance with the provisions of the Atrush Block PSC. GEP, Marathon and TAQA together are "the Contractors" to the PSC.

Under the terms of the Atrush Block PSC, on exercise of its right to acquire the 25% interest, the KRG assumed an undivided interest in the petroleum operations and all the other rights, duties, obligations and liabilities of the Contractors from the date the block has first been declared commercially viable. Discussions have commenced amongst the Contractors and the KRG to amend the PSC to give effect to the KRG's interest. At the date of this MD&A the process of amending the PSC had not been completed.

Fiscal terms under the PSC include a 10% royalty, a variable profit split, based on a percentage share to the KRG and a capacity building payment equal to 30% of profit oil (produced oil, less royalty and cost oil) to be paid to the KRG. GEP

¹ Approved changes to terminology relating to the Atrush Block, effective from 2014, include well names. Following the Atrush-4 well all future wells on the Atrush Block will be prefixed with "Chiya Khere" (or "CK"), rather than with "Atrush".

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.

GEP acquired 143 kilometres of 2D seismic data over the Atrush Block in 2008. The first exploration well, Atrush-1 ("AT-1"), was spudded in October 2010 reaching a depth of 3,400 metres in January 2011. A comprehensive well testing program consisting of ten DSTs was completed in April 2011. Following notification to the KRG of a major Jurassic oil discovery on April 4, 2011 GEP submitted an Appraisal Work Program consisting of 3D seismic, appraisal wells and studies and the possible installation of an extended test facility to conduct production testing in the field.

3D seismic covering the entire Atrush Block was acquired between July 2011 and August 2012. Final processing of the 3D seismic survey was completed in 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2014 CK-6, an eastern area appraisal well, was drilled from the Chamanke-C well pad and reached the Jurassic reservoir approximately 139 metres structurally higher than the nearby AT-3 well, approximately 600 metres South-southeast of the surface location. Three well tests were conducted, showing excellent reservoir quality and

demonstrating producible oil as deep as -460mSL, nearly 200m deeper than the equivalent interval that successfully tested the higher viscosity oil in the AT-2 well.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's operations are comprised of an appraisal and development program on the Atrush Block petroleum property located in Kurdistan which is currently in the pre-production stage and generates no revenue.

Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income

<i>In \$000</i>	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Expenses from operations		
Finance cost	(2,662)	(2,652)
General and administrative expense	(51)	(82)
Finance income	34	9
Income tax expense	-	-
Net loss	(2,679)	(2,725)

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

Finance cost

<i>In \$000</i>	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Interest charges on bonds at coupon rate	8,625	8,625
Amortisation of bond related transaction costs	303	304
Interest expense on borrowings	8,928	8,929
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision	19	9
Total finance costs before borrowing costs capitalised	8,947	8,938
Borrowing costs capitalised as E&E assets	(6,285)	(6,286)
Total finance cost	2,662	2,652

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised together with the qualifying assets. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. During the first six months of the year 2015 the Company incurred interest expense relating to its \$150 million of senior secured bonds which carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon interest rate.

General and administrative expense

<i>In \$000</i>	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Audit, legal and other professional fees	28	28
Filing and listing expenses, Oslo Børs	19	48
Office charges	2	3
Bank charges	2	3
Total general and administrative expense	51	82

The decrease in general and administrative expenses incurred in the first half of 2015 relative to the amounts incurred over the comparable period of the prior year which were higher due to charges incurred by the Company in filing and listing its senior secured bond on the Oslo Børs which was completed in May 2014.

Finance income

<i>In \$000</i>	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Interest income	34	9
Total finance income	34	9

Interest income represents bank interest earned on cash and investments held in interest bearing term deposits. The increase in interest income reported in the six months ended June 30, 2015 relative to the amount reported in the first six months of 2014 is due to a higher level of interest bearing term deposits held in the first six months of 2015 from investment of bond proceeds.

Income tax expense

The Company has reported income tax expense of \$nil in each of the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 as there is no direct tax imposed on Cayman Island companies.

