

IVANHOE ENERGY INC
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2009

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**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, 2009

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

**Commission file number 000-30586
IVANHOE ENERGY INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Yukon, Canada
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

98-0372413
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**Suite 654 999 Canada Place
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada**
(Address of principal executive office)

V6C 3E1
(zip code)

(604) 688-8323

(registrant's telephone number, including area code)

No Changes

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 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, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting
company

*(Do not check if a smaller
reporting company)*

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

The number of shares of the registrant's capital stock outstanding as of November 6, 2009 was 279,729,808 Common Shares, no par value.

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Table of Contents**Part I Financial Information****Item 1. Financial Statements****IVANHOE ENERGY INC.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(stated in thousands of U.S. Dollars, except share amounts)

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,466	\$ 38,477
Accounts receivable	6,422	3,802
Note receivable	248	
Prepaid and other current assets	350	637
Restricted cash	2,850	850
Derivative instruments		1,459
Assets of discontinued operations		2,727
	49,336	47,952
Oil and gas properties and development costs, net	142,933	143,974
Intangible assets HTE TM technology	92,153	92,153
Long term assets	608	152
Assets of discontinued operations		33,044
	\$ 285,030	\$ 317,275
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 7,510	\$ 9,219
Income tax payable	619	650
Debt current portion	6,724	412
Derivative instruments	173	
Asset retirement obligations current portion	871	
Liabilities of discontinued operations current portion		6,074
	15,897	16,355
Long term debt	36,094	37,855
Asset retirement obligations	193	1,928
Long term obligation	1,900	1,900
Future income tax liability	20,900	
Liabilities of discontinued operations		1,810
	74,984	59,848
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		

Going concern and basis of presentation (*Note 1*)

Shareholders' Equity:

Share capital, issued 279,427,066 common shares			
December 31, 2008 279,381,187 common shares	414,010		413,857
Purchase warrants	18,805		18,805
Contributed surplus	19,065		16,862
Convertible note	2,086		2,086
Accumulated deficit	(243,920)		(194,183)
	210,046		257,427
	\$ 285,030	\$	317,275

(See accompanying notes)

Table of Contents**IVANHOE ENERGY INC.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations,
Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Accumulated Deficit**

(stated in thousands of U.S. Dollars, except per share amounts)

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue				
Oil revenue	\$ 7,917	\$ 14,912	\$ 19,659	\$ 37,547
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	72	10,898	(1,020)	(6,793)
Interest income	2	349	20	391
	7,991	26,159	18,659	31,145
Expenses				
Operating costs	2,907	6,626	8,052	16,239
General and administrative	4,412	4,139	14,126	11,438
Business and technology development	2,301	2,015	6,104	4,934
Depletion and depreciation	5,308	6,524	17,308	19,864
Foreign exchange loss	2,815	210	4,501	531
Interest expense and financing costs	177	335	512	1,092
Provision for impairment	948		948	
	18,868	19,849	51,551	54,098
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(10,877)	6,310	(32,892)	(22,953)
(Provision for) recovery of income taxes				
Current	(618)	(363)	(1,624)	(363)
Future	8,700	(1,125)	8,700	1,161
	8,082	(1,488)	7,076	798
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,795)	4,822	(25,816)	(22,155)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations (net of tax of \$29.6 million for 2009, nil for 2008) (Notes 13 and 14)	(23,290)	5,240	(23,921)	1,942
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(26,085)	10,062	(49,737)	(20,213)
Accumulated deficit, beginning of period	(217,835)	(190,265)	(194,183)	(159,990)

Accumulated deficit, end of period	\$ (243,920)	\$ (180,203)	\$ (243,920)	\$ (180,203)
Net income (loss) per share				
Net income (loss) from continuing operations, basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.09)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, basic and diluted	(0.08)	0.02	(0.09)	0.01
Net income (loss) per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.08)
Weighted average number of Shares (in thousands)				
Basic	279,427	265,372	279,381	251,907
Diluted	279,427	279,641	279,381	251,907

(see accompanying notes)

Table of Contents**IVANHOE ENERGY INC.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(stated in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Operating Activities				
Net income (loss)	\$ (26,085)	\$ 10,062	\$ (49,737)	\$ (20,213)
Net (income) loss from discontinued operations	23,290	(5,240)	23,921	(1,942)
Items not requiring use of cash:				
Depletion and depreciation	5,308	6,524	17,308	19,864
Provision for impairment	948		948	
Stock based compensation	1,270	850	2,242	2,570
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments	(72)	(12,706)	1,632	2,130
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	2,786	314	4,432	397
Future income tax (recovery) provision	(8,700)	1,125	(8,700)	(1,161)
Provision for uncollectible accounts		725		725
Other	104	169	268	486
Changes in non-cash working capital items	85	(1,756)	(3,177)	(498)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities from continuing operations	(1,066)	67	(10,863)	2,358
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities from discontinued operations	(135)	1,606	2,703	5,041
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,201)	1,673	(8,160)	7,399
Investing Activities				
Capital investments	(5,823)	(8,355)	(17,723)	(13,075)
Acquisition of oil and gas assets		(22,308)		(22,308)
Advance repayments				100
Increase in restricted cash	(2,000)	(850)	(2,000)	(850)
Other	(202)	135	(355)	33
Changes in non-cash working capital items	(499)	3,182	(1,186)	748
Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations	(8,524)	(28,196)	(21,264)	(35,352)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities from discontinued operations	35,878	(913)	35,292	(4,108)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	27,354	(29,109)	14,028	(39,460)
Financing Activities				

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Shares issued on private placements, net of share issue costs		82,687		82,687
Proceeds from exercise of options and warrants	98	518	98	1,204
Proceeds from debt obligations, net of financing costs				4,790
Payments of debt obligations		(615)	(416)	(1,845)
Payments of deferred financing costs		(542)		(2,606)
Other			(100)	
Changes in non-cash working capital items		(711)	(26)	(9)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities from continuing operations	98	81,337	(444)	84,221
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities from discontinued operations	(5,200)		(5,200)	700
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(5,102)	81,337	(5,644)	84,921
Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss) on Cash and Cash Equivalents Held in a Foreign Currency	12	(2,466)	(23)	(2,567)
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents, for the period	21,063	51,435	201	50,293
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	18,403	10,214	39,265	11,356
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of period	\$ 39,466	\$ 61,649	\$ 39,466	\$ 61,649
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period continuing operations	\$ 39,466	\$ 60,535	\$ 39,466	\$ 60,535
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period discontinued operations	\$	\$ 1,114	\$	\$ 1,114

(See accompanying notes)

Table of Contents**Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
September 30, 2009**

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

1. GOING CONCERN AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Ivanhoe Energy Inc. s (the **Company** or **Ivanhoe Energy**) accounting policies are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. These policies are consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., except as outlined in Note 15. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting principles and policies reflected in the December 31, 2008 consolidated financial statements except as discussed in Note 2. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all disclosures normally provided in annual consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the most recent annual consolidated financial statements. The December 31, 2008 condensed consolidated balance sheet was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles (**GAAP**) in Canada and the U.S. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which included normal recurring adjustments) necessary for the fair presentation for the interim periods have been made. The results of operations and cash flows are not necessarily indicative of the results for a full year.

The Company s financial statements as at and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company incurred a net loss of \$26.1 million for the three-month period ended September 30, 2009, and as at September 30, 2009, had an accumulated deficit of \$243.9 million and positive working capital of \$33.4 million. The Company currently anticipates incurring substantial expenditures to further its capital development programs, particularly those related to the development of an oil sands project in Alberta and the development of a heavy oil field in Ecuador. The Company s cash flow from operating activities will not be sufficient to both satisfy its current obligations and meet the requirements of these capital investment programs. The continued existence of the Company is dependent upon its ability to obtain capital to fund further development and to meet obligations to preserve its interests in these properties and to meet the obligations associated with other potential HTL projects. The Company intends to finance the future payments required for its capital projects from a combination of strategic investors and/or public and private debt and equity markets, either at a parent company level or at the project level. Public and private debt and equity markets may not be accessible now or in the foreseeable future and, as such, the Company s ability to obtain financing cannot be predicted with certainty at this time. Without access to financing, the Company may not be able to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES***2009 Accounting Changes***

In February 2008, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (**CICA**) issued Handbook Section 3064, Goodwill and Intangible assets, (**S.3064**) replacing Handbook Section 3062, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (**S.3062**) and Handbook Section 3450, Research and Development Costs . S.3064 is applicable to financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. The new section establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. Standards concerning goodwill are unchanged from the standards included in the previous S.3062.

Also in February 2008, the CICA amended portions of Handbook Section 1000, Financial Statement Concepts , which the CICA concluded permitted deferral of costs that did not meet the definition of an asset. The amendments apply to annual and interim financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. Upon adoption of S.3064 and the amendments to Section 1000 on January 1, 2009, capitalized amounts that no longer meet the definition of an asset are expensed retrospectively.

The Company adopted the new standards on January 1, 2009 with no transitional adjustment to the condensed consolidated financial statements as a result of having adopted these standards.

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In January 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee of the CICA (**EIC**) issued Emerging Issues Committee abstract 173,

Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities which provides guidance on the implications of credit risk in determining the fair value of an entity's financial assets and financial liabilities. The guidance clarifies that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of counterparties should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments, for presentation and disclosure purposes. The conclusions of the EIC were effective from the date of issuance of the abstract and did not have any material impact on the Company's consolidated balance sheet or statement of operations, comprehensive loss and accumulated deficit. However, the Company's fair value disclosures in Note 10 incorporate this new guidance. Also in January 2009, the Accounting Standards Board of the CICA (**AcSB**) issued Handbook Section 1582, **Business Combinations** (**S.1582**) replacing Handbook Section 1581, **Business Combinations** . The AcSB revised accounting standards in regards to business combinations with the intent of harmonizing those standards with IFRS. The revised standards require the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all (and only) the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction, establish the acquisition date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed; and require the acquirer to disclose to investors and other users all of the information they need to evaluate and understand the nature and financial effect of the business combination. These standards shall be applied prospectively to business combinations with an acquisition date after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning after January 1, 2011. The Company is currently reviewing the standard to determine the impact, if any, on its consolidated financial statements.

