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

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended **September 30, 2015** Commission File No. **000-22750**

ROYALE ENERGY, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California	**33-0224120**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3777 Willow Glen Drive
El Cajon, CA 92019
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

619-383-6600
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Check one:

Large accelerated filer ☐	Accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☐	Smaller reporting company ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a blank check company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

At September 30, 2015, a total of 15,525,483 shares of registrant's common stock were outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

ROYALE ENERGY, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS	**September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)**	**December 31, 2014 (Audited)**
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,706,321	$ 3,061,841
Other Receivables	2,025,010	1,760,181
Revenue Receivables	199,172	493,295
Prepaid Expenses	90,081	158,404
Total Current Assets	4,020,584	5,473,721
Other Assets	580,844	510,821
Oil and Gas Properties, at cost, (successful efforts basis), and Equipment and Fixtures	6,716,227	7,594,666
Total Assets	$ 11,317,655	$ 13,579,208

See notes to unaudited financial statements.

ROYALE ENERGY, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)	September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	$ 3,586,291	$ 4,502,559
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt, Net	30,089	29,031
Deferred Turnkey Drilling Obligation	8,137,553	7,937,786
Total Current Liabilities	11,753,933	12,469,376
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Asset Retirement Obligation	834,679	804,206
Note Payable	1,424,237	1,446,853
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,258,916	2,251,059
Total Liabilities	14,012,849	14,720,435
Stockholders' (Deficit):		
Common Stock, no par value, authorized 20,000,000 shares, 15,525,483 and 14,945,789 shares issued and outstanding.	38,478,003	38,014,730
Convertible preferred stock, Series AA, no par value, 147,500 shares authorized; 46,662 and 46,662 shares issued and outstanding	136,149	136,149
Accumulated Deficit	(41,683,202)	(39,623,243)
Additional Paid in Capital	380,359	337,640
Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss)	(6,503)	(6,503)
Total Stockholders' (Deficit)	(2,695,194)	(1,141,227)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' (Deficit)	$ 11,317,655	$ 13,579,208

See notes to unaudited financial statements.

ROYALE ENERGY, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015 AND 2014

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 (Unaudited)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 (Unaudited)
Revenues:				
Sale of Oil and Gas	$ 255,179	$ 507,784	$ 831,472	$ 2,077,750
Supervisory Fees and Other	186,616	169,475	529,082	497,379
Total Revenues	441,795	677,259	1,360,554	2,575,129
Costs and Expenses:				
General and Administrative	710,239	858,137	2,397,434	2,280,268
Lease Operating	218,953	248,028	803,549	969,390
Delay Rentals	0	2,400	49,565	34,192
Lease Impairment	83,755	37,494	96,436	37,494
Well Equipment Write Down	0	0	19,000	0
Legal and Accounting	130,037	39,030	453,935	307,433
Marketing	94,861	133,047	240,608	263,365
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	70,018	62,880	209,238	241,015
Total Costs and Expenses	1,307,863	1,381,016	4,269,765	4,133,157
Gain (Loss) on Turnkey Drilling Programs	887,440	562,885	903,677	959,339
Gain (Loss) on Sale of assets	0	369,977	10,070	335,376
Income (Loss) From Operations	21,372	229,105	(1,995,464)	(263,313)
Other Income (Expense):				
Interest Expense	(21,766)	(22,792)	(64,495)	(60,085)
Income (Loss) Before Income Tax Expense	(394)	206,313	(2,059,959)	(323,398)
Net Income (Loss)	$ (394)	$ 206,313	$ (2,059,959)	$ (323,398)
Basic Earnings Per Share	$ 0.00	$ 0.01	$ (0.14)	$ (0.02)
Diluted Earnings Per Share	$ 0.00	$ 0.01	$ (0.14)	$ (0.02)

See notes to unaudited financial statements.

ROYALE ENERGY, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015 AND 2014

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	2014 (Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (Loss)	$ (2,059,959)	$ (323,398)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net (Loss) to Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	209,238	241,015
Lease Impairment	96,436	37,494
(Gain) Loss on Sale of Assets	(10,070)	(335,376)
(Gain) Loss on Turnkey Drilling Programs	(903,677)	(959,339)
Well Equipment Write Down	19,000	0
Stock-Based Compensation, net of adjustments	86,878	0
(Increase) Decrease in:		
Other & Revenue Receivables	29,294	(1,000,194)
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	(20,700)	31,198
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued expenses	(885,795)	(492,176)
Deferred Drilling Obligations	199,767	(594,709)
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities	(3,239,588)	(3,395,485)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures for Oil and Gas Properties and Other Capital Expenditures	(2,193,233)	(2,696,088)
Proceeds from Turnkey Drilling Programs	3,173,208	3,889,058
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	506,537	0
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	1,486,512	1,192,970
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt	(21,558)	(17,061)
Proceeds from Sale of Common Stock	419,114	0
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Financing Activities	397,556	(17,061)
Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,355,520)	(2,219,576)
Cash at Beginning of Year	3,061,841	4,878,233
Cash at End of Period	$ 1,706,321	$ 2,658,657
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:		
Cash Paid for Interest	$ 64,495	$ 60,085
Cash Paid for Taxes	$ 3,000	$ 2,000

See notes to unaudited financial statements.