Condensed Interim Balance Sheet

<i>In \$000</i>	At June 30, 2015	At December 31, 2014
Non-current assets	213,289	173,671
Current assets	8,765	49,338
Total assets	222,054	223,009
Current liabilities	10,544	15,226
Non-current liabilities	157,938	156,171
Equity	53,572	51,612
Total liabilities and equity	222,054	223,009

The principal items included in the Interim Balance Sheet are explained in detail as follows:

Non-Current Assets - Capital Expenditures on Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The net book value of the Company's Exploration and Evaluation ("E&E") assets at June 30, 2015 relate to the Atrush Block and includes \$33.6 million of advances made to fund Atrush development costs on behalf of the KRG. The movements in E&E are explained as follows:

<i>In \$000</i>	For the six months ended June 30, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2014
Movements during the period:		
Net book value, opening	173,582	89,325
Additions	39,637	84,257
Net book value, ending	213,219	173,582
At period end:		
Cost	213,219	173,582
Net book value, ending	213,219	173,582

The additions to E&E assets during the six first months of 2015 of \$39.6 million were comprised of Atrush field development and appraisal activity costs totalling \$31.6 million, borrowing costs capitalised of \$6.3 million, and general and administrative costs relating to Atrush Block E&E activities totalling \$1.7 million.

Non-Current Liabilities - Borrowings

At June 30, 2015 the Company had outstanding \$150 million of senior secured bonds which were listed in May 2014 on the Oslo Børs in Norway under the symbol "GEP01". The bonds have a five year maturity from their issuance date of November 13, 2013, carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon and are being used to fund capital expenditures related to the development of the Atrush Block.

The bonds include an unconditional and irrevocable on-demand guarantee on a joint and several basis from the Company 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 the Company and certain of ShaMaran's subsidiaries setting out the terms and conditions for intra-group credit to be made available amongst the parties.

Under the terms of the bond agreement all bond proceeds are held in accounts pledged to the bond trustee as security, and may be accessed by the Company on prior authorisation of the bond trustee provided the proceeds are to be employed for prescribed purposes, most notably to fund the financing, development and operation of the Atrush Block, to service the first 24 months of bond coupon interest expense, 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 \$8.7 million total cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2015 \$8.7 million was held in accounts pledged to the bond trustee.

The movements in borrowings are explained as follows:

<i>In \$000</i>	For the six months ended June 30, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2014
Opening balance	149,909	149,302
Interest charges on bonds at coupon rate	8,625	17,250
Amortisation of bond related transaction costs	303	607
Interest payments to bondholders	(8,625)	(17,250)
Ending balance	150,212	149,909
- Current portion: accrued interest expense on bonds	2,252	2,252
- Non-current portion: borrowings	147,960	147,657

The remaining contractual obligations comprising repayment of principal and interest expense, based on undiscounted cash flows at payment date and assuming the bonds are not early redeemed, are as follows:

<i>In \$000</i>	At June 30, 2015	At December 31, 2014
Less than one year	17,250	17,250
Between two and five years	191,085	199,407
Total	208,335	216,657

Equity – Paid in Capital

Paid in capital at June 30, 2015 of \$83.3 million (June 30, 2014: \$81.2 million) represents cumulative contributions of capital net of cumulative capital distributions from the Company's shareholder.

In the six months ended June 30, 2015 the Company received capital contributions of \$7.1 million (year 2014: \$nil) and paid \$2.5 million (year 2014: \$6 million) of dividends to fund technical, management and administrative services of ShaMaran's subsidiary companies.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

There was no change in the first half of 2015 in the number of common shares of the Company outstanding which was 3,350 at June 30, 2014, December 31, 2014, June 30, 2015 and at the date of this Interim Management Report.

The Company has no warrants outstanding.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In \$000

	Purchases of services for the six month period ended		Amounts owing at the reporting dates	
	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014
ShaMaran Petroleum B.V.	2,255	1,821	8,399	6,668
Total	2,255	1,821	8,399	6,668

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 and are made on the same terms and conditions as with parties at arm's length.

COMMITMENTS

Atrush Block Production Sharing Contract

GEP holds a 20.1% direct interest in the PSC. TAQA is the Operator with a 39.9% direct interest, Marathon holds a 15% direct interest, and the remaining 25% interest was acquired by the KRG when on March 12, 2013 it exercised its right to acquire a 25% Government Interest in accordance with the provisions of the Atrush Block PSC. GEP, Marathon and TAQA together are "the Contractors" to the PSC.

Under the terms of the Atrush Block PSC, on exercise of its right to acquire the 25% interest, the KRG assumed an undivided interest in the petroleum operations and all the other rights, duties, obligations and liabilities of the Contractors from the date the block has first been declared commercially viable. Discussions have commenced amongst the Contractors and the KRG to amend the PSC to give effect to the KRG's interest. At the date of this interim management report the process of amending the PSC had not been completed.

