



Cappadocia, Turkey

**Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)
as at March 31, 2016 and for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015**

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(thousands of Canadian Dollars, unaudited)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 3,726	\$ 6,973
Accounts receivable	5,295	5,300
Prepaid expenses and deposits	991	986
	10,012	13,259
Deposits	1,095	1,151
Exploration and evaluation assets (<i>note 3</i>)	38,900	38,132
Property, plant and equipment (<i>note 4</i>)	45,738	48,670
	\$ 95,745	\$ 101,212
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 3,545	\$ 6,006
Decommissioning obligations	13,210	13,457
Deferred taxes	6,528	6,488
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital	135,778	135,778
Warrants (<i>note 5a</i>)	-	5,971
Contributed surplus	19,396	13,238
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(16,647)	(14,653)
Deficit	(66,065)	(65,073)
	72,462	75,261
	\$ 95,745	\$ 101,212

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

See Commitments (*note 8*)

**Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015**

(thousands of Canadian Dollars, except share and per share amounts, unaudited)	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Revenue		
Petroleum and natural gas sales	\$ 4,328	\$ 7,167
Royalties	(579)	(969)
Other income	233	122
	3,982	6,320
Expenses		
Production	447	742
General and administrative	1,373	1,666
Accretion on decommissioning liabilities	227	202
Foreign exchange loss	674	497
Share-based compensation	153	170
Depletion and depreciation (<i>note 4</i>)	1,832	2,807
	4,706	6,084
Income (loss) for the period before income taxes	(724)	236
Income taxes		
Deferred tax expense	268	129
Net income (loss)	(992)	107
Other comprehensive loss		
Currency translation adjustments	(1,994)	(2,084)
Comprehensive loss	(2,986)	(1,977)
Net income (loss) per share		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.00
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (thousands)	57,906	57,906

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(thousands of Canadian Dollars, unaudited)	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Cash was provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (992)	\$ 107
Depletion and depreciation	1,832	2,807
Share-based compensation	153	170
Accretion on decommissioning liabilities	227	202
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	481	258
Deferred tax expense	268	129
Decommissioning costs incurred	-	(19)
Change in non-cash working capital	(791)	404
Cash provided by operating activities	1,178	4,058
Investing activities:		
Property and equipment expenditures (<i>note 4</i>)	(39)	(158)
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (<i>note 3</i>)	(2,665)	(1,277)
Change in non-cash working capital	(1,579)	(485)
Cash used in investing activities	(4,283)	(1,920)
Foreign exchange gain (loss) on cash held in foreign currencies	(142)	16
Net change in cash	(3,247)	2,154
Cash, beginning of period	6,973	5,928
Cash, end of period	\$ 3,726	\$ 8,082



**Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015**

(thousands of Canadian Dollars and thousands of shares or warrants, unaudited)	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Share Purchase Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Accumulated Other Comp. Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, January 1, 2016	57,906	\$ 135,778	\$ 5,971	\$ 13,238	\$ (65,073)	\$ (14,653)	\$ 75,261
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(992)	-	(992)
Warrants (expired)	-	-	(5,971)	5,971	-	-	-
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(1,994)	(1,994)
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	187	-	-	187
March 31, 2016	57,906	\$ 135,778	\$ -	\$ 19,396	\$ (66,065)	\$ (16,647)	\$ 72,462

(thousands of Canadian Dollars and thousands of shares or warrants, unaudited)	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Share Purchase Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Accumulated Other Comp. Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, January 1, 2015	57,906	\$ 135,778	\$ 5,971	\$ 12,452	\$ (64,511)	\$ (11,727)	\$ 77,963
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	107	-	107
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(2,084)	(2,084)
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	207	-	-	207
March 31, 2015	57,906	\$ 135,778	\$ 5,971	\$ 12,659	\$ (64,404)	\$ (13,811)	\$ 76,193

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

1. Reporting Entity

Valeura Energy Inc. ("Valeura" or the "Company") and its subsidiaries are currently engaged in the exploration, development and production of petroleum and natural gas in Turkey. Valeura is incorporated in Alberta, Canada and has subsidiaries in the Netherlands and Turkey. Valeura's shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the trading symbol VLE. Valeura's head office address is 1200, 202 – 6 Avenue SW, Calgary, AB.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting policies and methods of computation as set forth in Valeura's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, with the exception as noted below of certain disclosures that are normally required to be included in annual consolidated financial statements which have been condensed or omitted in the interim statements. The attached unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with Valeura's audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Operating, transportation and marketing expenses in profit or loss are presented as a combination of function and nature in conformity with industry practices. Depletion and depreciation and finance expenses are presented in a separate line by their nature, while net administrative expenses are presented on a functional basis.