ROYALE ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited financial statements include all adjustments, consisting only of normally recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position and the results of its operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of operations for the nine month period are not, in management's opinion, indicative of the results to be expected for a full year of operations. It is suggested that these financial statements be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's latest annual report.

Use of Estimates

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change relate to the estimate of Company oil and gas reserves prepared by an independent engineering consultant. Such estimates are subject to numerous uncertainties inherent in the estimation of quantities of proven reserves. Estimated reserves are used in the calculation of depletion, depreciation and amortization, unevaluated property costs, impairment of oil and natural gas properties, estimated future net cash flows, taxes, and contingencies.

Liquidity

The Company has negative working capital, losses from operations and negative cash flows from operations. Historically, the primary source of liquidity has been cash flow from operations. Until we become cash flow positive, we anticipate that our primary sources of liquidity will be from the issuance of debt and/or equity, and the sale of non-core assets. Assuming there are no changes in expected sales and expense trends subsequent to October 31, 2015, the Company believes that these sources will be sufficient to continue operations for the foreseeable future.

On April 7, 2015, NASDAQ notified us that the company is not in compliance with the minimum stockholders' equity requirement of the NASDAQ Capital Market listing standards, which require that issuers maintain a minimum stockholders' equity of at least $2.5 million. We have filed a registration statement with the SEC to sell common stock sufficient to raise net stockholder's equity to a level above $2.5 million. On May 20, 2015, the registration statement became effective with the SEC. On June 4, 2015, NASDAQ granted an extension through October 5, 2015, to file financial statements demonstrating compliance with the minimum stockholders' equity requirement. On October 6, 2015, Royale Energy, Inc., received a letter from the NASDAQ notifying the Company it has not regained compliance with the minimum $2.5 million stockholders' equity for continued listing. The Company's securities would be subject to delisting unless the Company requests a hearing on the delisting notice before the NASDAQ Listing Qualifications Panel (the "Panel") by October 13, 2015. The Company requested a hearing on October 13, 2015, and has been assigned a hearing date on December 3, 2015, at which the Company will present its plan to regain and thereafter sustain compliance with all applicable listing requirements. The Company's securities will continue to be listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market pending the completion of the hearing process and the expiration of any extension granted by the Panel. However, there can be no assurance that the Panel will grant the Company's request for continued listing. If the Company becomes delisted from the NASDAQ Capital Market, it will become ineligible to register and sell its securities on SEC Form S-3, and thus the failure to maintain a listing on the NASDAQ Capital Market may make it more difficult for the company to meet its capital needs through the sale of its securities in a public offering.

Oil and Gas Property and Equipment

Depreciation, depletion and amortization, based on cost less estimated salvage value of the asset, are primarily determined under either the unit-of-production method or the straight-line method, which is based on estimated asset service life taking obsolescence into consideration. Maintenance and repairs, including planned major maintenance, are expensed as incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and the assets replaced are retired.

Capitalized exploratory drilling and development costs associated with productive depletable extractive properties are amortized using unit-of-production rates based on the amount of proved developed reserves of oil and gas that are estimated to be recoverable from existing facilities using current operating methods. Under the unit-of-production method, oil and gas volumes are considered produced once they have been measured through meters at custody transfer or sales transaction points at the outlet valve on the lease or field storage tank.

Proved oil and gas properties held and used by Royale Energy are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Royale Energy estimates the future undiscounted cash flows of the affected properties to judge the recoverability of carrying amounts. Cash flows used in impairment evaluations are developed using annually updated evaluation assumptions for crude oil commodity prices. Annual volumes are based on field production profiles, which are also updated annually. Prices for natural gas and other products are based on assumptions developed annually for evaluation purposes.

Impairment analyses are generally based on proved reserves. An asset group would be impaired if the undiscounted cash flows were less than its carrying value. Impairments are measured by the amount the carrying value exceeds fair value. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, impairment losses of $96,436 and $37,494, respectively, were recorded on various capitalized lease and land costs that were no longer viable.