Also in January 2009, the AcSB issued Handbook Section 1601, **Consolidated Financial Statements** (**S.1601**) and Handbook Section 1602, **Non-Controlling Interests** (**S.1602**), which replace Handbook Section 1600, **Consolidated Financial Statements** (**S.1600**). S.1601 and S.1602 require all entities to report non-controlling (minority) interests as equity in consolidated financial statements. The standards eliminate the diversity that currently exists in accounting for transactions between an entity and non-controlling interests by requiring they be treated as equity transactions. These standards shall be applied retrospectively effective for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company is currently reviewing the standard to determine the impact, if any, on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the AcSB issued Accounting Revisions Release No. 54, **Improving Disclosures About Financial Instruments** **Background Information and Basis for Conclusions (Amendments to Financial Instruments** **Disclosures, Section 3862)** , which amended certain disclosure requirements related to financial instrument disclosure in response to disclosure amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. This is consistent with the AcSB's strategy to adopt IFRS and to ensure the current existing disclosure requirements for financial instruments are converged to the extent possible. The new disclosure standards require disclosure of fair values based on a fair value hierarchy as well as enhanced discussion and quantitative disclosure related to liquidity risk. The amended disclosure requirements are effective for annual financial statements relating to fiscal years ending after September 30, 2009 and as such, the Company will include the required disclosure in its annual financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**3. OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS**

Capital assets categorized by segment are as follows:

	As at September 30, 2009					
	Oil and Gas			Corporate	Business and Technology Development	Total
	Integrated Canada	Ecuador	Conventional China			
Oil and Gas Properties:						
Proved	\$	\$	\$ 145,690	\$	\$	\$ 145,690
Unproved	90,787	4,286	4,325			99,398
	90,787	4,286	150,015			245,088
Accumulated depletion			(97,361)			(97,361)
Accumulated provision for impairment			(16,550)			(16,550)
	90,787	4,286	36,104			131,177
Development Costs:						
Feasibility studies and other deferred costs:						
HTL™					955	955
GTL					5,054	5,054
Accumulated provision for impairment					(5,054)	(5,054)
Feedstock test facility					10,594	10,594
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					(262)	(262)
					11,287	11,287
Furniture and equipment	14	141	129	930	22	1,236
Accumulated depreciation	(7)	(47)	(86)	(615)	(12)	(767)
	7	94	43	315	10	469
	\$ 90,794	\$ 4,380	\$ 36,147	\$ 315	\$ 11,297	\$ 142,933

	As at December 31, 2008					
	Oil and Gas			Corporate	Business and Technology Development	Total
	Integrated Canada	Ecuador	Conventional China			
Oil and Gas Properties:						
Proved	\$	\$	\$ 141,089	\$	\$	\$ 141,089
Unproved	81,090	1,454	5,233			87,777

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	81,090	1,454	146,322			228,866
Accumulated depletion			(81,717)			(81,717)
Accumulated provision for impairment			(16,550)			(16,550)
	81,090	1,454	48,055			130,599
Development Costs:						
Feasibility studies and other deferred costs:						
HTL™					801	801
GTL					5,054	5,054
Accumulated provision for impairment					(5,054)	(5,054)
Feedstock test facility					8,770	8,770
Commercial demonstration facility					11,036	11,036
Accumulated depreciation					(7,713)	(7,713)
					12,894	12,894
Furniture and equipment	20	90	120	13	406	649
Accumulated depreciation	(6)		(79)	(6)	(77)	(168)
	14	90	41	7	329	481
	\$ 81,104	\$ 1,544	\$ 48,096	\$ 7	\$ 13,223	\$ 143,974

During the third quarter of 2009, the Company determined that the completion and subsequent improvements to its technology showpiece the HTL™ Feedstock Test Facility (**FTF**) in San Antonio diminished the business purpose of the HTL™ commercial demonstration facility (**CDF**) to nil. Consequently, the abandonment process commenced and the Company has impaired the net carrying value of the costs associated with the CDF as at September 30, 2009. The carrying value, net of depreciation, for the CDF, of \$0.9 million, was reduced to nil with a corresponding reduction in our results of operations. Also, see Note 6 below.

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In July 2009, the Company sold its U.S. operating segment (see Note 14); consequently, the segment information has been revised to reflect this sale.

Costs as at September 30, 2009 of \$99.4 million (\$87.8 million at December 31, 2008), related to unproved oil and gas properties, have been excluded from costs subject to depletion and depreciation. Included in the depletion calculation is \$0.7 million for future development costs associated with proven undeveloped reserves as at September 30, 2009 (\$3.3 million at December 31, 2008).

For the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, general and administrative expenses related directly to oil and gas acquisition, exploration and development activities of \$1.0 million and \$3.0 million (\$0.2 million and \$0.6 million for 2008) were capitalized.

For the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, interest on debt related to oil and gas acquisition activities of \$0.5 million and \$1.6 million (\$0.8 million for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008) was capitalized.

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS HTE™ TECHNOLOGY

The Company owns an exclusive, irrevocable license to deploy, worldwide, the patented rapid thermal processing process (**RTP™ Process**) for petroleum applications as well as the exclusive right to deploy the RTP™ Process in all applications other than biomass. The Company's carrying value of the RTP™ Process for heavy oil upgrading (**HTE™ Technology** or **HTL**) as at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 was \$92.2 million. Since the Company acquired the technology, it has continued to expand its patent coverage to protect innovations to the HTL™ Technology as they are developed and to significantly extend the Company's portfolio of HTE™ intellectual property. In the United States, the Company is the assignee of three granted U.S. patents and currently has three U.S. patent applications pending. The Company also has multiple patent applications pending in numerous other countries. In addition, the Company owns exclusive, irrevocable licenses to patents, patent applications, and technology for the rapid thermal processing process of petroleum.

Recovery of capitalized costs related to potential HTL™ projects is dependent upon finalizing definitive agreements for, and successful completion of, the various projects. This intangible asset was not amortized and its carrying value was not impaired for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008.

5. LONG TERM DEBT

Notes payable consisted of the following as at:

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Variable rate bank note (4.00% at September 30, 2009) due September 2010	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
Non-interest bearing promissory note, final payment February 2009		416
Convertible note (4.25% at September 30, 2009) due July 2011	37,306	32,787
	44,306	40,203
Less:		
Unamortized discount	(1,212)	(4)
Unamortized deferred financing costs	(276)	(1,932)
Current maturities	(6,724)	(412)
	(8,212)	(2,348)
	\$ 36,094	\$ 37,855

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The scheduled maturities of the Company's long-term debt, excluding unamortized discount and unamortized deferred financing costs, as at September 30, 2009 were as follows:

2010	\$	7,000
2011		37,306
	\$	44,306

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The Company provides for the expected costs required to abandon the CDF and the FTF. The undiscounted amount of expected future cash flows required to settle the Company's asset retirement obligations for these assets as at September 30, 2009 was estimated at \$1.4 million. These payments are expected to be made over the next 20 years; with the majority of the payments expected to be made within one year. To calculate the present value of these obligations, the Company used an inflation rate of 1% and 3% and the expected future cash flows have been discounted using a credit-adjusted risk-free rate of 5.3 and 5.5% for the respective periods shown below. As noted in Note 3 above, the abandonment process for the CDF commenced in the third quarter of 2009. Management determined that a more cost effective way to handle this dismantlement would be to redeploy Company staff from its discontinued operations as opposed to utilizing external service providers. As a result, there was an adjustment to the estimated future cash flows expected to be needed to abandon this asset. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending aggregate carrying amount of the obligation associated with the retirement of the CDF and the FTF is as follows:

	As at September 30, 2009	As at December 31, 2008
Carrying balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,928	\$ 739
Liabilities incurred	185	
Accretion expense	77	76
Revisions in estimated cash flows	(1,126)	1,113
Carrying balance, end of period	1,064	1,928
Less: current portion	871	
Carrying balance, end of period	\$ 193	\$ 1,928

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***Zitong Block Exploration Commitment***

At December 31, 2005, the Company, through Sunwing Energy, Ltd. (**Sunwing** and **Sunwing Energy**), the Company's existing, wholly-owned company established for activities in China, held a 100% working interest in a thirty-year production-sharing contract with China National Petroleum Corporation (**CNPC**) in a contract area, known as the Zitong Block, located in the northwestern portion of the Sichuan Basin. In January 2006, the Company farmed-out 10% of its working interest in the Zitong block to Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company Inc. of Japan (**Mitsubishi**) for \$4.0 million.

The Company has completed the first phase of this project and in December 2007, the Company and Mitsubishi (the **Zitong Partners**) made a decision to enter into the next three-year exploration phase (**Phase 2**) of the project. By electing to participate in Phase 2 the Zitong Partners must relinquish 30%, plus or minus 5%, of the Zitong block acreage and complete a minimum work program involving the acquisition of approximately 200 miles of new seismic lines and approximately 23,700 feet of drilling (including the Phase 1 shortfall), with total gross remaining estimated minimum expenditures for this program of \$27.4 million. The Zitong Partners have relinquished 25% of the Block to complete the Phase I relinquishment requirement. The Phase 2 seismic line acquisition commitment was fulfilled in the Phase 1 exploration program. Drilling is planned to commence in early 2010. The Zitong Partners must complete the minimum work program by the end of the Phase 2 period, December 31, 2010, or will be obligated to pay to CNPC the cash equivalent of the deficiency in the work program for that exploration phase. Following the completion of Phase 2, the Zitong Partners must relinquish all of the remaining property except any areas identified for development and production.

Long Term Obligation

As part of its acquisition of the HTL™ Technology license, the Company assumed an obligation to pay \$1.9 million in the event, and at such time that, the sale of units incorporating the HTL™ Technology for petroleum applications reach a total of \$100.0 million. This obligation is recorded in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

Income Taxes

The Company's income tax filings are subject to audit by taxation authorities, which may result in the payment of income taxes and/or a decrease in its net operating losses available for carry-forward in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates. While the Company believes its tax filings do not include uncertain tax positions, except as noted below, the results of potential audits or the effect of changes in tax law cannot be ascertained at this time.

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The Company has an uncertain tax position in China related to when its entitlement to take tax deductions associated with development costs commenced. In March 2007, the Company received a preliminary indication from local Chinese tax authorities as to a potential change in the rule under which development costs are deducted from taxable income effective for the 2006 tax year. The Company discussed this matter with Chinese tax authorities and subsequently filed its 2006 tax return for Sunwing's wholly-owned subsidiary Pan-China Resources Ltd. (**Pan-China**) taking a new filing position in which development costs are capitalized and amortized on a straight line basis over six years starting in the year the development costs are incurred rather than deducted in their entirety in the year incurred. This change resulted in a \$50.3 million reduction in tax loss carry-forwards in 2007 with an equivalent increase in the tax basis of development costs available for application against future Chinese income. The Company has received no formal notification of this rule change; however, it will continue to file tax returns under this new approach. To the extent that there is a different interpretation in the timing of the deductibility of development costs, this could potentially result in an increase of \$1.1 million to the current tax provision.

The Company has an uncertain tax position related to the calculation of a gain on the consideration received from two farm-out transactions and the designation of whether the taxable gains may be subject to a withholding tax of 10% pursuant to Chinese tax law for income derived by a foreign entity. The Company is waiting for the Chinese tax authorities to reply to its request to validate in writing that its current treatment of such tax position is appropriate. To the extent that the calculation of a gain is interpreted differently and the amounts are subject to withholding tax, there would be an additional current tax provision of approximately \$0.7 million.

No amounts have been recorded in the financial statements related to the above mentioned uncertain tax positions as management has determined the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome to the Company to be low.

Other Commitments

From time to time, the Company enters into consulting agreements whereby a success fee may be payable if and when a definitive agreement is signed or certain other contractual milestones are met. Under the agreements, the consultant may receive cash, Company shares, stock options or some combination thereof. These fees are not considered to be material in relation to the overall capital costs and funding requirements of the future individual projects.

In July 2008, the Company completed the acquisition of Talisman Energy Canada's (**Talisman**) 100% working interests in two leases located in the Athabasca oil sands region in the Province of Alberta, Canada. In addition to the total purchase price of Cdn.\$90.0 million, the Company may also be required to make a cash payment to Talisman of Cdn.\$15 million if the requisite government and other approvals necessary to develop the northern border of one of the leases are obtained. No amount is recorded in the financial statements for this payment as at September 30, 2009 as the chance of occurrence cannot be determined at this time.

The Company may provide indemnities to third parties, in the ordinary course of business, that are customary in certain commercial transactions such as purchase and sale agreements. The terms of these indemnities will vary based upon the contract, the nature of which prevents the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amounts that may be required to be paid. The Company's management is of the opinion that any resulting settlements relating to potential litigation matters or indemnities would not materially affect the financial position of the Company.

Table of Contents**8. SHARE CAPITAL AND WARRANTS**

Following is a summary of the changes in shareholder's equity (excluding accumulated deficit) and stock options outstanding for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009:

	Common Shares		Purchase Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Convertible Note	Stock Options	
	Number (thousands)	Amount				Number (thousands)	Wtd. Avg Exercise Price Cdn.\$
Balance December 31, 2008	279,381	\$ 413,857	\$ 18,805	\$ 16,862	\$ 2,086	11,913	\$ 2.32
Shares issued for:							
Exercise of options	46	153		(55)		(46)	\$ 2.58
Options:							
Granted						3,998	\$ 2.15
Forfeited						(317)	\$ 2.12
Cancelled						(317)	\$ 2.56
Compensation calculated for stock option grants*				2,258			
Balance September 30, 2009	279,427	\$ 414,010	\$ 18,805	\$ 19,065	\$ 2,086	15,231	\$ 2.28

* - includes stock based compensation charged to continuing operations as well as discontinued operations.