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

As at June 30, 2015 the outstanding commitments of the Company were as follows:

<i>In \$000</i>	For the year ended June 30,				
	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter	Total
Atrush Block development and PSC	48,104	120	120	1,932	50,276
Total commitments	48,104	120	120	1,932	50,276

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

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Company had no significant transactions pending at August 14, 2015.

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. Actual results could differ from these estimates and differences could be material.

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. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Company reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date.

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement, addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and amended in October 2010. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured at fair value and those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than in net earnings, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers is the new standard which replaces IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts and provides a five step framework for application to customer contracts; identification of customer contract, identification of the contract performance obligations, determination of the contract price, allocation of the contract price to the contract performance obligations, and revenue recognition as performance obligations are satisfied. A new requirement where revenue is variable stipulates that revenue may only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that significant reversal of revenue will not occur. The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements. An amendment to IFRS 11 was issued in May 2014 addressing guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The standard now specifies the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions and requires an investor to apply the principles of business combination accounting, as defined in IFRS 3 - Business combinations, when acquiring an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendment requires an investor to measure identifiable assets and liabilities at fair value; expense acquisition related costs; recognise deferred tax, and; recognise the residual as goodwill. The

amendment is applicable to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of additional interest in the same joint operation. However, a previously held interest is not to be re-measured when the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation results in retaining joint control. The amendment to IFRS 11 will be applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

Accounting for Oil and Gas Operations

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

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

Capitalised costs of proved oil and gas properties are depleted using the unit of production method based on estimated gross proved 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 developed 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 reserves can have a significant impact on earnings as they are a key component in the calculation of depreciation, depletion and accretion.

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

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

The impairment test is initially based on undiscounted future cash flows from proved and probable reserves and best estimate contingent resources. If an impairment indicator is identified, fair value is calculated as the present value of estimated expected discounted cash flows from proved and risk-adjusted probable reserves. Any impairment loss is the difference between the carrying value of the petroleum property and its fair value. Therefore, if it is determined that the estimated fair value is less than the net carrying amount, a write-down to the oil and gas property's fair value is recognised during the period, with a charge to earnings.

Estimates of future cash flows used in the evaluation of impairment of assets are performed based on risk assessments on field and reservoir performance and include assumptions regarding commodity prices, discount rates and future costs.

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

There were no changes in the first six months of 2015 to the reserves and resource estimates previously reported by the Company as at December 31, 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

BOEs: BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of 6 Mcf : 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.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost comprise of trade and other payables and are initially recognised at the fair value of the amount expected to be paid and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

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

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

Financial Risk Management Objectives

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

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

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

The Company does not hedge against commodity price risk, however given that the Company is in the exploration and development stage, it is not currently exposed to significant commodity price risk.

Foreign currency risk: The substantial portion of the Company's operations require purchases denominated in USD, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company and also the currency in which the Company maintains the substantial portion of its cash and cash equivalents, 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 the \$150 million of senior secured bonds which were issued in November 2013. However, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risks associated with the bonds as the interest rate is fixed.

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES FOR THE REMAINING SIX MONTHS OF 2015

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

Over the last year actions of ISIS have resulted in an increased security threat in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Operations were suspended temporarily by a number of international companies including TAQA, the Operator of the Atrush Block, who suspended operations for 21 days in the month of August 2014. If ISIS were to engage in attacks or were to occupy areas within Kurdistan, it could result in the Company and its joint venture partners having to stop operations in the Atrush Block. This could result in delays in operations, additional costs for increased security and difficulty in attracting/retaining qualified service companies and related personnel, which could materially adversely

impact the operations and future prospects of the Company and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition.

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

Industry and Market Risks

Exploration, development and production risks: 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 cleanup, repair, containment and or evacuation activities, settlement of claims associated with injury to personnel or property, and or loss of revenue as a result of downtime due to accident.

General market conditions: 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.

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. At the present time there is no assurance that the PSCs 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 Block PSC. However, should the Iraq federal government pursue and be successful in a claim that the production sharing contracts agreed with the KRG are invalid, or should any unfavourable changes develop which impact on the economic and operating terms of the Atrush Block PSC, it could result in adverse effects to the Company's business including, but not limited to, impairing the Company's claim and title to assets held, and increasing the obligations required, under the Atrush Block PSC.