Significant unproved properties are assessed for impairment individually, and valuation allowances against the capitalized costs are recorded based on the estimated economic chance of success and the length of time that Royale Energy expects to hold the properties. The valuation allowances are reviewed at least annually.

Upon the sale or retirement of a complete field of a proved property, Royale Energy eliminates the cost from its books, and the resultant gain or loss is recorded to Royale Energy's Statement of Operations. Upon the sale of an entire interest in an unproved property where the property has been assessed for impairment individually, a gain or loss is recognized in Royale Energy's Statement of Operations. If a partial interest in an unproved property is sold, any funds received are accounted for as a recovery of the cost in the interest retained with any excess funds recognized as a gain. Should Royale Energy's turnkey drilling agreements include unproved property, total drilling costs incurred to satisfy its obligations are recovered by the total funds received under the agreements. Any excess funds are recorded as a Gain on Turnkey Drilling Programs, and any costs not recovered are capitalized and accounted for under the “successful efforts” method.

Royale Energy sponsors turnkey drilling agreement arrangements in undeveloped properties as a pooling of assets in a joint undertaking, whereby proceeds from participants are reported as Deferred Drilling Obligations, and then reduced as costs to complete its obligations are incurred with any excess booked against its property account to reduce any basis in its own interest. Gains on Turnkey Drilling Programs represent funds received from turnkey drilling participants in excess of all costs Royale incurs during the drilling programs (e.g., lease acquisition, exploration and development costs), including costs incurred on behalf of participants and costs incurred for its own account; and are recognized only upon making this determination after Royale's obligations have been fulfilled.

The contracts require the participants pay Royale Energy the full contract price upon execution of the agreement. Royale Energy completes the drilling activities typically between 10 and 30 days after drilling begins. The participant retains an undivided or proportional beneficial interest in the property, and is also responsible for its proportionate share of operating costs. Royale Energy retains legal title to the lease. The participants purchase a working interest directly in the well bore.

In these working interest arrangements, the participants are responsible for sharing in the risk of development, but also sharing in a proportional interest in rights to revenues and proportional liability for the cost of operations after drilling is completed and the interest is conveyed to the participant.

A certain portion of the turnkey drilling participant's funds received are non-refundable. The Company records a liability for all funds invested as Deferred Drilling Obligations until drilling is complete. Occasionally, drilling is delayed due to the permitting process or drilling rig availability. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, Royale Energy had Deferred Drilling Obligations of $8,137,553 and $7,937,786 respectively.

Losses on properties sold are recognized when incurred or when the properties are held for sale and the fair value of the properties is less than the carrying value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and on deposit, and highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

Other Receivables

Other receivables consist of receivables from direct working interest investors and industry partners. We provide for uncollectible accounts receivable using the allowance method of accounting for bad debts. Under this method of accounting, a provision for uncollectible accounts is charged directly to bad debt expense when it becomes probable the receivable will not be collected. The allowance account is increased or decreased based on past collection history and management's evaluation of accounts receivable. All amounts considered uncollectible are charged against the allowance account and recoveries of previously charged off accounts are added to the allowance. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had an allowance for uncollectable accounts of $1,734,713 and $1,734,713, respectively, for receivables from direct working interest investors whose expenses on non-producing wells were unlikely to be collected from revenue.

Revenue Receivables

Revenue receivables consist of receivables related to the sale of our natural gas and oil. Once a production month is completed Royale Energy receives payment approximately 15 to 30 days later.

Equipment and Fixtures

Equipment and fixtures are stated at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to seven years, using the straight-line method. Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. When assets are sold or retired, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in income. Maintenance and repairs, which neither materially add to the value of the property nor appreciably prolong its life, are charged to expense as incurred. Gains or losses on dispositions of property and equipment, other than oil and gas, are reflected in operations.

Fair Value Measurements

According to Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis in period subsequent to initial recognition, the reporting entity shall disclose information that enable users of its financial statements to assess the inputs used to develop those measurements and for recurring fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs, the effect of the measurements on earnings for the period.

Fair value is defined 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. In determining fair value, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible as well as considers counterparty credit risk in its assessment of fair value. Carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their fair values as of the balance sheet dates because of their generally short maturities.

The fair value hierarchy distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and (2) an entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Directly or indirectly observable inputs as of the reporting date through correlation with market data, including quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and quoted prices in markets that are not active. Level 2 also includes assets and liabilities that are valued using models or other pricing methodologies that do not require significant judgment since the input assumptions used in the models, such as interest rates and volatility factors, are corroborated by readily observable data from actively quoted markets for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and reflect the use of significant management judgment. These values are generally determined using pricing models for which the assumptions utilize management's estimates of market participant assumptions

At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, Royale Energy reported the fair value of $0 in available for sale securities. The fair value was determined using the number of shares owned as of September 30, 2015, multiplied by the market price of those securities on September 30, 2015.