There were no changes to the number of the Company's purchase warrants and common shares issuable upon the exercise of the purchase warrants for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009.

As at September 30, 2009, the following purchase warrants were exercisable to purchase common shares of the Company until the expiry date at the price per share as indicated below:

Year of Issue	Price per Special Warrant	Purchase Warrants Common				Expiry Date	Exercise Price per Share	Cash Value on Exercise (\$U.S. 000)
		Issued	Exercisable (thousands)	Issuable	Value (\$U.S. 000)			
2006	U.S.\$2.23	11,400	11,400	11,400	18,805	(1)	31,153	

May	Cdn.
2011	\$2.93

- (1) Each common share purchase warrant originally entitled the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$2.63 per share until the fifth anniversary date of the closing of the transaction. In September 2006, these warrants were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the exercise price was changed to Cdn.\$2.93.

9. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has four reportable business segments: Oil and Gas – Integrated, Oil and Gas – Conventional, Business and Technology Development and Corporate. These segments are different from those reported in the Company's previous financial statements included in its Form 10-Qs and Form 10-Ks and as such, the presentation has been changed to conform to the new segments. Due to newly established geographically focused entities and the initiation of two new integrated projects in the second half of 2008, new segments are being reported to reflect how management now analyzes and manages the Company. In July 2009, the Company sold its U.S. operating segment (see Note 14); consequently, the segment information has been revised to reflect this sale.

Oil and Gas

Integrated

Projects in this segment will have two primary components. The first component consists of conventional exploration and production activities together with enhanced oil recovery techniques such as steam assisted gravity drainage. The second component consists of the deployment of our HTL™ Technology that will be used to upgrade heavy oil at facilities located in the field to produce lighter, more valuable crude. The Company has two such projects currently reported in this segment – a heavy oil project in Alberta and a heavy oil project in Ecuador.

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Conventional

The Company explores for, develops and produces crude oil and natural gas in China. In China, the Company's development and production activities are conducted at the Dagang oil field located in Hebei Province and its exploration activities are conducted on the Zitong block located in Sichuan Province. Prior to July 2009, (see Note 14) the Company conducted U.S. exploration, development and production activities primarily in California and Texas.

Business and Technology Development

The Company incurs various costs in the pursuit of projects throughout the world. Such costs incurred prior to signing a memorandum of understanding (**MOU**) or similar agreement, are considered to be business and technology development and are expensed as incurred. Upon executing a MOU to determine the technical and commercial feasibility of a project, including studies for the marketability for the project's products, the Company assesses whether the feasibility and related costs incurred have potential future value, are likely to lead to a definitive agreement for the exploitation of proved reserves and should be capitalized.

Additionally, the Company incurs costs to develop, enhance and identify improvements in the application of the technologies it owns or licenses. The cost of equipment and facilities acquired, or construction costs for such purposes, are capitalized as development costs and amortized over the expected economic life of the equipment or facilities, commencing with the start up of commercial operations for which the equipment or facilities are intended.

Corporate

The Company's corporate segment consists of costs associated with the board of directors, executive officers, corporate debt, financings and other corporate activities.

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The following tables present the Company's segment information for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and identifiable assets as at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

	Three Month Period Ended September 30, 2009						
	Oil and Gas			U.S.	Business and Technology		Total
	Integrated	Ecuador	Conventional		Development	Corporate	
	Canada		China				
Revenue							
Oil revenue	\$	\$	\$ 7,917	\$	\$	\$	\$ 7,917
Gain on derivative instruments			72				72
Interest income						2	2
			7,989			2	7,991
Expenses							
Operating costs			2,907				2,907
General and administrative	239	606	636			2,931	4,412
Business and technology development	104				2,197		2,301
Depletion and depreciation	1	11	5,130		129	37	5,308
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(7)		3		2	2,817	2,815
Interest expense and financing costs			151		25	1	177
Provision for impairment					948		948
	337	617	8,827		3,301	5,786	18,868
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(337)	(617)	(838)		(3,301)	(5,784)	(10,877)
(Provision for) recovery of income taxes							
Current			(269)			(349)	(618)
Future					8,700		8,700
			(269)		8,700	(349)	8,082
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(337)	(617)	(1,107)		5,399	(6,133)	(2,795)
Net loss from discontinued operations (net of tax of \$29.6 million)					(23,290)		(23,290)
	\$ (337)	\$ (617)	\$ (1,107)	\$ (23,290)	\$ 5,399	\$ (6,133)	\$ (26,085)

**Net income (loss) and
comprehensive income (loss)**

Capital Investments	\$ 3,186	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,179	\$	\$	125	\$	\$ 5,823
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	Nine Month Period Ended September 30, 2009						
	Oil and Gas				Business and Technology		Total
	Integrated Canada	Ecuador	China	U.S.	Development	Corporate	
Revenue							
Oil revenue	\$	\$	\$ 19,659	\$	\$	\$	\$ 19,659
Loss on derivative instruments			(1,020)				(1,020)
Interest income			4			16	20
			18,643			16	18,659
Expenses							
Operating costs			8,052				8,052
General and administrative	573	1,583	1,663			10,307	14,126
Business and technology development	491				5,613		6,104
Depletion and depreciation	3	47	15,646		1,502	110	17,308
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(12)		39		2	4,472	4,501
Interest expense and financing costs			430		76	6	512
Provision for impairment					948		948
	1,055	1,630	25,830		8,141	14,895	51,551
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(1,055)	(1,630)	(7,187)		(8,141)	(14,879)	(32,892)
(Provision for) recovery of income taxes							
Current			(1,266)			(358)	(1,624)
Future					8,700		8,700
			(1,266)		8,700	(358)	7,076
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(1,055)	(1,630)	(8,453)		559	(15,237)	(25,816)
Net loss from discontinued operations (net of tax of \$29.6 million)				(23,921)			(23,921)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,055)	\$ (1,630)	\$ (8,453)	\$ (23,921)	\$ 559	\$ (15,237)	\$ (49,737)

Capital Investments	\$ 9,263	\$ 2,883	\$ 3,702	\$	\$ 1,818	\$ 57	\$ 17,723
Identifiable Assets:							
As at September 30, 2009	\$ 90,885	\$ 5,102	\$ 53,989	\$	\$ 103,708	\$ 31,346	\$ 285,030
As at December 31, 2008	\$ 81,126	\$ 1,766	\$ 64,901	\$ 37,480	\$ 105,587	\$ 26,415	\$ 317,275

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	Three Month Period Ended September 30, 2008						
	Oil and Gas			Business and Technology			Total
	Integrated	Conventional	U.S.	Development	Corporate		
Canada	Ecuador	China	U.S.	Development	Corporate	Total	
Revenue							
Oil revenue	\$	\$	\$ 14,912	\$	\$	\$	\$ 14,912
Gain on derivative instruments			10,898				10,898
Interest income			11			338	349
			25,821			338	26,159
Expenses							
Operating costs			6,626				6,626
General and administrative	655	101	621			2,762	4,139
Business and technology development	(19)				2,034		2,015
Depletion and depreciation	1		5,892		631		6,524
Foreign exchange (gain) loss			18		(45)	237	210
Interest expense and financing costs			169		22	144	335
	637	101	13,326		2,642	3,143	19,849
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(637)	(101)	12,495		(2,642)	(2,805)	6,310
Provision for income taxes							
Current			(359)		(2)	(2)	(363)
Future			(1,125)				(1,125)
			(1,484)		(2)	(2)	(1,488)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(637)	(101)	11,011		(2,644)	(2,807)	4,822
Net income from discontinued operations				5,240			5,240
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (637)	\$ (101)	\$ 11,011	\$ 5,240	\$ (2,644)	\$ (2,807)	\$ 10,062
Capital Investments	\$ 3,997	\$	\$ 1,793	\$	\$ 2,565	\$	\$ 8,355

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	Nine Month Period Ended September 30, 2008						
	Oil and Gas			Business and Technology			Total
	Integrated	Conventional	U.S.	Development	Corporate		
Canada	Ecuador	China	U.S.	Development	Corporate	Total	
Revenue							
Oil revenue	\$	\$	\$ 37,547	\$	\$	\$	\$ 37,547
Loss on derivative instruments			(6,793)				(6,793)
Interest income			36			355	391
			30,790			355	31,145
Expenses							
Operating costs			16,239				16,239
General and administrative	1,404	102	1,613			8,319	11,438
Business and technology development	129				4,805		4,934
Depletion and depreciation	1		17,892		1,968	3	19,864
Foreign exchange (gain) loss			289		(45)	287	531
Interest expense and financing costs			642		54	396	1,092
	1,534	102	36,675		6,782	9,005	54,098
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(1,534)	(102)	(5,885)		(6,782)	(8,650)	(22,953)
(Provision for) recovery of income taxes							
Current			(359)		(2)	(2)	(363)
Future			1,161				1,161
			802		(2)	(2)	798
Net loss from continuing operations	(1,534)	(102)	(5,083)		(6,784)	(8,652)	(22,155)
Net income from discontinued operations				1,942			1,942
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,534)	\$ (102)	\$ (5,083)	\$ 1,942	\$ (6,784)	\$ (8,652)	\$ (20,213)
Capital Investments	\$ 3,998	\$	\$ 5,566	\$	\$ 3,511	\$	\$ 13,075

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below. Carrying amounts approximate fair value except for long-term debt. After taking into account its own credit risk, the Company calculated the fair value of its long-term debt to be \$42.0 million as at September 30, 2009.

As at September 30, 2009

	Loans and receivables	Available-for- sale financial assets	Held-for- trading	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Total carrying amount
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$	\$ 39,466	\$	\$ 39,466
Accounts receivable	6,422				6,422
Note receivable	248				248
Restricted cash			2,850		2,850
Financial Liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities				(7,510)	(7,510)
Derivative instruments			(173)		(173)
Long term debt				(42,818)	(42,818)
Long term obligation				(1,900)	(1,900)
	\$ 6,670	\$	\$ 42,143	\$ (52,228)	\$ (3,415)

Table of Contents**As at December 31, 2008**

	Loans and	Available-for- sale financial assets	Held-for- trading	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Total carrying amount
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$	\$ 38,477	\$	\$ 38,477
Accounts receivable	3,802				3,802
Restricted cash			850		850
Derivative instruments			1,459		1,459
Financial Liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities				(9,219)	(9,219)
Long term debt				(38,267)	(38,267)
Long term obligation				(1,900)	(1,900)
	\$ 3,802	\$	\$ 40,786	\$ (49,386)	\$ (4,798)

Financial Risk Factors

The Company is exposed to a number of different financial risks arising from typical business exposures as well as its use of financial instruments including market risk relating to commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, credit risk and liquidity risk. There have been no significant changes to the Company's exposure to risks or to management's objectives, policies and processes to manage risks from the previous year except the availability of financing is dependent in part on the return of the credit and equity markets to normalized conditions. During the fourth quarter of 2008, and the first nine months of 2009, as a result of the global economic crisis, the terms and availability of equity and debt capital have been materially restricted and financing may not be available when required or on commercially acceptable terms.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital so that the Company and its subsidiaries will be able to continue as a going concern and to create shareholder value through exploring, appraising and developing its assets including the major initiative of implementing multiple, full-scale, commercial HTL heavy oil projects in Canada, Ecuador and elsewhere internationally as business opportunities arise. There have been no significant changes in management's objectives, policies and processes to manage capital or the components of capital from the previous year.