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

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

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

Kurdistan legal system: The Kurdistan Region of Iraq has a less developed legal system than that of many more established regions. This could result in risks associated with predicting how existing laws, regulations and contractual obligations will be interpreted, applied or enforced. In addition it could make it more difficult for the Company to obtain effective legal redress in courts in case of breach of law, regulation or contract and to secure the implementation of arbitration awards and may give rise to inconsistencies or conflicts among various laws, regulations, decrees or judgments. The Company's recourse may be limited in the event of a breach by a government authority of an agreement governing the PSC in which 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 PSC: The Atrush Block PSC definition of "change of control" in a Contractor includes a change of voting majority in the Contractor, or in a parent company, provided the value of the interest in the Atrush field represents more than 50% of the market value of assets in the Company. Due to the limited amount of other assets held by the Company this will apply to a change of control in GEP or any of its parent companies. Change of control requires the consent of KRG or it will trigger a default under the PSC.

Project and Operational Risks

Shared ownership and dependency on partners: 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 in order to itself perform in place of its partners. If a dispute would arise with one or more partners such dispute may have significant negative effects on the Company's operations relating to its projects.

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

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

Environmental regulation and liabilities: Drilling for and producing, handling, transporting and disposing of oil and gas and petroleum by-products are activities that are subject to extensive regulation under national and local environmental laws, including in those countries in which 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 located in or near communities that may regard operations as detrimental to their environmental, economic or social circumstances. Negative community reactions and any related labour disruptions or disputes could increase operational costs and result in delays in the execution of projects.

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

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

Paying interest: Under the terms of the Atrush Block PSC, on exercise of its back-in right, 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 project development costs.

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 particular 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 six 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 considered to be 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 Block PSC, this PSC could be relinquished under applicable contract terms.

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

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

Risks Related to the GEP's Senior Secured Bonds

Possible termination of PSC / Bond Agreement in event of default scenario: Should GEP default its obligations under the Bond Agreement GEP may also not be able to fulfil its obligations under the Atrush Block PSC and or Atrush JOA, with the effect that these contracts may be terminated or limited. In addition, should GEP default its obligations under the Atrush Block PSC and or Atrush JOA, with the effect that these contracts may be terminated or limited, GEP may also default in respect of its obligations under the Bond Agreement. 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 bonds 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 Agreement.

Significant operating and financial restrictions: The terms and conditions of the Bond Agreement 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 Agreement. A breach of any of the covenants and restrictions could result in an event of default under the Bond Agreement.

Mandatory prepayment events: Under the terms of the Bond Agreement the bonds are subject to mandatory prepayment by GEP on the occurrence of certain specified events, including if (i) the ownership in the Atrush Block is reduced to below 20.10% (ii) ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. ceases to indirectly own, or ShaMaran Ventures B.V. ceases to directly own, 100% of the shares in GEP (iii) GEP invests in any assets or enters into any other activities unrelated to the Atrush Block PSC or (iv) an event of default occurs under the Bond Agreement. 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 bonds which could, among other things, result in an event of default under the Bond Agreement.

OUTLOOK

Production Facility

Construction of the 30,000 bopd Atrush Phase 1 Production Facility will continue. Non critical foundations and the tank farm are to be finalised and installation of pipe racks and pipework will continue, followed by installation of electrical equipment and instrumentation. Commissioning of the Production Facility is targeted for the second quarter 2016, with first oil to follow mid 2016.

Oil Export Pipeline

Contractual negotiations regarding the feeder pipeline between the Atrush Phase 1 Production Facility and the tie-in point on the main export pipeline at KCP2 at kilometre 92 are to be finalized. The KRG is expected to construct the pipeline section from the block boundary to the tie-in point.

Wells

The DQE#30 workover rig is currently conducting well tests on the previously untested CK-8 well. Completion of the CK-5 and CK-8 wells are planned following the conclusion of testing. The Operator plans to complete the AT-2 and AT-4 wells in the first half of 2016. Four producers, all equipped with ESPs, are planned to be available prior to production start up.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

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

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

The Company assumes no obligation to update its forward-looking information and forward-looking statements in the future. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information and forward-looking statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information related to the Company, including the Annual Information Form and financial statements of ShaMaran, is available 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 six months ended June 30, 2015 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 Interim Management Report includes a fair review of the significant events relevant to the Company which have occurred in the six months ended June 30, 2015, and their impact on the financial statements, and a description of principal risks and uncertainties.