Reclassifications

Certain items in the financial statements have been reclassified to maintain consistency and comparability for all periods presented herein.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has reviewed the updates issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) during the nine months ended September 30, 2015, and have determined that the updates are not applicable to the Company.

NOTE 2 – EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share are calculated as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2015		2014	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Net Income (Loss)	$ (394)	$ (394)	$ 206,313	$ 206,313
Weighted average common shares outstanding	14,998,103	14,998,103	14,942,728	14,942,728
Effect of dilutive securities	--	--	--	262,573
Weighted average common shares, including Dilutive effect	14,998,103	14,998,103	14,942,728	15,205,301
Per share:				
Net income (Loss)	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.01	$ 0.01

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2015		2014	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Net (Loss)	$ (2,059,959)	$ (2,059,959)	$ (323,398)	$ (323,398)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	14,998,103	14,998,103	14,942,728	14,942,728
Effect of dilutive securities	--	--	--	--
Weighted average common shares, including Dilutive effect	14,998,103	14,998,103	14,942,728	14,942,728
Per share:				
Net (Loss)	$ (0.14)	$ (0.14)	$ (0.02)	$ (0.02)

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, Royale Energy had dilutive securities of 23,331 and 184,844, respectively. For the three month period ended September 30, 2015, Royale Energy had dilutive securities of 23,331. These securities were not included in the dilutive loss per share due to their antidilutive nature.

NOTE 3 – OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES, EQUIPMENT AND FIXTURES

Oil and gas properties, equipment and fixtures consist of the following:

	September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
Oil and Gas		
Producing properties, including drilling costs	$ 5,028,699	$ 4,920,521
Undeveloped properties	2,541,751	2,773,422
Lease and well equipment	4,348,948	4,410,120
Gross Oil and Gas Properties	$ 11,919,398	$ 12,104,063
Accumulated depletion, depreciation & amortization	(7,470,091)	(7,318,510)
Net Oil and Gas Properties	$ 4,449,307	$ 4,785,553
Commercial and Other		
Real Estate, Bldg Improvements, including furn and fix	$ 2,266,050	$ 2,768,394
Vehicles	118,061	116,830
Furniture and equipment	1,120,760	1,114,086
Gross Equipment and Fixtures	$ 3,504,871	$ 3,999,310
Accumulated depreciation	(1,237,951)	(1,190,197)
Net Equipment and Fixtures	$ 2,266,920	$ 2,809,113
Net Oil, Gas, Equipment and Fixtures	$ 6,716,227	$ 7,594,666

The guidance set forth in the Continued Capitalization of Exploratory Well Costs paragraph of the Extractive Activities Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification requires that we evaluate all existing capitalized exploratory well costs and disclose the extent to which any such capitalized costs have become impaired and are expensed or reclassified during a fiscal period. We did not make any additions to capitalized exploratory well costs pending a determination of proved reserves during the periods in 2015 or 2014.

NOTE 4 – STOCK COMPENSATION PLAN

During the October 10, 2014 Board of Directors meeting, directors and executive offices of Royale Energy were granted 20,000 options each, 140,000 total, to purchase common stock at an exercise price of $5.00 per share. These options were granted for a period of 3 years and will expire after December 31, 2017. These options become exercisable at 5,000 shares per period beginning October 13, 2014, January 1, 2015, April 1, 2015 and July 1 2015. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, Royale recognized compensation costs of $86,878 relating to this option grant. There were no stock compensation costs recognized during the same quarter in 2014.

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for income tax purposes. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment. At the end of 2014, management reviewed the reliability of the Company’s net deferred tax assets, and due to the Company’s continued cumulative losses in recent years, Royale and it management concluded it is not “more-likely-than-not” its deferred tax assets will be realized. As a result, the Company will continue to record a full valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets in 2015.