Table of Contents**12. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

Supplemental cash flow information for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30, 2009	2008	Ended September 30, 2009	2008
Supplemental Cash Flow Information				
Cash paid during the period for				
Income taxes	\$	\$ 5	\$ 1,655	\$ 5
Interest	\$ 864	\$ 38	\$ 2,059	\$ 541
Investing and Financing activities, non-cash				
Acquisition of oil and gas assets				
Debt issued	\$	\$ 52,052	\$	\$ 52,052
Conversion of debt to shares				
Extinguishment of debt	\$	\$ 4,737	\$	\$ 4,737
Extinguishment of interest		125		125
	\$	\$ 4,862	\$	\$ 4,862
Shares issued for bonuses	\$	\$ 490	\$	\$ 490
Changes in non-cash working capital items				
Operating Activities				
Accounts receivable	\$ (1,308)	\$ (2,094)	\$ (2,669)	\$ (3,704)
Prepaid and other current assets	294	34	287	192
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	480	(54)	(764)	2,656
Income tax payable	619	358	(31)	358
	85	(1,756)	(3,177)	(498)
Investing Activities				
Accounts receivable	3	(179)	49	(147)
Note receivable	(248)		(248)	
Prepaid and other current assets	(11)	(9)		1
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(243)	3,370	(987)	894
	(499)	3,182	(1,186)	748
Financing Activities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(711)	(26)	(9)

\$ (414) \$ 715 \$ (4,389) \$ 241

Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, are composed entirely of bank balances in checking accounts with excess cash in money market accounts which invest primarily in government securities with less than 90 day original maturities.

13. INCOME TAXES

In April 2009, the Chinese State Tax Administration Bureau issued, Circular [2009] No. 49 (the **Circular**) on depletion, depreciation and amortization expense by oil and gas companies. One of the changes to the existing rules included in the Circular that affects the Company was the increase of the minimum depreciation and amortization period from six years to eight years. The implementation of the new rules was retroactive to January 1, 2008. Consequently, upon reviewing the tax effect of the Circular, the Company revised its 2008 current tax payable in China to \$1.7 million from the \$0.7 million that was recorded in 2008. The \$1.7 million tax payable was subsequently paid in May 2009.

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Prior to the Company selling its U.S. operating segment in July 2009, as further described in Note 14, the Company had future tax assets arising from net operating losses carry-forwards generated by this business segment. These future income tax assets were partially offset by certain future income tax liabilities in the U.S. and by a valuation allowance. As at June 30, 2009, as a result of the sale of the business segment, the Company was no longer able to offset these tax assets and liabilities but was required to present these future income tax assets as assets from discontinued operations and a future income tax liability both in the amount of \$29.6 million in the accompanying balance sheet. The future income tax assets classified as Assets from discontinued operations were ultimately included in the \$23.4 million loss on disposition as described in Note 14. Revisions were made to the future income tax liability during the third quarter of 2009 based on revised projections of taxable income and utilization of net operating loss carryforwards. As at September 30, 2009, the Company's future income tax liability is \$20.9 million in the accompanying balance sheet.

14. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In June of 2009, management commenced a process to sell all of the Company's United States oil and gas exploration and production operations. On July 17, 2009, the Company completed the sale of its wholly owned subsidiary Ivanhoe Energy (USA) Inc. for a purchase price of \$39.2 million. The purchaser acquired all of the Company's oil and gas exploration and production operations in California and Texas and additional exploration acreage in California. An escrow deposit in the amount of \$2.0 million, which has been set aside from the sales proceeds, will be available to the purchaser for a period of one year to satisfy any indemnification obligations of the Company. The Company used approximately \$5.2 million of the sales proceeds to repay an outstanding loan to a third party financial institution holding a security interest in the subsidiary company's assets. The Company intends to use the balance of the sales proceeds for the ongoing development of its heavy oil projects in Canada and Ecuador and for general corporate purposes.

The operating results for this discontinued operation for the periods noted were as follows:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue				
Oil and gas revenue	\$ 556	\$ 5,526	\$ 5,455	\$ 15,913
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments		3,920	189	(3,122)
Interest income		21	8	87
	556	9,467	5,652	12,878
Expenses				
Operating costs	164	1,585	2,132	3,978
General and administrative	9	855	139	1,738
Depletion and depreciation	303	1,659	3,772	4,813
Interest expense and financing costs	13	128	173	407
	489	4,227	6,216	10,936
Income (Loss) before disposition	67	5,240	(564)	1,942
Loss on disposition (net of tax of \$29.6 million for 2009, nil for 2008)	(23,357)		(23,357)	

Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (23,290)	\$ 5,240	\$ (23,921)	\$ 1,942
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The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities for this discontinued operation were as follows:

	December 31, 2008
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 787
Accounts receivable	1,068
Prepaid and other current assets	172
Derivative instruments	700
	2,727
Oil and gas properties and equipment, net	32,577
Long term assets	467
	\$ 35,771
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 874
Debt - current portion	5,200
	6,074
Asset retirement obligations	1,810
	\$ 7,884

Table of Contents**15. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE REQUIRED UNDER U.S. GAAP**

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP as applied in Canada. In the case of the Company, Canadian GAAP conforms in all material respects with U.S. GAAP except for certain matters, the details of which are as follows:

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

The application of U.S. GAAP has the following effects on consolidated balance sheet items as reported under Canadian GAAP:

	As at September 30, 2009			As at December 31, 2008		
	Canadian	Increase	U.S.	Canadian	Increase	U.S.
	GAAP	(Decrease)	GAAP	GAAP	(Decrease)	GAAP
		Notes			Notes	
Assets						
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,466		\$ 39,466	\$ 38,477		\$ 38,477
Accounts receivable	6,422		6,422	3,802		3,802
Note receivable	248		248			
Prepaid and other current assets	350		350	637		1,487
Restricted cash	2,850		2,850	850		
Derivative instruments				1,459		1,459
Assets of discontinued operations				2,727		2,727
Total Current Assets	49,336		49,336	47,952		47,952
Oil and gas properties and development costs, net	142,933	(38,500) (i) 18,982 (ii) (955) (iii) (697) (iv)	121,763	143,974	(38,500) (i) 9,929 (ii) (1,018) (iii)	114,385
Intangible assets technology	92,153		92,153	92,153		92,153
Long term assets	608	276 (v)	884	152	451 (v)	603
Assets of discontinued operations				33,044	(24,890) (xii)	8,154
Total Assets	\$ 285,030	\$ (20,894)	\$ 264,136	\$ 317,275	\$ (54,028)	\$ 263,247
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 7,510		\$ 7,510	\$ 9,219		\$ 9,219
Income tax payable	619		619	650		650
Debt - current portion	6,724		6,724	412		412
Derivative instruments	173	4,891 (viii)	5,064		1,121 (viii)	1,121
	871		871			

Asset retirement obligation current portion							
Liabilities of discontinued operations current portion				6,074			6,074
Total Current Liabilities	15,897	4,891	20,788	16,355	1,121		17,476
Long term debt	36,094	276 (v) 1,389 (iv) (176) (iv)	37,583	37,855	451 (v) 2,086 (iv)		40,392
Asset retirement obligations	193		193	1,928			1,928
Long term obligation	1,900		1,900	1,900			1,900
Future income tax liability	20,900		20,900				
Liabilities of discontinued operations				1,810			1,810
Total Liabilities	74,984	6,380	81,364	59,848	3,658		63,506
Shareholders Equity:							
Share capital	414,010	74,455 (vi) (498) (vii) 1,358 (ix) 13,200 (viii)	502,525	413,857	74,455 (vi) (498) (vii) 1,358 (ix) 13,200 (viii)		502,372
Purchase warrants	18,805	(18,805) (viii)		18,805	(18,805) (viii)		
Contributed surplus	19,065	(3,209) (vii) (2,947) (viii)	12,909	16,862	(3,250) (vii) (2,947) (viii)		10,665
Convertible note	2,086	(2,086) (iv)		2,086	(2,086) (iv)		
Accumulated deficit	(243,920)	(88,742)	(332,662)	(194,183)	(119,113)		(313,296)
Total Shareholders Equity	210,046	(27,274)	182,772	257,427	(57,686)		199,741
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	\$ 285,030	\$ (20,894)	\$ 264,136	\$ 317,275	\$ (54,028)		\$ 263,247

Table of Contents**Oil and Gas Properties and Development Costs**

(i) There are certain differences between the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas properties as applied in Canada and as applied in the U.S. The principal difference is in the method of performing ceiling test evaluations under the full cost method of accounting rules. In the ceiling test evaluation for U.S. GAAP purposes, the Company limits, on a country-by-country basis, the capitalized costs of oil and gas properties, net of accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization and deferred income taxes, to (a) the estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves using period-end, non-escalated prices and costs, discounted to present value at 10% per annum, plus (b) the cost of properties not being amortized (e.g. major development projects) and (c) the lower of cost or fair value of unproved properties included in the costs being amortized less (d) income tax effects related to the difference between the book and tax basis of the properties referred to in (b) and (c) above. If capitalized costs exceed this limit, the excess is charged as a provision for impairment. Unproved properties and major development projects are assessed on a quarterly basis for possible impairments or reductions in value. If a reduction in value has occurred, the impairment is transferred to the carrying value of proved oil and gas properties. The Company performed the ceiling test in accordance with U.S. GAAP and determined that for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 no impairment provision was required and no impairment provision was required under Canadian GAAP. The cumulative differences in the amount of impairment provisions between U.S. and Canadian GAAP were \$38.5 million at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

(ii) The cumulative differences in the amount of impairment provisions between U.S. and Canadian GAAP resulted in a reduction in accumulated depletion.

(iii) As more fully described in our financial statements in Item 8 of our 2008 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K, under Canadian GAAP, the Company capitalizes certain development costs incurred for projects subsequent to executing a memorandum of understanding to determine the technical and commercial feasibility of a project, including studies for the marketability for the projects' products. If no definitive agreement is reached, then the project's capitalized costs, which are deemed to have no future value, are written down and charged to the results of operations with a corresponding reduction in development costs. Under U.S. GAAP, feasibility, marketing and related costs incurred prior to executing a definitive agreement are considered to be research and development and are expensed as incurred.

(iv) As more fully described in Note 5 of our financial statements in Item 8 of our 2008 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K, under Canadian GAAP we were required to bifurcate the value of a convertible note, allocating a portion to long term debt and a portion to equity. Under U.S. GAAP, the convertible debt securities in their entirety are classified as debt. Under Canadian GAAP this discount accretion was capitalized. To reconcile to U.S. GAAP the entire \$2.1 million recorded in equity is reversed as well as the unamortized discount of \$1.4 million and the accreted discount that was capitalized in the amount of \$0.7 million. In addition, because the convertible note is not denominated in U.S. currency the remeasurement of the different carrying value for U.S. GAAP results in an increase to net income. The foreign exchange gain of \$0.2 million is shown as a separate amount in the U.S. GAAP reconciliation of the Company's balance sheet shown above and is adjusted to the Foreign Exchange Loss line item in the U.S. GAAP reconciliation of the statement of operations below.

Deferred Financing Costs

(v) As more fully described in our financial statements in Item 8 of our 2008 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K, under Canadian GAAP the Company accounts for deferred financing costs, or transaction costs, as a reduction from the related liability and accounted for using the effective interest method. Under U.S. GAAP purposes, these costs are classified as other assets and amortized over the expected term of the financial liability.

Shareholders' Equity

(vi) In June 1999, the shareholders approved a reduction of stated capital in respect of the common shares by an amount of \$74.5 million being equal to the accumulated deficit as at December 31, 1998. Under U.S. GAAP, a reduction of the accumulated deficit such as this is not recognized except in the case of a quasi reorganization.

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(vii) Under Canadian GAAP, the Company accounts for all stock options granted to employees and directors since January 1, 2002 using the fair value based method of accounting. Under this method, compensation costs are recognized in the financial statements over the stock options vesting period using an option-pricing model for determining the fair value of the stock options at the grant date. Under U.S. GAAP, prior to January 1, 2006 the Company applied Accounting Principles Board (**APB**) Opinion No. 25, as interpreted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (**FASB**) Interpretation No. 44, in accounting for its stock option plan and did not recognize compensation costs in its financial statements for stock options issued to employees and directors. Beginning January 1, 2006 the Company applied the revision to FASB's Accounting Standards Codification (**ASC**) Topic 718 Stock Compensation (formerly SFAS 123R) which supersedes APB No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees . The Company elected to implement this statement on a modified prospective basis starting in the first quarter of 2006 whereby the Company began recognizing stock based compensation in its U.S. GAAP results of operations for the unvested portion of awards outstanding as at January 1, 2006 and for all awards granted after January 1, 2006. There are no significant differences between the accounting for stock options under Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP subsequent to January 1, 2006.