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 11, 2016.

(b) Basis of measurement

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value. The methods used to measure fair value are consistent with the Company's December 31, 2015 audited consolidated financial statements.

The Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Valeura and its subsidiaries and are expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars which is Valeura's reporting currency. Valeura's foreign subsidiaries transact in currencies other than the Canadian Dollar and have a Turkish Lira functional currency. The functional currency of a subsidiary is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates. Transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are translated at the prevailing rates on the date of the transaction. Any monetary items held in a currency which is not the functional currency of the subsidiary are translated to the functional currency at the prevailing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All exchange differences arising as a result of the translation to the functional currency of the subsidiary are recorded in net earnings.

Translation of all assets and liabilities from the respective functional currencies to the reporting currency are performed using the rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. The differences arising upon translation from the functional currency to the reporting currency are recorded as currency translation adjustments in other comprehensive income or loss ("OCI") and are held within accumulated other comprehensive income or loss ("AOCI") until a disposal or partial disposal of a subsidiary. A disposal or partial disposal will then give rise to a realized foreign exchange gain or loss which is recorded in net earnings.

3. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Cost	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 38,132
Additions	2,665
Transfers to property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") (note 4)	(575)
Capitalized share-based compensation	34
Effects of movements in exchange rates	(1,356)
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$ 38,900

Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets consist of the Company's exploration projects which are pending the determination of proved or probable reserves. Additions represent the Company's share of costs incurred on E&E assets during the period.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 90,995
Additions	39
Transfers from exploration and evaluation assets (note 3)	575
Effects of movements in exchange rates	(3,208)
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$ 88,401

Accumulated depletion and depreciation	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 42,325
Depletion and depreciation expense	1,832
Effects of movements in exchange rates	(1,494)
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$ 42,663

Net book value	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 48,670
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$ 45,738

(a) Impairment assessment

IFRS requires an impairment test to assess the recoverable value of PP&E within each Cash Generating Unit ("CGU" or CGUs") upon initial adoption and, subsequently whenever there is an indication of impairment. The recoverable amount of each CGU is based on the higher of value-in-use or fair value less costs to sell.

As at March 31, 2016, the Company conducted an assessment of impairment triggers for the Company's CGUs. The triggers assessed included market capitalization compared to net assets, any changes to year-end commodity price forecasts, and the Company's drilling success during the quarter. After assessing these impairment triggers the Company concluded that there were no indicators of impairment on its PP&E assets.

(b) Contingencies

Although the Company believes that it has title to its oil and natural gas properties, it cannot control or completely protect itself against the risk of title disputes or challenges.

(c) Depletion - future development costs

For the purposes of calculating depletion, petroleum and natural gas properties in Turkey include estimated future development costs of \$89.6 million (December 31, 2015 – \$95.3 million) associated with development of the Company's proved plus probable reserves.

The ultimate recovery of property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation costs in Turkey is dependent upon the Company obtaining government approvals, obtaining and maintaining licences in good standing, the existence and commercial exploitation of petroleum and natural gas reserves and undeveloped lands, and other uncertainties.

5. Share Capital
(a) Share purchase warrants as part of equity

As part of the February 11, 2011 private placement financing the Company issued 132,692,175 share purchase warrants with a strike price of \$0.55 per warrant. The share purchase warrants were not part of the 10:1 share consolidation completed in 2011, and as such, 10 share purchase warrants are required to acquire one common share in the Company at a price of \$5.50 per common share. These share purchase warrants expired unexercised on February 29, 2016.

(b) Stock options

Valeura has an option program that entitles officers, directors, and employees to purchase shares in the Company. Options are granted at the market price of the shares at the date of grant, have a 7 year term and vest over 3 years.