A reconciliation of Royale Energy's provision for income taxes and the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rates at September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, to pretax income is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014
Tax (benefit) computed at statutory rate of 34%	$ (700,386)	$ (109,955)
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:		
State tax / percentage depletion / other		
Other non-deductible expenses	530	787
Change in valuation allowance	699,856	109,168
Provision (benefit)	$ -	$ -

NOTE 6 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On September 25, 2015, the Company reached an agreement with Rampart Alaska, LLC, whereby all disputes between the two companies have been resolved, and Royale shall repurchase Rampart’s 30% interest in its Alaska North Slope Western Block. Royale anticipates concluding the terms of the agreement during the fourth quarter of this year.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward Looking Statements

In addition to historical information contained herein, this discussion contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the "forward-looking" statements. While we believe our forward looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, there are factors that are difficult to predict and that are influenced by economic and other conditions beyond our control. Investors are directed to consider such risks and other uncertainties discussed in documents filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Results of Operations

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we had a net loss of $2,059,959 compared to net loss of $323,398 during the nine months ended September 30, 2014, a $1,736,561 difference. Total revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 were $1,360,554, a decrease of $1,214,575 or 47.2% from the total revenues of $2,575,129 during the same period in 2014. While for the quarter ended September 30, 2015, we had a net loss of $394 compared to a net profit of $206,313 for the same period in 2014. Royale has been able to significantly lower its quarterly loss during the third quarter when compared to the losses recorded in the first two quarters of 2015. The lower net income and revenues during the periods in 2015 were primarily due to decreased production levels and lower natural gas & oil commodity prices, when compared to the periods in 2014.

During the first nine months of 2015, revenues from oil and gas production decreased $1,246,278 or 60% to $831,472 from the 2014 nine month revenues of $2,077,750. This decrease was due to lower commodity prices and natural gas production, mainly due to the natural declines of our wells. The net sales volume of natural gas for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, was approximately 288,531 Mcf with an average price of $2.82 per Mcf, versus 421,445 Mcf with an average price of $4.83 per Mcf for the period in 2014. This represents a decrease in net sales volume of 132,914 Mcf or 31.5%. The net sales volume for oil and condensate (natural gas liquids) production was 364 barrels at an average price of $46.57 per barrel for the first nine months of 2015, compared to 438 barrels with an average price of $93.80 per barrel for the same period in 2014. This represents a decrease in net sales volume of 74 barrels or 16.8%.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2015, revenues from oil and gas production decreased $252,605 or 49.8% to $255,179 from the 2014 third quarter revenues of $507,784. This decrease was also due to lower natural gas commodity prices and decreased production. The net sales volume of natural gas for the quarter ended September 30, 2015, was approximately 86,054 Mcf with an average price of $2.88 per Mcf, versus 115,468 Mcf with an average price of $4.31 per Mcf for the third quarter of 2014. This represents a decrease in net sales volume of 29,414 Mcf or 25.5% for the quarter in 2015. The net sales volume for oil and condensate (natural gas liquids) production was 168 barrels with an average price of $45.64 per barrel for the third quarter of 2015, compared to 106 barrels at an average price of $95.05 per barrel for the third quarter of 2014.

Oil and natural gas lease operating expenses decreased by $165,841 or 17.1%, to $803,549 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, from $969,390 for the same period in 2014. This decrease was mainly due to lower plugging and abandonment expenses during the period in 2015. For the third quarter in 2015, lease operating expenses decreased $29,075 or 11.7% from the same period in 2014. Delay rental costs increased by $15,373 or 45%, to $49,565 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from $34,192 for the same period in 2014.

The aggregate of supervisory fees and other income was $529,082 for nine months ended September 30, 2015, an increase of $31,703 or 6.4% from $497,379 during the period in 2014. This increase was the result of higher overhead rates during the period in 2015. During the third quarter 2015, supervisory fees and other income increased $17,141 or 10.1%, mainly due to higher drilling overhead during the period in 2015.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense decreased to $209,238 from $241,015, a decrease of $31,777 or 13.2% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the same period in 2014. The depletion rate is calculated using production as a percentage of reserves. This decrease in depreciation expense was mainly due to lower production volumes during the period. During the third quarter 2015, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses increased $7,138 or 11.4% due to a non-oil and gas asset depreciation adjustment during the period in 2014.

General and administrative expenses increased by $117,166 or 5.1% from $2,280,268 during the nine months ended September 30, 2014, to $2,397,434, for the period in 2015. This increase was primarily due to stock based compensation costs and employee related expenses. For the third quarter 2015, general and administrative expenses decreased $147,898 or 17.2% when compared to the same period in 2014, due mainly to cost control measures during the period in 2015. Marketing expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, decreased $22,757, or 8.6%, to $240,608, compared to $263,365 for the same period in 2014. For the third quarter 2015, marketing expenses decreased $38,186 or 28.7% when compared to the third quarter in 2014. Marketing expense varies from period to period according to the number of marketing events attended by personnel and their associated costs.