(viii) The Company accounts for purchase warrants as equity under Canadian GAAP. As more fully described in our financial statements in Item 8 of our 2008 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K, the accounting treatment of warrants under U.S. GAAP reflects the application of ASC Topic 815 Derivatives and Hedging (formerly SFAS 133). Under Topic 815, share purchase warrants with an exercise price denominated in a currency other than a company's functional currency are accounted for as derivative liabilities. Changes in the fair value of the warrants are required to be recognized in the statement of operations each reporting period for U.S. GAAP purposes. At the time that the Company's share purchase warrants are exercised, the value of the warrants will be reclassified to shareholders' equity for U.S. GAAP purposes. Under Canadian GAAP, the fair value of the warrants on the issue date is recorded as a reduction to the proceeds from the issuance of common shares, with the offset to the warrant component of equity. The warrants are not revalued to fair value under Canadian GAAP.

(ix) Under U.S. GAAP, the aggregate value attributed to the acquisition of royalty rights during 1999 and 2000 was \$1.4 million higher, due to the difference between Canadian and U.S. GAAP in the value ascribed to the shares issued, primarily resulting from differences in the recognition of effective dates of the transactions.

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations**

The application of U.S. GAAP had the following effects on net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share as reported under Canadian GAAP:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009			Three Months Ended September 30, 2008				
	Canadian GAAP	Increase (Decrease)	Notes	U.S. GAAP	Canadian GAAP	Increase (Decrease)	Notes	U.S. GAAP
Revenue								
Oil revenue	\$ 7,917	\$		\$ 7,917	\$ 14,912	\$		\$ 14,912
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	72	(1,165)	(viii)	(1,093)	10,898	14,641	(viii)	25,539
Interest income	2			2	349			349
Total Revenue	7,991	(1,165)		6,826	26,159	14,641		40,800
Expenses								
Operating costs	2,907			2,907	6,626			6,626
General and administrative	4,412			4,412	4,139			4,139
Business and technology development	2,301			2,301	2,015	11	(x)	2,026
Depletion and depreciation	5,308	(2,887)	(xi)	2,421	6,524	(754)	(xi)	5,770
Foreign exchange loss	2,815	104	(iv)	2,919	210	(82)	(iv)	128
Interest expense and financing costs	177			177	335			335
Provision for impairment	948	(26)		922				
Total Expenses	18,868	(2,809)		16,059	19,849	(825)		19,024
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes								
	(10,877)	1,644		(9,233)	6,310	15,466		21,776
(Provision for) recovery of income taxes								
Current	(618)			(618)	(363)			(363)
Future	8,700			8,700	(1,125)			(1,125)
	8,082			8,082	(1,488)			(1,488)

Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,795)	1,644	(1,151)	4,822	15,466	20,288
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations (net of tax)	(23,290)	22,601 (xii)	(689)	5,240	378 (xii)	5,618
Net income (loss) and Comprehensive income (loss)	(26,085)	24,245	(1,840)	10,062	15,844	25,906
Accumulated Deficit, beginning of period	(217,835)	(112,987)	(330,822)	(190,265)	(103,456)	(293,721)
Accumulated Deficit, end of period	\$ (243,920)	\$ (88,742)	\$ (332,662)	\$ (180,203)	\$ (87,612)	\$ (267,815)
Net income (loss) per share						
Net income (loss) from continuing operations, basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.08
Net Income (loss) from discontinued operations, basic and diluted	(0.08)	0.08	(0.00)	0.02	0.00	0.02
Net income (loss) per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.10
Weighted Average Number of shares (in thousands)						
Basic	279,427		279,427	265,372		265,372
Diluted	279,427		279,427	279,641		279,641

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	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008		
	Canadian GAAP	Increase (Decrease) Notes	U.S. GAAP	Canadian GAAP	Increase (Decrease) Notes	U.S. GAAP
Revenue						
Oil revenue	\$ 19,659	\$	\$ 19,659	\$ 37,547	\$	\$ 37,547
Loss on derivative instruments	(1,020)	(3,770) (viii)	(4,790)	(6,793)	(730) (viii)	(7,523)
Interest income	20		20	391		391
Total Revenue	18,659	(3,770)	14,889	31,145	(730)	30,415
Expenses						
Operating costs	8,052		8,052	16,239		16,239
General and administrative Business and technology development	14,126		14,126	11,438		11,438
Depletion and depreciation	6,104	151 (x)	6,255	4,934	148 (x)	5,082
Foreign exchange loss	17,308	(9,241) (xi)	8,067	19,864	(2,310) (xi)	17,554
Interest expense and financing costs	4,501	(176) (iv)	4,325	531	(82) (iv)	449
Provision for impairment	512		512	1,092		1,092
	948	(26)	922			
Total Expenses	51,551	(9,292)	42,259	54,098	(2,244)	51,854
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(32,892)	5,522	(27,370)	(22,953)	1,514	(21,439)
(Provision for) recovery of income taxes						
Current	(1,624)		(1,624)	(363)		(363)
Future	8,700		8,700	1,161		1,161
	7,076		7,076	798		798
Net loss from continuing operations	(25,816)	5,522	(20,294)	(22,155)	1,514	(20,641)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations (net of tax)	(23,921)	24,849 (xii)	928	1,942	1,129 (xii)	3,071
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss	(49,737)	30,371	(19,366)	(20,213)	2,643	(17,570)

Accumulated Deficit, beginning of year	(194,183)	(119,113)	(313,296)	(159,990)	(90,255)	(250,245)
Accumulated Deficit, end of period	\$ (243,920)	\$ (88,742)	\$ (332,662)	\$ (180,203)	\$ (87,612)	\$ (267,815)
Net income (loss) per share						
Net Loss from continuing operations, basic and diluted	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.08)
Net Income (loss) from discontinued operations, basic and diluted	(0.09)	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Net Loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.07)
Weighted Average Number of shares (in thousands)						
Basic and Diluted	279,381		279,381	251,907		251,907

Development Costs

(x) As more fully described under Oil and Gas Properties and Development Costs in this note, under Canadian GAAP, feasibility, marketing and related costs incurred prior to executing a definitive agreement are capitalized and are subsequently written down upon determination that a project's future value has been impaired. Under U.S. GAAP, such costs are considered to be research and development and are expensed as incurred.

Table of Contents**Depletion and Depreciation**

(xi) As discussed under Oil and Gas Properties and Development Costs in this note, there is a difference between U.S. and Canadian GAAP in performing the ceiling test evaluation under the full cost method of the accounting rules. Application of the ceiling test evaluation under U.S. GAAP has resulted in an accumulated net increase in impairment provisions on the Company's U.S. and China oil and gas properties. This net increase in U.S. GAAP impairment provisions has resulted in lower depletion rates for U.S. GAAP purposes and a reduction in the net loss for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008.

Discontinued Operations

(xii) As at December 31, 2008, the \$24.9 million adjustment related to discontinued operations included a \$1.4 million increase that is attributed to the acquisition of royalty rights during 2000 and 1999 due to the difference between Canadian and U.S. GAAP in the value ascribed to the shares issued, primarily resulting from differences in the recognition of effective dates of the transactions. Additionally, there was a \$3.1 million increase due to depletion differences as more fully described in note (ii). These increases were offset by \$29.4 million decrease due to impairment differences as more fully described in note (i).

These accumulated balance sheet adjustments were charged off as part of the gain/loss calculation at the time of sale and flow through the statement of operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 in the Net Loss from Discontinued Operations line item.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

There would be no material difference in cash flow presentation between Canadian and U.S. GAAP for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008.

Additional U.S. GAAP Disclosures

Accounting Standards Codification 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (**ASC 820**) establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1: Input values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Input values based on other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Input values are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

As required by ASC 820-10-35-37, when the inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized, is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measure in its entirety.

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2009

	As at September 30, 2009			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Derivative instruments liabilities	\$ 4,891	\$ 173	\$	\$ 5,064

The fair value measurement of derivative instruments liabilities related to the Company's costless collars are considered Level 2 and the fair value measurement of derivative instruments liabilities related to its purchase warrants denominated in Cdn.\$ are considered Level 1.

Table of Contents***Impact of New and Pending U.S. GAAP Accounting Standards***

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance now codified as FASB ASC Topic 105, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. GAAP. FASB ASC Topic 105 does not change current U.S. GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative U.S. GAAP by providing all authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. All existing accounting standard documents will be superseded and all other accounting literature not included in the FASB Codification will be considered non-authoritative. These provisions of FASB ASC Topic 105 are effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009 and, accordingly, are effective for our current fiscal reporting period. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have an impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations, but will impact our financial reporting process by eliminating all references to pre-codification standards. On the effective date of this Statement, the Codification superseded all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards, and all other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification became non-authoritative.

As a result of the Company's implementation of the Codification during the quarter ended September 30, 2009, previous references to new accounting standards and literature are no longer applicable. In the current quarter financial statements, the Company has provided reference to both new and old guidance to assist in understanding the impacts of recently adopted accounting literature, particularly for guidance adopted since the beginning of the current fiscal year but prior to the Codification.

Also in June 2009, the FASB issued guidance for Amendments to FAS 46R in Topic 810 (formerly SFAS 167) of the Codification, which improves financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities. The amendments replace the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining which enterprise, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity with an approach focused on identifying which entity has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and: (1) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity; or, (2) the right to receive benefits from the entity. The amendments are effective as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. The Company is currently reviewing the potential impact, if any, this guidance will have on the consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

Also in June 2009, the FASB issued guidance for Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an Amendment to FAS 140 in Topic 860 (formerly SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 125*, as amended by SFAS No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*) of the Codification, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009, which amends prior principles to require more disclosure about transfers of financial assets and the continuing exposure, retained by the transferor, to the risks related to transferred financial assets, including securitization transactions. It eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requires additional disclosures. It also enhances information reported to users of financial statements by providing greater transparency about transfers of financial assets and an entity's continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. The Company is currently reviewing the potential impact, if any, this guidance will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

In May 2009, the FASB issued guidance in the Subsequent Events Topic 855 (formerly SFAS 165) of the Codification, which establishes the accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date, that is, whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. The guidance was effective for interim or annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Management has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through November 6, 2009, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance in the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic 820 (formerly FSP FAS 157-4) of the Codification on determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased and identifying transactions that are not orderly. The guidance emphasizes that even if there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity, the objective of a fair value

measurement remains the same. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants. The guidance provides a number of factors to consider when evaluating whether there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability in relation to normal market activity. In addition, when transactions or quoted prices are not considered orderly, adjustments to those prices based on the weight of available information may be needed to determine the appropriate fair value. The guidance was effective for interim or annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. The implementation of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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In April 2009, FASB issued guidance in the Financial Instruments Topic 825 (formerly FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1) of the Codification on interim disclosures about fair value of financial instruments. The guidance requires disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments for both interim reporting periods, as well as annual reporting periods. The guidance was effective for all interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009 and shall be applied prospectively. The implementation of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements as at September 30, 2009, other than the additional disclosure in Note 10.

In March 2008, FASB issued guidance in the Derivatives and Hedging Topic 815 (formerly SFAS 161) of the Codification on improved financial reporting about derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand the effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The guidance was effective beginning January 1, 2009. Management has complied with the disclosure requirements of this recent statement below.

Crude oil prices and quality differentials are influenced by worldwide factors such as OPEC actions, political events and supply and demand fundamentals. The Company may periodically use different types of derivative instruments to manage its exposure to price volatility as well as being a requirement of the Company's lenders.