Vésenaz, Switzerland, August 14, 2015

/s/ "Chris Bruijnzeels"

Chris Bruijnzeels
Director

/s/ "Brenden Johnstone"

Brenden Johnstone
Director



General Exploration Partners, Inc.
Condensed Interim Financial Statements
For the six months ended June 30, 2015
(unaudited)

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management of the Company. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements.

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Note	For the six months ended June 30,	
		2015	2014
Expenses from operations			
General and administrative expense		(51)	(82)
Loss before finance items and income tax expense		(51)	(82)
Finance income	5	34	9
Finance cost	6	(2,662)	(2,652)
Net finance cost		(2,628)	(2,643)
Loss before income tax expense		(2,679)	(2,725)
Income tax expense	7	-	-
Net loss for the period		(2,679)	(2,725)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(2,679)	(2,725)

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

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

	Note	At June 30, 2015	At December 31, 2014
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	8	213,219	173,582
Property, plant and equipment	9	70	89
		213,289	173,671
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		8,721	49,268
Other current assets		44	70
		8,765	49,338
Total assets		222,054	223,009
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	10	8,292	12,974
Accrued interest expense on bonds	11	2,252	2,252
		10,544	15,226
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	147,960	147,657
Advances from related parties	17	8,399	6,668
Provisions	12	1,579	1,846
		157,938	156,171
Total liabilities		168,482	171,397
Equity			
Share capital	13	3	3
Paid in capital	14	83,324	78,685
Accumulated deficit		(29,755)	(27,076)
Total equity		53,572	51,612
Total liabilities and equity		222,054	223,009

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

	Note	Share capital	Paid in capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014		3	84,685	(21,739)	62,949
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	(2,725)	(2,725)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital distributions	14	-	(3,500)	-	(3,500)
		-	(3,500)	-	(3,500)
Balance at June 30, 2014		3	81,185	(24,464)	56,724
Balance at December 31, 2014		3	78,685	(27,076)	51,612
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	(2,679)	(2,679)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital contributions	14	-	7,139	-	7,139
Capital distributions	14	-	(2,500)	-	(2,500)
		-	4,639	-	4,639
Balance at June 30, 2015		3	83,324	(29,755)	53,572

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

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

	Note	For the six months ended June 30,	
		2015	2014
Operating activities			
Net loss for the period		(2,679)	(2,725)
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense on senior secured bonds – net		2,553	2,553
Advances from related parties		1,731	1,812
Amortisation of bond related transaction costs - net		90	90
Interest income	5	(34)	(9)
Changes in other current assets		26	7
Changes in provisions		(267)	425
Changes in accounts payable and accrued expenses		(4,682)	(1,069)
Net cash (outflows to) / inflows from operating activities		(3,262)	1,084
Investing activities			
Interest received on cash deposits	5	34	9
Purchases of intangible assets		(33,333)	(28,665)
Net cash outflows to investing activities		(33,299)	(28,656)
Financing activities			
Capital contributions from the shareholder	14	7,139	-
Capital distributions to the shareholder	14	(2,500)	(3,500)
Interest payments to bondholders	11	(8,625)	(8,625)
Net cash outflows to financing activities		(3,986)	(12,125)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		(40,547)	(39,697)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		49,268	133,851
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period		8,721	94,154

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

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2015
(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 \$150 million of senior secured bonds outstanding which are listed on the Oslo Børs in Norway under the symbol “GEP01”. Refer also to note 11.

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

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 OMX 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.

On January 19, 2015 ShaMaran Ventures BV effected changes to the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of the Company. Mr. Chris Bruijnzeels was appointed as a member of the Board replacing Mr. Pradeep Kabra who resigned from this position with effect from January 19, 2015.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) including IAS 34 Interim financial reporting. The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB and which were outstanding and effective as of August 14, 2015, the date these condensed interim financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Company’s Board of Directors (“the Board”) and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014. The accounting policies and methods of application adopted are consistent with those disclosed in note 3 of the Company’s audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014. 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.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realise into the foreseeable future its assets and liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and to successfully carry out its business plan is primarily dependent upon the continued support of its shareholders, the resolution of remaining political disputes in Iraq and the ability of the Company to obtain additional financing for its activities to develop, produce and sell economically recoverable reserves.