Legal and accounting expense increased to $453,935 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to $307,433 for the same period in 2014, a $146,502 or 47.7% increase. For the third quarter 2015, legal and accounting expenses increased $91,007 or 233.2%, when compared to the same period in 2014. These increases were mainly a result of higher legal fees paid during the period in 2015.

We periodically review our proved properties for impairment on a field-by-field basis and charge impairments of value to the expense. During the periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, we recorded lease impairments of $96,436 and $37,494, respectively, on various lease and land costs that were no longer considered viable. Also, during the period in 2015, we recorded a write down of $19,000 on certain well equipment to its estimated fair value.

At September 30, 2015, Royale Energy had a Deferred Drilling Obligation of $8,137,553. During the nine month period in 2015, we disposed of $3,173,208 of deferred drilling obligations upon completing the drilling of four wells, while incurring expenses of $2,833,877, resulting in a gain of $339,331. During the period in 2015, we also recorded a gain of $564,346 on accounts payable invoices as the vendor went into bankruptcy, which excluded these payables and under the opinion of legal counsel, were deemed no longer payable. In the same period in 2014, we disposed of $3,889,058 of deferred drilling obligations upon completing four wells, while incurring expenses of $2,929,719, resulting in a gain of $959,339. During the fourth quarter 2015, Royale expects to drill two additional wells, alleviating approximately $2,300,000 in deferred drilling obligations.

During the period in 2015, we recorded a gain of $10,070 on the sale of a company owned condominium located in San Diego, California. In the third quarter of 2014 we recorded a gain of $369,977 on the sale of property located in Utah. During the period in 2014, we also recorded a loss of $34,601 on previously capitalized office leasehold improvements due to our office relocation.

Interest expense increased to $64,495 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, from $60,085 for the same period in 2014, a $4,410, or 7.3% increase. This increase resulted from interest paid on the outstanding loan for the corporate headquarters.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

At September 30, 2015, Royale Energy had current assets totaling $4,020,584 and current liabilities totaling $11,753,933, a $7,733,349 working capital deficit. We had cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2015, of $1,706,321 compared to $3,061,841 at December 31, 2014.

In December of 2013, Royale purchased an office building valued at $2,000,000, of which $500,000 was paid in cash on the date of purchase, and $1,500,000 was borrowed from AmericanWest Bank, with a note secured by the property being purchased. The note carries an interest rate of 5.75% until paid in full. Royale will pay this loan in 119 regular payments of $9,525 each and one balloon payment estimated at $1,150,435. Royale’s first payment was due February 1, 2014, and all subsequent payments are due on the same day of each month after that. Royale’s final payment will be due on January 1, 2024, and will be for all principal and all accrued interest not yet paid. Payments include principal and interest. At September 30, 2015, the outstanding balance of this note was $1,454,326.

At September 30, 2015, our other receivables totaled $2,025,010, compared to $1,760,181 at December 31, 2014, a $264,829 or 15.1% increase. This increase was due mainly to outstanding receivables from an industry partner. At September 30, 2015, our revenue receivables totaled $199,172, compared to $493,295 at December 31, 2014, a $294,123 or 59.6% decrease. This was primarily due to lower oil and gas revenue receivables, reflecting lower commodity prices and decreased production during the period. At September 30, 2015, our accounts payable and accrued expenses totaled $3,586,291, a decrease of $916,268 or 20.4% from the accounts payable at December 31, 2014, of $4,502,559 mainly due to the write-off of a liability, considered uncollectable, during the period in 2015.

Ordinarily, we fund our operations and cash needs from cash flows from operations. The Company has negative working capital, losses from operations and negative cash flows from operations. Until we become cash flow positive, we anticipate that our primary sources of liquidity will be from the issuance of debt and/or equity, and the sale of non-core assets. We do not foresee any liquidity demands that cannot be met from cash flow or financing activities, including ongoing operations as the Company continues to increase its well inventory or additional sales of equity or debt securities pursuant to a Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed with the SEC. Assuming there are no changes in expected sales and expense trends subsequent to October 29, 2015, the Company believes that its cash position and available methods will be sufficient to continue operations for the foreseeable future.

Operating Activities. Net cash used by operating activities totaled $3,239,588 and $3,395,485 for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. This $155,897 or 4.6% decrease in cash used was mainly due to a decrease in Other and Accounts Receivable amounts during 2015.

Investing Activities. Net cash provided by investing activities, primarily in capital acquisitions of oil and gas properties, amounted to $1,486,512 and $1,192,970 provided by investing activities for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. This difference was primarily due to the proceeds of approximately $500,000 received from the sale of the company owned condominium located in San Diego, California. During the nine month periods in 2015 and 2014, the Company drilled four wells in each period.

Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities totaled $397,556 in the third quarter of 2015, which was due to the sale of common stock and principal payments on the Company's long-term debt; while $17,061 was used by financing activities for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, Royale issued 579,694 shares of its common stock and received net proceeds of $463,273, which were offset by costs of approximately $44,159 relating to its market equity offering program. These proceeds were added to working capital and used for ordinary operating expenses.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our major market risk exposure relates to pricing of oil and gas production. The prices we receive for oil and gas are closely related to worldwide market prices for crude oil and local spot prices paid for natural gas production. Prices have been volatile for the last several years, and we expect that volatility to continue. Monthly average natural gas prices ranged from a low of $2.86 per Mcf to a high of $3.25 per Mcf for the first nine months of 2015. We have not entered into any hedging or derivative agreements to limit our exposure to changes in oil and gas prices or interest rates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of September 30, 2015, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. These controls and procedures are based on the definition of disclosure controls and procedures in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based on that evaluation, our management, including the CEO and CFO, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2015.

No changes occurred in our internal control over financial reporting during the nine months ended September 30, 2015, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Royale Energy, Inc. v. Rampart Alaska, LLC. Superior Court for the State of Alaska, Second Judicial District at Nome, Case No. 2NO-14-333 CI. On November 14, 2014, the Company filed an action to foreclose a lien on mineral rights against Rampart Alaska, LLC. The Company and Rampart Alaska, LLC were parties to a series of agreements to develop mineral rights in Alaska. In response, Rampart Alaska, LLC, filed a counterclaim against the Company on December 15, 2014. The counterclaim asserted six causes of action: (1) breach of contract, (2) breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, (3) quiet title, (4) declaratory judgment re the right to foreclose, (5) unjust enrichment, and (6) defamation. In addition, Rampart Alaska, LLC asserted a third party complaint against Stephen Hosmer for defamation. Mr. Hosmer is the president, CFO for the Company. In January 2015, Rampart Alaska LLC filed an amended counterclaim and amended third party complaint, repeating the allegations in the original counterclaim and third party complaint, and adding a claim that the agreements between the Company and Rampart Alaska, LLC were unregistered securities in violation of the Alaska Securities Act. The Company denies that these agreements constituted the sale of unregistered securities or that they in any way violated the securities laws. The Company denies the allegations in the counterclaim and third party complaint and intends to vigorously defend the action. The Company is represented by James Gorski of Hughes Gorski Seedorf Odsen & Tervooren, LLC, of Anchorage, Alaska. The counterclaim and third party complaint have been tendered to the Company's insurer who has agreed to provide a defense to both the Company and Mr. Hosmer.

Update: A written settlement term sheet has been signed between the Company, Mr. Hosmer and Rampart Alaska LLC. We anticipate that the final documentation and dismissal of the action will be accomplished by the end of 2015.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company vs. Heidrick & Pedrick Properties, L.P., et al. Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Yolo, Case No. EDIS-290. On March 6, 2015, Pacific Gas and Electric ("PG&E") filed a complaint in eminent domain, seeking to acquire property rights to construct and operate three new transmission pipelines. One of these pipelines would cross an easement in which the Company has a pipeline. The parties are working out an agreement to share the easement. No monetary claims are being made against the Company and we expect that this matter will be resolved shortly.

Update: This matter has been resolved by an agreement to share the easement. No monetary compensation was paid or received. The matter is concluded.

Hemco Development LLC vs. Royale Energy, Inc., et a., 44TH Judicial District, Dallas County, Texas, Case No. DC-15-10958. On September 14, 2015, Hemco Development, LLC ("Hemco") filed a complaint, asserting that the company owed Hemco $451,080.10 for the Company's share of operating costs. The Company disputes that this amount is owed or that the claimed costs were properly incurred. The Company intends to vigorously defend the lawsuit.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Please review the risk factors contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Potential NASDAQ Delisting. On April 7, 2015, NASDAQ notified us that the Company is not in compliance with the minimum stockholders' equity requirement of the NASDAQ Capital Market listing standards, which require that issuers maintain a minimum stockholders' equity of at least $2.5 million. We have filed a registration statement with the SEC to sell common stock sufficient to raise net stockholder's equity to a level above $2.5 million. On May 20, 2015, the registration statement became effective with the SEC. On June 4, 2015, NASDAQ granted an extension through October 5, 2015, to file financial statements demonstrating compliance with the minimum stockholders' equity requirement. On October 6, 2015, Royale Energy, Inc., received a letter from the NASDAQ notifying the Company it has not regained compliance with the minimum $2.5 million stockholders' equity for continued listing set forth in Listing Rule 5550(b)(1). The Company's securities would be subject to delisting unless the Company requests a hearing on the delisting notice before the NASDAQ Listing Qualifications Panel (the "Panel") by October 13, 2015. The Company requested a hearing on October 13, 2015 and has been assigned a hearing date on December 3, 2015, at which the Company will present its plan to regain and thereafter sustain compliance with all applicable listing requirements. The Company's securities will continue to be listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market pending the completion of the hearing process and the expiration of any extension granted by the Panel. However, there can be no assurance that the Panel will grant the Company's request for continued listing.