The Company entered into a costless collar derivative to minimize variability in its cash flow from the sale of up to 18,000 Bbls per month of the Company's production from its Dagang field in China over a three-year period starting September 2007. This derivative had a ceiling price of \$84.50 per barrel and a floor price of \$55.00 per barrel using WTI as the index traded on the NYMEX. All of the above contacts were put in place as part of the Company's bank loan facilities.

Results of these derivative transactions for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

	Three-Month Periods Ended	
	September 30,	
	2009	2008
Realized loss on derivative transactions	\$	\$ (1,808)
Unrealized gains on derivative transactions	72	12,706
	\$ 72	\$ 10,898
	Nine-Month Periods Ended September	
	30,	
	2009	2008
Realized gains (losses) on derivative transactions	\$ 612	\$ (4,663)
Unrealized losses on derivative transactions	(1,632)	(2,130)
	\$ (1,020)	\$ (6,793)

Both realized and unrealized gains and losses on derivatives have been recognized in the results of operations.

On September 30, 2009, the Company's open positions on the derivative liabilities referred to above had a fair value of \$0.2 million. The fair value change assumes volatility based on prevailing market parameters at September 30, 2009.

In February 2008, FASB issued guidance in the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157 Topic 820 (formerly FSP FAS 157-2) of the Codification, which amended SFAS 157 to delay the effective date of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The implementation of this Topic, which was effective January 1, 2009, did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued guidance in the Consolidation Topic 810 (formerly SFAS 160) of the Codification on the accounting for non-controlling (minority) interests in consolidated financial statements. This guidance clarifies the classification of non-controlling interests in consolidated statements of financial position and the accounting for and reporting of transactions between the reporting entity and holders of such non-controlling interests. This guidance was effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that began on or after December 15, 2008 and was required to be adopted prospectively, except for the reclassification of non-controlling interests to equity and the recasting of net income (loss) attributable to both the controlling and non-controlling interests, which were required to be adopted retrospectively. The Company adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2009, and did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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In December 2008, the SEC released Final Rule, Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting to revise the existing Regulation S-K and Regulation S-X reporting requirements to align with current industry practices and technological advances. The new disclosure requirements include provisions that permit the use of new technologies to determine proved reserves if those technologies have been demonstrated empirically to lead to reliable conclusions about reserve volumes. In addition, the new disclosure requirements require a company to (a) disclose its internal control over reserves estimation and report the independence and qualification of its reserves preparer or auditor, (b) file reports when a third party is relied upon to prepare reserves estimates or conducts a reserve audit and (c) report oil and gas reserves using an average price based upon the prior 12-month period rather than period-end prices. The provisions of this final ruling will become effective for disclosures in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. Management is still evaluating the impact of these changes on its financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009 05 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value (ASU 09-05), which became effective the first reporting period (including interim periods) beginning after issuance. ASU 09-05 requires entities to measure the fair value of liabilities using one or more of several prescribed valuation techniques within the ASU when quoted prices in an active market for the identical liability are not available. The ASU also clarifies that: entities are not required to include separate inputs or adjustments to other inputs relating to the existence of restrictions that prevent the transfer of liabilities when estimating their fair value; and quoted prices in active markets for identical liabilities at the measurement date and the quoted prices for identical liabilities traded as assets in active markets when adjustments to the quoted prices of assets are required are Level 1 fair value measurements. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2009, the FASB issued a proposed Accounting Standards Update (ASU) to align the oil and gas reserve estimation and disclosure requirements of the exposure draft Extractive Industries Oil and Gas (Topic 932) with the requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Final Rule Modernization of the Oil and Gas Reporting Requirements. This proposed ASU to Topic 932 is intended to be effective for annual periods ending on or after December 31, 2009 and will be applied prospectively as a change in estimate. Early adoption will not be permitted. The FASB is proposing that in the year of adoption, disclosure would not be required for amounts and quantities of nontraditional resources in oil and gas producing activities for prior periods. However, to increase comparability, the proposed ASU would require an entity to disclose separately for nontraditional resources the effect on each quantity and amount affected by this proposed ASU. Management is still evaluating the impact of these changes on its financial statements.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations****Forward-Looking Statements**

With the exception of historical information, certain matters discussed in this Form 10-Q, including in this Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Certain statements contained in this Form 10-Q, including statements which may contain words such as anticipate, could, propose, should, intend, seeks to, is pursuing, expect and similar expressions and statements relating to matters that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can also include discussions relating to Ivanhoe Energy Ecuador's agreement with Petroecuador and Petroproduccion to develop Block 20 in Ecuador, Ivanhoe Energy's ability to obtain the financing to pay the principal and interest on the notes delivered by Ivanhoe Energy to Talisman as partial consideration for Talisman's interest in two oil sands leases and obtain the financing necessary to fund the Ecuador project, Ivanhoe Energy's plan to establish integrated HTETM heavy oil projects on Talisman Lease 10 and Ecuador Block 20, the anticipated production capacity of the proposed HTLTM plants, the anticipated quantities of recoverable barrels of bitumen and other statements which are not historical facts and to future production associated with the HTLTM Technology and Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) techniques. Such statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties which may cause the actual results, performances or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that its expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that its goals will be achieved. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements herein include, but are not limited to, the ability to raise capital as and when required, the timing and extent of changes in prices for oil and gas, competition, environmental risks, drilling and operating risks, uncertainties about the estimates of reserves and the potential success of heavy-to-light and gas-to-liquids technologies, the prices of goods and services, the availability of drilling rigs and other support services, legislative and government regulations, political and economic factors in countries in which the Company operates and implementation of its capital investment program.

The above items and their possible impact are discussed more fully in the section entitled Risk Factors in Item 1A and Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk in Item 7A of the Company's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contained herein, and the consolidated financial statements, and the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contained in the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. Any terms used but not defined in the following discussion have the same meaning given to them in the Form 10-K. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in this Quarterly Report filed on Form 10-Q have been prepared in accordance with GAAP in Canada. The impact of significant differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP on the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements is disclosed in Note 15.

SPECIAL NOTE TO CANADIAN INVESTORS

The Company is a registrant under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and voluntarily files reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 10-K, Form 10-Q and other forms used by registrants that are U.S. domestic issuers. Therefore, the Company's reserves estimates and securities regulatory disclosures generally follow SEC requirements. In 2004 and amended in 2008, the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) adopted *National Instrument 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* (NI 51-101) which prescribes certain standards for the preparation and disclosure of reserves and related information by Canadian issuers. The Company has been granted certain exemptions from NI 51-101. Please refer to the *Special Note to Canadian Investors* on page 9 of the 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

THE DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF THE COMPANY'S OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES WITH RESPECT TO OIL AND GAS VOLUMES, RESERVES AND RELATED PERFORMANCE MEASURES IS PRESENTED ON NET OF WORKING INTEREST AFTER ROYALTIES. ALL TABULAR AMOUNTS ARE EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AND PRODUCTION DATA INCLUDING REVENUES AND COSTS PER BOE.

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As generally used in the oil and gas business and throughout this Form 10-Q, the following terms have the following meanings:

Bbl	= barrel	Mboe/d	= thousands of barrels of oil equivalent per day
Bbls/d	= barrels per day	MMBbl	= million barrels
Bopd	= barrels of oil per day	MMBbls/d	= million barrels per day
Boe	= barrel of oil equivalent	Mcf	= thousand cubic feet
Boe/d	= barrels of oil equivalent per day	Mcf/d	= thousand cubic feet per day
MBbl	= thousand barrels	MMBtu	= million British thermal units
MBbls/d	= thousand barrels per day	MMcf	= million cubic feet
Mboe	= thousands of barrels of oil equivalent	MMcf/d	= million cubic feet per day

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Oil equivalents compare quantities of oil with quantities of gas or express these different commodities in a common unit. In calculating Bbl equivalents (Boe), the generally recognized industry standard is one Bbl is equal to six Mcf. Boes may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. The conversion ratio is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Electronic copies of the Company's filings with the SEC and the CSA are available, free of charge, through the Company's web site (www.ivanhoeenergy.com) or, upon request, by contacting its investor relations department at (604) 688-8323. Alternatively, the SEC and the CSA each maintains a website (www.sec.gov and www.sedar.com) from which the Company's periodic reports and other public filings with the SEC and the CSA can be obtained.

Ivanhoe Energy's Business

Ivanhoe Energy is an independent international heavy oil development and production company focused on pursuing long-term growth in its reserve base and production using advanced technologies, including its HTL™ Technology. In mid-2008, the Company acquired two bitumen leases located in the heart of the Athabasca oil sands region in Alberta, Canada and in October 2008, the Company signed a contract with Petroproduccion and Petroecuador for the appraisal and development of a heavy oil property in Ecuador. It is anticipated that these sites will provide for the first commercial applications of the Company's HTL™ Technology in major, integrated heavy oil projects (see Implementation Strategy below). In addition to its heavy oil focus, the Company intends to expand its conventional exploration and production of oil and gas with a particular emphasis on Asia.

Core operations are in Canada, the United States, Ecuador and China with business development opportunities worldwide.

The Company has established a number of geographically focused subsidiaries, one for each of Canada, Latin America, Asia and Middle East and North Africa. The Company currently owns 100% of each of these entities although its ownership interest will be diluted as they develop their respective businesses and raise equity capital independently.

We believe this structure will allow the development and financing of multiple HTL™ heavy oil projects and other oil and gas projects around the world, while minimizing dilution of the Company's existing shareholders at the parent level. In addition, the alignment with principal energy-producing regions will help to facilitate financing from region-specific strategic investors, some of which already have been identified, and will enhance flexibility in accessing global capital markets.

The Company's four reportable business segments are: Oil and Gas Integrated, Oil and Gas Conventional, Business and Technology Development and Corporate. These segments are different from those reported in the Company's previous Form 10-Q Quarterly Reports and as such, the presentation has been changed to conform to the new segments. Due to newly established geographically focused entities and the initiation of two new integrated projects in the second half of 2008, new segments are being reported to reflect how management analyzes and manages the Company.

Oil and Gas

Integrated

Projects in this segment have two primary components. The first component consists of conventional exploration and production activities together with enhanced oil recovery techniques such as steam assisted gravity drainage. The second component consists of the deployment of the HTL™ Technology, which will be used to upgrade heavy oil at facilities located in the field to produce lighter, more valuable crude. The Company has two such projects currently reported in this segment - a heavy oil project in Alberta and a heavy oil project in Ecuador.

Conventional

The Company explores for, develops, and produces crude oil and natural gas in China where the Company's development and production activities are conducted at the Dagang oil field located in Hebei Province and its exploration activities are conducted on the Zitong block located in Sichuan Province.

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Business and Technology Development

The Company incurs various costs in the pursuit of projects throughout the world. Such costs incurred prior to signing a MOU or similar agreement, are considered to be business and technology development and are expensed as incurred. Upon executing a MOU to determine the technical and commercial feasibility of a project, including studies for the marketability for the projects' products, the Company assesses whether the feasibility and related costs incurred have potential future value, are likely to lead to a definitive agreement for the exploitation of proved reserves and should be capitalized.

Additionally, the Company incurs costs to develop, enhance and identify improvements in the application of the technologies it owns or licenses. The cost of equipment and facilities acquired, or construction costs for such purposes, are capitalized as development costs and amortized over the expected economic life of the equipment or facilities, commencing with the start up of commercial operations for which the equipment or facilities are intended.

Corporate

The Company's corporate segment consists of costs associated with the board of directors, executive officers, corporate debt, financings and related corporate activities.

Our authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value.

We were incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Yukon Territory of Canada, on February 21, 1995 under the name 888 China Holdings Limited. On June 3, 1996, we changed our name to Black Sea Energy Ltd., and on June 24, 1999, we changed our name to Ivanhoe Energy Inc.

Our principal executive office is located at Suite 654 - 999 Canada Place, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3E1, and our registered and records office is located at 300-204 Black Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2M9.