In the absence of production revenues, the Company is currently dependent upon its existing financial resources and the existing financial resources of ShaMaran which include \$69.1 million of cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2015 to satisfy its obligations and finance its appraisal and development program in Kurdistan. Failure to meet appraisal and development commitments could put the related license interests at risk of forfeiture.

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2015
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

The Company believes that based on the forecasts and projections they have prepared the resources available will be sufficient for the Company to satisfy its contractual obligations and commitments under the agreed work program over the next 12 months and to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless the possibility remains that the Company's operations and current and future financial resources could be significantly affected by adverse exploration and appraisal results, geopolitical events in the region, macroeconomic conditions or other risks, including uncertainty surrounding the timing and amounts of cash receipts commencing from first oil and the level of project development costs that the Company may be required to fund in order to realise receipts from oil sales to its customers. The potential that the Company's financial resources are insufficient to fund its appraisal and development activities for the next 12 months indicates a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These condensed interim financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

3. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Areas of critical accounting judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are disclosed in note 4 of the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

4. Business and geographical segments

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

5. Finance income

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Interest income	34	9
Total finance income	34	9

6. Finance cost

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Interest charges on bonds at coupon rate	8,625	8,625
Amortisation of bond related transaction costs	303	304
Interest expense on borrowings	8,928	8,929
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision	19	9
Total finance costs before borrowing costs capitalised	8,947	8,938
Borrowing costs capitalised	(6,285)	(6,286)
Total finance costs	2,662	2,652

During the six months ended June 30, 2015 the Company incurred interest expense relating to senior secured bonds which carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon interest rate. Refer also to notes 8 and 11.

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2015
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

7. Taxation

The Company has reported in the current period income tax expense of \$nil (2014: \$nil) as there is no direct tax imposed on Cayman Island companies.

8. Intangible assets

	Exploration and evaluation assets	Total
At January 1, 2014		
Cost	89,325	89,325
Net book value	89,325	89,325
For the year ended December 31, 2014		
Opening net book value	89,325	89,325
Additions	84,257	84,257
Net book value	173,582	173,582
At December 31, 2014		
Cost	173,582	173,582
Net book value	173,582	173,582
For the six months ended June 30, 2015		
Opening net book value	173,582	173,582
Additions	39,637	39,637
Net book value	213,219	213,219
At June 30, 2015		
Cost	213,219	213,219
Net book value	213,219	213,219

The net book value of E&E assets at June 30, 2015 relates to the Atrush Block and includes \$33.6 million of advances made to fund Atrush development costs on behalf of the Kurdistan Regional Government ("KRG").

During the six months ended June 30, 2015 the Company capitalised to E&E borrowing costs totalling \$6.3 million (2014: \$6.3 million). Refer also to notes 6, 11 and 16.

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2015
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Oil and gas assets	Total
At January 1, 2014		
Cost	400	400
Accumulated depreciation	(274)	(274)
Net book value	126	126
For the year ended December 31, 2014		
Opening net book value	126	126
Depreciation expense	(37)	(37)
Net book value	89	89
At December 31, 2014		
Cost	400	400
Accumulated depreciation	(311)	(311)
Net book value	89	89
For the six months ended June 30, 2015		
Opening net book value	89	89
Depreciation expense	(19)	(19)
Net book value	70	70
At June 30, 2014		
Cost	400	400
Accumulated depreciation	(330)	(330)
Net book value	70	70

10. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

	At June 30, 2015	At December 31, 2014
Net payable to joint venture partners	5,492	10,391
Accrued expenses	2,773	2,580
Trade payables	27	3
Total accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,292	12,974

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2015
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

11. Borrowings

At June 30, 2015 the Company had outstanding \$150 million of senior secured bonds which are listed on the Oslo Børs in Norway under the symbol "GEP01". The bonds have a five year maturity from their issuance date of November 13, 2013, carry an 11.5% fixed semi-annual coupon and are being used to fund capital expenditures related to the development of the Atrush Block. Of the Company's \$8.7 million of total cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2015 \$8.7 million was held in accounts pledged to the bond trustee.