On August 31, 2015, the NASDAQ notified the Company that it failed to meet the minimum $1 bid price requirement in Listing

Rule 5550(a)(2). On September 11, 2015, the Staff notified the Company by letter that it is not currently in compliance with NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5605(b)(1) and 5605(c)(2). Rule 5605(b)(1) requires that Royale's Board of Directors be composed of a majority of independent directors, as defined by NASDAQ rules. Rule 5605(c)(2) requires that Royale's Audit Committee consist of at least three members, each of whom must be an independent director. At the December 3, 2015 hearing, the Company must also address the deficiencies based on the minimum bid price and independent director requirements.

To address the $1 minimum bid requirement, the Company has scheduled a shareholders' meeting for November 19, 2015, to ask the shareholders to vote to approve a reverse stock split of between 1.5-for-1 and 5-for-1 shares of the Company's common stock to help regain compliance with the minimum bid requirement. At the meeting, the shareholders will also be asked to approve an increase in the number of authorized shares of common stock from 20 million to 30 million shares to allow for the sale of additional equity to help regain compliance with the minimum stockholders' equity requirement. The shareholders' meeting notice is more fully described in the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement filed with the SEC on Schedule 14A on October 6, 2015.

To address the requirement that the Audit Committee consist of at least three directors, each of whom must be an independent director, on September 24, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors appointed Ronald Verdier as a Director of the Company and member of the Audit Committee. The Company's Board has determined that Mr. Verdier is an independent director and an audit committee financial expert. The Company believes that it has regained compliance with the requirement that the Audit Committee consist of at least three members, each of whom must be an independent director. The Company is working to regain compliance with the requirement that the Board of Directors be composed of a majority of independent directors.

The fulfillment of this plan will allow Royale Energy's stock to continue trading on the NASDAQ Capital Market. If the Company becomes delisted from the NASDAQ Capital Market, it will become ineligible to register and sell its securities on SEC Form S-3, and thus the failure to maintain a listing on the NASDAQ Capital Market may make it more difficult for the company to meet its capital needs through the sale of its securities in a public offering.

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification
31.3	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification
32.1	18 U.S.C. § 1350 Certification
32.2	18 U.S.C. § 1350 Certification
32.3	18 U.S.C. § 1350 Certification
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ROYALE ENERGY, INC.

Date: October 28, 2015	*/s/ Jonathan Gregory* Jonathan Gregory, Chief Executive Officer
Date: October 28, 2015	*/s/ Donald H. Hosmer* Donald H. Hosmer, Co-President
Date: October 28, 2015	*/s/ Stephen M. Hosmer* Stephen M. Hosmer, Co-President and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 31.1

I, Jonathan Gregory, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Royale Energy, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 28, 2015

/s/ Jonathan Gregory
Jonathan Gregory, Co-Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

I, Donald H. Hosmer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Royale Energy, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 28, 2015

/s/ Donald H. Hosmer

Donald H. Hosmer, Co-President

Exhibit 31.3

I, Stephen M. Hosmer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Royale Energy, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions)

a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 28, 2015

/s/ Stephen M. Hosmer
Stephen M. Hosmer, Co-President and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350

The undersigned, Jonathan Gregory, Chief Executive Officer of Royale Energy, Inc., a California corporation (the "Company"), pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, hereby certifies that:

(1) the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2015 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: October 28, 2015

By: */s/ Jonathan Gregory*
Jonathan Gregory, Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 32.2

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350

The undersigned, Donald H. Hosmer, Co-President and Co-Chief Executive Officer of Royale Energy, Inc., a California corporation (the "Company"), pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, hereby certifies that:

(1) the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2015 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: October 28, 2015 By: */s/ Donald H. Hosmer*
Donald H. Hosmer, Co-President

Exhibit 32.3

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350

The undersigned, Stephen M. Hosmer, Co-President, Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Royale Energy, Inc., a California corporation (the "Company"), pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, hereby certifies that:

(1) the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2015 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: October 28, 2015

By: */s/ Stephen M. Hosmer*
Stephen M. Hosmer, Co-President, and Chief Financial Officer