Corporate Strategy

Importance of the Heavy Oil Segment of the Oil and Gas Industry

The global oil and gas industry is being impacted by the declining availability of replacement low-cost reserves. This has resulted in volatility in oil markets and marked shifts in the demand and supply landscape. Although there has been a great deal of volatility in the price of oil and significant recent price declines, we believe that long term demand and the natural decline of conventional oil production will see the development of higher cost resources, including heavy oil.

Heavy oil developments can be segregated into two types: conventional heavy oil that flows to the surface without steam enhancement and non-conventional heavy oil and bitumen. While the Company focuses on the non-conventional heavy oil, both play an important role in Ivanhoe Energy's corporate strategy.

Production of conventional heavy oil has been steadily increasing worldwide, led by Canada and Latin America but with significant contributions from most other oil basins, including the Middle East and Asia, as producers struggle to replace declines in light oil reserves. Even without the impact of the large non-conventional heavy oil projects in Canada and Venezuela, world heavy oil production has become increasingly more common.

With regard to non-conventional heavy oil and bitumen, the increased interest and activity has been impacted by various key advances in technology, including improved remote sensing, horizontal drilling, and new thermal techniques. This has enabled producers to more effectively access the extensive, heavy oil resources around the world. While these newer technologies have generated increased access to heavy oil resources, profitable exploitation requires key challenges to be addressed, including: 1) the requirement for steam and electricity to help extract heavy oil, 2) the need for diluent to move the oil once it is at the surface, 3) the volatile heavy versus light oil price differentials that the producer is faced with when the product gets to market, and 4) conventional upgrading technologies typically require very large scale, high capital cost facilities. These challenges can lead to distressed assets, where economics are poor, or to stranded assets, where the resource cannot be economically produced and lies fallow.

Table of Contents**Ivanhoe's Value Proposition**

The Company's application of the HTETM Technology seeks to address the four key heavy oil development challenges outlined above, and can do so at a relatively small minimum economic scale.

Ivanhoe Energy's HTL Technology involves a partial upgrading process that is designed to operate in facilities as small as 20,000 to 30,000 barrels per day. This is substantially smaller than the minimum economic scale for conventional stand-alone upgraders such as delayed cokers, which typically operate at scales of over 100,000 barrels per day. The Company's HTL Technology is based on carbon rejection, a tried and tested concept in heavy oil processing. The key advantage of HTL is that it is a very fast process, as processing times are typically under a few seconds. In addition, the process does not require hydrogen, catalysts or significant pressure. This results in smaller, less costly facilities than conventional upgrading. The Company's HTL Technology has the added advantage of converting the byproducts from the upgrading process into onsite energy, rather than generating large volumes of low value coke.

The HTL process provides four key benefits to the producer:

1. Virtual elimination of external energy requirements for steam generation and/or power for upstream operations.
2. Elimination of the need for diluent or blend oils for transport.
3. Capture of the majority of the heavy versus light oil value differential.
4. Relatively small minimum economic scale of operations suited for field upgrading and for smaller field developments.

The business opportunities available to the Company correspond to the challenges each potential heavy oil project faces. In Canada, Ecuador, Iraq, Kuwait and Oman for instance, all four of the HTLTM advantages identified above come into play. In others, including certain identified opportunities in Peru and Libya, the heavy oil flows naturally to the surface, but transport and product upgrading are the key problems.

The economics of any given project are effectively dictated by the advantages that HTLTM can bring to a particular opportunity. The more stranded the resource and the fewer monetization alternatives that the resource owner has, the greater the opportunity the Company will have to establish the Ivanhoe Energy value proposition.

Implementation Strategy Heavy Oil

We are an oil and gas company with a unique heavy oil technology which addresses several major problems confronting the oil and gas industry today and we believe that this provides us with a competitive advantage. In addition, our staff has years of heavy oil and international experience and our goal is to leverage this expertise along with our technology by working with partners on stranded heavy oil resources around the world.

The Company's continuing strategy is as follows:

1. **Execute.** Execute on the two initial HTLTM projects: Tamarack in Canada and Pungarayacu in Ecuador.
2. **Additional projects.** Build on our two initial projects by capturing additional projects worldwide using the Company's HTETM Technology.
3. **Advance the technology.** Continue to advance the HTLTM Technology through the first commercial application and beyond as well as continue the development of the technology and our intellectual property portfolio with our fully functional, third generation HTLTM processing facility, our feedstock test facility (**FTF**) in San Antonio.
4. **Finance initial projects.** Secure key partnerships and financing related to the initial two projects. The Company is actively working on various financing plans and establishing the relationships required for the development of Tamarack, Pungarayacu and additional projects in the future.
5. **Build internal capabilities.** We have made significant progress in building execution teams in order to execute the Company's first HTETM projects. The Calgary based upstream team consists of a number of experienced heavy oil petroleum engineers, geologists and geotechnical experts attracted from major firms in Canada, complemented by thermal experts from the Company's Bakersfield office. The Company recently announced that David Dyck, a petroleum executive with an extensive background in heavy oil, has been appointed President and CEO of the Canadian subsidiary. Mr. Dyck will head the development of the Company's Tamarack heavy oil project and the Company's Canadian operations. The upstream team working on Pungarayacu consists of the Company's Bakersfield based team that has many years of South American experience and a number of Ecuador staff and contractors. The

Company's Houston-based HTE^M technology team consists of a number of engineers and petroleum specialists that have an extensive background in chemical and petroleum refining, project engineering and the development and management of intellectual property. The Company expects to continue filling key positions in its execution mode.

Table of Contents**Executive Overview of 2009 Results**

The following table sets forth certain selected consolidated data for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

	Three-Month Periods		Nine-Month Periods Ended	
	Ended		September 30,	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Oil revenues	\$ 7,917	\$ 14,912	\$ 19,659	\$ 37,547
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (2,795)	\$ 4,822	\$ (25,816)	\$ (22,155)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations per share basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.09)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (26,085)	\$ 10,062	\$ (49,737)	\$ (20,213)
Net income (loss) per share basic and diluted	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.08)
Average production (Boe/d)	1,403	1,334	1,421	1,329
Net operating revenue per Boe	\$ 38.82	\$ 67.50	\$ 29.91	\$ 58.50
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities from continuing operations	\$ (1,066)	\$ 67	\$ (10,863)	\$ 2,358
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (1,201)	\$ 1,673	\$ (8,160)	\$ 7,399
Capital investments	\$ (5,823)	\$ (8,355)	\$ (17,723)	\$ (13,075)

Table of Contents**Financial Results Change in Net Loss**

The following provides an analysis of the changes in net losses for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same periods for 2008:

	Three-Month Periods Ended			Nine-Month Periods Ended		
	September 30,			September 30,		
	<i>Favorable</i>			<i>Favorable</i>		
	<i>(Unfavorable)</i>			<i>(Unfavorable)</i>		
	2009	Variances	2008	2009	Variances	2008
Summary of Net Income (Loss) by Significant Components:						
Cash Items:						
Net operating revenues:						
Oil Revenues:	\$ 7,917		\$ 14,912	\$ 19,659		\$ 37,547
Production volumes		\$ 767			\$ 2,409	
Oil prices		(7,762)			(20,297)	
Realized gain (loss) on derivative instruments		1,808	(1,808)	612	5,275	(4,663)
Operating costs	(2,907)	3,719	(6,626)	(8,052)	8,187	(16,239)
General and administrative, less stock based compensation	(3,244)	258	(3,502)	(12,039)	(2,665)	(9,374)
Business and technology development, less stock based compensation	(2,198)	(394)	(1,804)	(5,949)	(1,519)	(4,430)
Current provision for income taxes	(618)	(255)	(363)	(1,624)	(1,261)	(363)
Foreign exchange loss	(2,815)	(2,605)	(210)	(4,501)	(3,970)	(531)
Net interest	(77)	(224)	147	(240)	111	(351)
	(3,942)	(4,688)	746	(12,134)	(13,730)	1,596
Non-Cash Items:						
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments	72	(12,634)	12,706	(1,632)	498	(2,130)
Depletion and depreciation	(5,308)	1,216	(6,524)	(17,308)	2,556	(19,864)
Stock based compensation	(1,270)	(420)	(850)	(2,242)	328	(2,570)
Provision for impairment	(948)	(948)		(948)	(948)	
Future income tax recovery (provision)	8,700	9,825	(1,125)	8,700	7,539	1,161
Discontinued operations (net of tax)	(23,290)	(28,530)	5,240	(23,921)	(25,863)	1,942
Other	(99)	32	(131)	(252)	96	(348)
	(22,143)	(31,459)	9,316	(37,603)	(15,794)	(21,809)
Net income (loss)	\$ (26,085)	\$ (36,147)	\$ 10,062	\$ (49,737)	\$ (29,524)	\$ (20,213)

The net loss for the three-month period ended September 30, 2009 was \$26.1 million (\$0.09 net loss per share) compared to net income for the same period in 2008 of \$10.1 million (\$0.04 net income per share). The decrease in

net income from 2008 to net loss in 2009 of \$36.1 million was due to an increase in loss from discontinued operations, unrealized losses on derivative instruments combined with a decrease in oil revenues due to lower pricing. The net loss for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 was \$49.7 million (\$0.18 per share) compared to a net loss for the same period in 2008 of \$20.2 million (\$0.08 per share). The increase in net loss from 2008 to 2009 of \$29.5 million was mainly due to a decrease in oil revenues caused by lower oil pricing combined with an increase in loss from discontinued operations. Lower operating costs and a change from future income tax provision to future income tax recovery partially offset the net decrease.

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Significant variances are explained in the sections that follow.

Revenues and Operating Costs**China**

Production and operating information including oil revenue, operating costs and depletion are detailed below on a per Boe basis:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net Production:				
Boe	129,074	122,725	388,033	364,203
Boe/day for the period	1,403	1,334	1,421	1,329
		Per Boe		Per Boe
Oil revenue	\$ 61.34	\$ 121.50	\$ 50.66	\$ 103.09
Field operating costs	15.47	22.58	17.06	20.48
Windfall Levy	6.32	30.47	2.99	22.94
Engineering and support costs	0.73	0.95	0.70	1.17
		22.52	54.00	20.75
Net operating revenue	38.82	67.50	29.91	58.50
Depletion	39.74	48.01	40.32	49.12
Net revenue (loss) from operations	\$ (0.92)	\$ 19.49	\$ (10.41)	\$ 9.38

The following is a comparison of changes in production volumes for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same periods in 2008:

Production Volumes

	Three-Month Periods Ended			Nine-Month Periods Ended		
	September 30,			September 30,		
	Net Boe s	Percentage		Net Boe s	Percentage	
	2009	2008	Change	2009	2008	Change
China:						
Dagang	125,079	118,110	6%	377,451	349,599	8%
Daqing	3,995	4,615	-13%	10,582	14,604	-28%
	129,074	122,725	5%	388,033	364,203	7%

Overall, net production volume at the Dagang field during the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 increased by 69 Bopd and 92 Bopd when compared to the same periods in 2008 with the exit rate at September 30, 2009 being 1,988 Bopd compared to 1,918 Bopd at September 30, 2008. The natural field decline from 2008 to 2009 was offset by productivity increases from adding new perforations, fracture stimulations and water flood response. With no additional drilling planned for 2009, we expect future production rates for the remainder of 2009 to be less than the average for the first nine months. The fracture stimulations planned for the remainder of 2009

will help offset this field decline.

Total volume changes from the quarter ended September 30, 2008 to the same period in 2009 resulted in increased revenues of \$0.8 million. Production volumes for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 when compared to the same period in 2008 resulted in increased revenues of \$2.4 million.

Oil Prices

Oil prices decreased 50% and 51%, per Boe for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 resulting in a \$7.8 million, and \$20.3 million, reduction in revenue when compared to the same periods in 2008. Crude oil prices will likely remain volatile throughout 2009.