	For the six months ended June 30, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2014
Opening balance	149,909	149,302
Interest charged on bonds at coupon rate	8,625	17,250
Amortisation of bond related transaction costs	303	607
Interest payments to bondholders	(8,625)	(17,250)
Ending balance	150,212	149,909
- Current portion: accrued interest expense on bonds	2,252	2,252
- Non-current portion: borrowings	147,960	147,657

The remaining contractual obligation comprising repayment of principal and interest expense based on undiscounted cash flows at payment date, assuming the bonds are not early redeemed, are as follows:

	At June 30, 2015	At December 31, 2014
Less than one year	17,250	17,250
Between two and five years	191,085	199,407
Total	208,335	216,657

Refer also to notes 6, 8, 15, 16 and 18.

12. Provisions

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

	At June 30, 2015	At December 31, 2014
Opening balance	1,846	1,185
Unwinding discount on decommissioning provision	19	19
Changes in estimates and obligations incurred	(25)	601
Changes in discount and inflation rates	(261)	41
Total decommissioning and site restoration provisions	1,579	1,846

13. 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, 2013	3,350	3
At December 31, 2014	3,350	3
At June 30, 2015	3,350	3

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
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(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

14. Paid in capital

Paid in capital at June 30, 2015 of \$83.3 million (December 31, 2014: \$78.7 million) represents cumulative contributions of capital net of cumulative capital distributions from the Company's shareholder. In the six months ended June 30, 2015 the Company received capital contributions of \$7.1 million (2014: \$nil) and paid \$2.5 million (2014: \$3.5 million) of dividends to fund technical, management and administrative services of ShaMaran's subsidiary companies.

15. Commitments

As at June 30, 2015 the outstanding commitments of the Company were as follows:

	For the year ended June 30,				Total
	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter	
Atrush Block development and PSC	48,104	120	120	1,932	50,276
Total commitments	48,104	120	120	1,932	50,276

Amounts relating to the Atrush Block represent the Company's unfunded share of the approved work program and other obligations under the Atrush Block production sharing contract ("PSC"). Refer also to notes 11 and 16.

16. Interests in joint operations

Atrush Block Production Sharing Contract

GEP holds a 20.1% direct interest in the PSC. TAQA Atrush B.V. ("TAQA"), a subsidiary of Abu Dhabi National Energy Company PJSC, is the Operator with a 39.9% direct interest, Marathon Oil KDV B.V. ("Marathon") holds a 15% direct interest and the remaining 25% interest was acquired by the KRG on March 12, 2013. GEP, Marathon and TAQA together are "the Contractors" to the PSC. Refer also to note 15.

Under the terms of the Atrush Block PSC, on exercise of its right to acquire the 25% interest, the KRG assumed an undivided interest in the petroleum operations and all the other rights, duties, obligations and liabilities of the Contractors from the date the block has first been declared commercially viable. Discussions have commenced amongst the Contractors and the KRG to amend the PSC to give effect to the KRG's interest. At the date these financial statements were approved the process of amending the PSC had not been completed. See also note 8.

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

17. Related party transactions

Transactions with corporate entities

	Purchases of services for the six month period ended		Amounts owing at the balance sheet dates	
	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014
ShaMaran Petroleum B.V.	1,731	1,821	8,399	6,668
Total	1,731	1,821	8,399	6,668

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2015
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

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 PSC.

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

18. 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 June 30, 2015	At December 31, 2014
Cash and cash equivalents ²		8,721	49,268
Other receivables ²		30	70
Total financial assets		8,751	49,338

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 are as follows:

	Fair value hierarchy ³	Carrying and fair values ¹	
		At June 30, 2015	At December 31, 2014
Borrowings	Level 2	147,960	147,657
Advances from related parties ²		8,399	6,668
Accounts payable and accrued expenses ²		8,292	12,974
Accrued interest on bonds	Level 2	2,252	2,252
Provisions for decommissioning costs	Level 3	1,579	1,846
Total financial liabilities		168,482	171,397

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 and liabilities approximates their fair values at the balance sheet dates, none of which are past due.

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

³ *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 established 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.

GENERAL EXPLORATION PARTNERS, INC.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2015
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

Book equity ratio

In accordance with the terms of the Company's senior secured bond agreement the ultimate parent entity, ShaMaran, is required to maintain a Book Equity ratio, defined as shareholders' equity divided by total assets, of no less than 40%. ShaMaran's book equity ratio is as follows:

	At June 30, 2015	At December 31, 2014
Shareholders' equity	377,630	322,204
Total assets	538,440	488,258
Book equity ratio	70%	66%

Refer also to note 11.