The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2015	5,177,000	\$ 0.72
Granted – March 23, 2016	613,000	0.75
Balance, March 31, 2016	5,790,000	0.72
Exercisable at March 31, 2016	3,237,000	\$ 0.80

The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding at March 31, 2016:

Exercise prices	Outstanding at March 31, 2016	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average exercise price	Exercisable at March 31, 2016	Weighted average exercise price
\$0.57 - \$0.63	1,987,000	5.9	\$ 0.57	662,000	\$ 0.57
\$0.64 - \$0.74	1,645,000	5.1	0.64	1,030,000	0.64
\$0.75 - \$1.00	2,158,000	4.8	0.93	1,545,000	1.00
	5,790,000	5.3	\$ 0.72	3,237,000	\$ 0.80

Trade and other receivables:

Substantially all of the Company's petroleum and natural gas production is marketed under standard industry terms that are specific by country. Receivables from Turkish petroleum and natural gas marketers are normally collected on the 45th day of the month following production. The Company's policy to mitigate credit risk associated with the balances is to establish marketing relationships with large credit worthy purchasers. The Company historically has not experienced any collection issues with its petroleum and natural gas marketers. Joint venture receivables are typically collected within one to three months of the joint venture invoice being issued to the partner. The Company attempts to mitigate the risk from joint venture receivables by obtaining partner approval of significant capital expenditures.

Receivables from participants in the petroleum and natural gas sector, and collection of the outstanding balances can be impacted by industry factors such as commodity price fluctuations, limited capital availability and unsuccessful drilling programs. The Company does not typically obtain collateral from petroleum and natural gas marketers or joint venture partners; however the Company can cash call for major projects and does have the ability, in most cases, to withhold production from joint venture partners in the event of non-payment, or withhold accounts payable remittances.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions, such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while maximizing the Company's return.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk:

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's petroleum and natural gas sales are conducted in Turkey and are denominated in Turkish Lira. As such, the Company is exposed to any fluctuations in the Turkish Lira (TL) to Canadian Dollar (CAD) and United States Dollar (USD) exchange rates. A decrease in the value of the Turkish Lira against the Canadian or United States Dollars will result in a decrease in revenues, royalty expense and operating costs. Correspondingly, an increase in the value of the Turkish Lira against the Canadian and United States Dollars will result in an increase in revenues, royalty expense and operating costs.

The Company's drilling and seismic operations and related contracts in Turkey are predominantly based in US Dollars. Material changes in the value of the US Dollar against the Turkish Lira or Canadian Dollar will impact the Company's capital costs.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not currently exposed to interest rate risk as it has no debt.

Commodity price risk:

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by the relationship between the Canadian Dollar and Turkish Lira, the Canadian Dollar and United States Dollar, global economic events and Turkish government policies.

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with the financial liabilities. The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable. Accounts payable consists of invoices payable to trade suppliers for office, field operating activities and capital expenditures. The Company processes invoices within a normal payment period. Accounts payable have contractual maturities of less than one year. The Company maintains and monitors a certain level of cash which is used to finance all operating and capital expenditures.

Capital management:

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain a flexible capital structure which allows it to execute its growth strategy through expenditures on exploration and development activities while maintaining a strong financial position. The Company's capital structure includes working capital and shareholders' equity. Currently, total capital resources available include working capital and funds flow from operations.

The Company's capital expenditure includes expenditures in oil and gas activities which may or may not be successful. The Company makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying petroleum and natural gas assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may, from time to time, issue shares, adjust its capital spending or issue debt instruments. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The successful future operations of the Company are dependent on the ability of the Company to secure sufficient funds through operations, bank financing, equity offerings or other sources and there are no assurances that such funding will be available when needed. Failure to obtain such funding on a timely basis could cause the Company to reduce capital spending and could lead to the loss of exploration licenses due to failure to meet drilling deadlines.

Valeura has not utilized bank loans or debt capital to finance capital expenditures to date. In the future, if the Company establishes and borrows on a bank loan facility for capital expansion, the Company will monitor capital based on the ratio of net debt to annualized funds from operations. This ratio represents the time period it would take to pay off the debt if no further capital expenditures were incurred and if funds from operations remained constant.

8. Commitments

On June 15, 2015, Valeura entered into a 39 month sublease agreement for its current office space in Calgary commencing on November 1, 2015 and ending on January 30, 2019. The Company has the option to terminate the sublease agreement after 18 months. The total amount committed under this sublease is approximately \$1.4 million including an estimate for operating costs over the term of the sublease. At March 31, 2016 the remaining commitment of \$1.2 million will be discharged in the following years: 2016 – \$0.3 million, 2017 – \$0.4 million, 2018 – \$0.4 million, 2019 – \$0.1 million.