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The decreased revenues that resulted from decreases to oil prices during the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 were partially offset by the realized gain on derivatives resulting from the settlements from costless collar derivative instruments. As benchmark prices fall below the floor price established in the contract, the Company is required to settle monthly (see further details on these contracts below under *Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivative Instruments*). The realized net gain on these settlements increased by \$1.8 million, and \$5.3 million, during the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 when compared to the same periods in 2008. Changes in these realized settlement losses are shown below:

Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	<i>Favorable (Unfavorable) Variances</i>	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008
\$	\$ 1,808	\$ (1,808)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	<i>Favorable (Unfavorable) Variances</i>	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
\$ 612	\$ 5,275	\$ (4,663)

Operating Costs

Operating costs in China, including engineering and support costs and a windfall gain levy (a levy imposed at progressive rates on sales of oil), decreased 58% and 53% per Boe during the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same periods in 2008. The majority of these decreases relate to a 79% and 87% per Boe drop in the Windfall Levy as oil prices decreased substantially from 2008. The Windfall Levy is imposed at progressive rates from 20% to 40% on the portion of the weighted average sales price exceeding \$40 per barrel. For the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, this resulted in rates between 20% - 40% or \$6.32 and \$2.99 per Boe as compared to a 40% levy rate or \$30.47 and \$22.94 per Boe for the same periods in 2008. Field operating costs decreased \$7.11 and \$3.42 per Boe for the three-month and nine-month periods in 2009 over 2008. Additionally, effective January 1, 2009 the Dagang field reached *Commercial Production* status as defined by the Production Sharing Contract with China National Petroleum Company. The effect of this change is that the Company no longer pays 100% of operating costs but now pays 82%, representing the pre-cost recovery proportionate share. Had the Company paid the lower proportionate share noted above in the 2008 periods, field operating costs would have decreased \$3.04 per Boe for the three-month period ended September 30, 2009 and increased \$0.27 per Boe for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same respective periods in 2008. The three-month period ended September 30, 2009 decrease per Boe is mainly due to lower maintenance and workover costs and lower travel and camp costs, partially offset by higher road and lease costs which are weather related and higher power costs. The nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 increase is due mainly from increased treatment and processing costs as total fluids input increased from 2008 levels and, higher power costs, offset by lower travel costs. On an absolute dollar basis, operating costs for the remainder of 2009 are expected to remain at approximately the same levels incurred in the first nine months, however on a per Boe basis, costs are expected to increase as the number of barrels of oil produced decreases while the total level of fluid produced remains constant.

General and Administrative

Changes in general and administrative expenses, before and after considering a decrease in non-cash stock based compensation, by segment for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same periods for 2008 were as follows:

Three Months	Nine Months
-------------------------	------------------------

	Ended 2009 vs. 2008	Ended 2009 vs. 2008
Favorable (unfavorable) variances:		
Oil Activities:		
Canada	\$ 416	\$ 831
Ecuador	(505)	(1,481)
China	(15)	(50)
Corporate	(169)	(1,988)
	(273)	(2,688)
Less: stock based compensation	531	23
	\$ 258	\$ (2,665)

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Canada

The Company acquired working interests in two leases located in Alberta, Canada in July 2008. Certain general and administrative costs, including salaries and benefits, related to Canada are now being capitalized. In addition, there was a reduction due to discretionary bonuses paid in the third quarter of 2008 compared to none in 2009.

Ecuador

In the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company signed a contract to explore and develop Block 20. General and administrative costs incurred prior to signing this contract were minimal, costs incurred subsequent to signing this contract include setting up an office in Ecuador including local staff as well as redeploying personnel and office costs who previously worked on the business segment in our discontinued operations.

China

The increase in general and administrative expenses related to the China operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same periods in 2008 mainly resulted from a lower amount of general and administrative expenses allocated to capital projects in 2009 when compared to 2008 partially offset by a reduction due to discretionary bonuses paid in the third quarter of 2008 compared to none paid in 2009.

Corporate

General and administrative costs related to Corporate activities increased \$0.2 million and \$2.0 million for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 when compared to the same periods in 2008. When comparing the three-month periods, the following were areas where costs increased: an increase in corporate overhead of \$0.2 million, \$0.3 million less in expenses allocated out and a \$0.6 million increase in legal and related fees (see Item 1 to Part II of this Form 10Q). The following details areas where costs decreased: a \$0.7 million provision for uncollectible accounts in 2008 and discretionary bonuses of \$0.3 million paid in the third quarter of 2008 compared to none in 2009.

When comparing the nine-month periods, the following were areas where costs increased: \$3.5 million for legal and related fees (see Item 1 to Part II of this Form 10Q), corporate aircraft costs of \$0.2 million, \$0.3 million less in expenses allocated out and an increase in corporate overhead of \$0.4 million. The following details areas where costs decreased: a one-time severance compensation charge in the second quarter of 2008 in the amount of \$0.3 million, reallocation of certain executive salaries to business development activities at the beginning of the third quarter 2008 of \$0.2 million, a \$0.2 million reduction in salary for an executive that resigned in the second quarter of 2008, and executive recruiting fees in 2008 of \$0.3 million a \$0.7 million provision for uncollectible accounts in 2008 and discretionary bonuses of \$0.3 million paid in the third quarter of 2008 compared to none in 2009.

Business and Technology Development

Business and technology development expenses increased \$0.3 million and \$1.2 million (including changes in stock based compensation) for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 when compared to the same periods in 2008 mainly as a result of a reallocation of certain executive salaries to business development activities at the beginning of the third quarter 2008, the start up of the FTF, the establishment of an office in Houston in 2008 and several project financing initiatives in the first quarter of 2009.

Foreign Exchange Loss

The increase in foreign exchange loss period over period is mainly a result of the unrealized loss on Canadian dollar denominated long-term debt.

Net Interest

Interest expense decreased \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 when compared to the same periods in 2008 mainly due to a decrease in our long term debt resulting from a \$3.0 million repayment on our loan for our China operations in the fourth quarter of 2008 and pay off of a short term Corporate note payable in the third quarter of 2008.

Table of Contents**Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivative Instruments**

As required by the Company's lender, the Company entered into costless collar derivatives to minimize variability in its cash flow from the sale of approximately 50% of the Company's estimated production from its Dagang field in China over a three-year period starting September 2007. This derivative has a ceiling price of \$84.50 per barrel and a floor price of \$55.00 per barrel using WTI as the index traded on the NYMEX.

The Company accounts for these contracts using mark-to-market accounting. As forecasted benchmark prices exceed the ceiling prices set in the contract, the contracts have negative value and are a liability; conversely forecasted benchmark prices fall below the floor prices set in the contract, the contracts have a positive value and are an asset. Changes in these unrealized settlement (losses) and gains are detailed below:

Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	<i>Favorable (Unfavorable) Variances</i>	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008
\$ 72	\$ (12,634)	\$ 12,706
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	<i>Favorable (Unfavorable) Variances</i>	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
\$ (1,632)	\$ 498	\$ (2,130)

Depletion and Depreciation

Depletion and depreciation decreased \$1.2 million and \$2.6 million for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same periods in 2008, respectively. This is partially due to a decrease in depletion of the CDF (see Note 3 to the accompanying financial statements) and partially due to decreases in depletion rates for China offset by increase in volumes.

China

China's depletion rate decreased \$8.27 and \$8.80 per Boe for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 when compared to the same periods in 2008. These decreases in the rates from period to period were mainly due to lower future oil prices estimated at January 1, 2009 compared to January 1, 2008. Under the Production Sharing Contract, this price reduction delays full cost recovery in the Dagang field resulting in an increase in net reserves. Lower estimated future capital expenditures to develop proved undeveloped reserves also contributed to the decrease in the rate. These reductions were partially offset by an additional impairment to the Sichuan exploration costs added to the depletable base in the first three quarters of 2009.

Provision for/Recovery of Income Taxes**China**

There was a \$0.3 million and \$1.3 million current tax provision for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 as compared to a \$0.4 million provision for the same periods in 2008. The nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 includes a \$1.0 million adjustment to the 2008 actual tax provision. In April 2009, the Chinese State Tax Administration Bureau issued changes to the minimum depreciation and amortization periods for oil and gas companies. The minimum period changed from 6 to 8 years and was effective January 1, 2008. Consequently, when submitting the final 2008 tax return in the second quarter 2009 an additional \$1.0 million tax payable was calculated.

Table of Contents**Business and Technology Development**

Prior to the Company selling its U.S. operating segment in July 2009, as further described in Note 14 to the accompany financial statements, the Company had future tax assets arising from net operating losses carry-forwards generated by this business segment. These future income tax assets were partially offset by certain future income tax liabilities in the U.S. and by a valuation allowance. As at June 30, 2009, as a result of the pending sale of the business segment, the Company was no longer able to offset these tax assets and liabilities but was required to present these future income tax assets as assets from discontinued operations and a future income tax liability both in the amount of \$29.6 million in the June 30, 2009 balance sheet. The future income tax assets classified as Assets from discontinued operations were ultimately included in the \$23.4 million loss on disposition as described in Note 14. Revisions were made to the future income tax liability during the third quarter of 2009 based on revised projections of taxable income and utilization of net operating loss carryforwards. As at September 30, 2009, the Company's future income tax liability is \$20.9 million in the accompanying balance sheet.

Discontinued Operations

In June of 2009, management commenced a process to sell all of the Company's United States oil and gas exploration and production operations. The Company completed the sale for total proceeds of \$39.2 million in July 2009. The net proceeds from the sale totaled approximately \$33.1 million, after repayment of debt in the amount of \$5.2 million and transaction expenses estimated at \$1.2 million. The net amount of gain/loss from discontinued operations declined for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 when compared to the same periods in 2008 due to a tax provision of \$29.6 million being presented in the same line item as the operating results of this discontinued operation.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources**Sources and Uses of Cash**

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows from continuing and discontinued operations for the periods indicated:

	Three-Month Periods		Nine-Month Periods Ended	
	Ended		September 30,	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (1,201)	\$ 1,673	\$ (8,160)	\$ 7,399
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 27,354	\$ (29,109)	\$ 14,028	\$ (39,460)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (5,102)	\$ 81,337	\$ (5,644)	\$ 84,921
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,063	\$ 51,435	\$ 201	\$ 50,293

As reflected in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, we have losses from operations, negative cash flows from operations and have a substantial accumulated deficit. Historically, we have principally used external sources to fund operations, to fund acquisitions of oil and gas properties and projects, to service long-term liabilities and to develop our technology and major projects. The main source of funds historically has been public and private equity and debt markets. The Company's cash flow from operating activities will not be sufficient to meet its operating and capital obligations, including the Zitong commitment described in Note 7 to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements, and as such, the Company intends to finance its operating and capital projects from a combination of strategic investors in its projects and/or public and private debt and equity markets, either at a parent company level or at a project level.

Principal factors that could affect our ability to obtain funds from external sources include:

Inability to attract strategic investors to our projects,

Volatility in the public debt and private and equity markets,

Increases in interest rates or credit spreads, as well as limitations on the availability of credit, that affect our ability to borrow under future potential credit facilities on a secured or unsecured basis, and

A decrease in the market price for our common stock.

Operating Activities

Operating activities used \$1.2 million in cash for the three-month period ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$1.7 million cash provided for the same period in 2008. Operating activities used \$8.2 million in cash for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$7.4 million cash provided for the same period in 2008. The decrease in cash from operating activities for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 was mainly due to a decrease in oil prices and an increase in general and administrative and business and technology development expenses when compared to the same periods in 2008.

Table of Contents***Investing Activities***

Investing activities provided \$27.4 million in cash for the three-month period ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$29.1 million used in the same period in 2008. Investing activities provided \$14.0 million in cash for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$39.5 million used in the same period in 2008.

Changes in capital investments by segment are detailed below:

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,			Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,		
	2009	2008	(Increase) Decrease	2009	2008	(Increase) Decrease
Oil and Gas Activities:						
Canada	\$ 3,186	\$ 3,997	\$ 811	\$ 9,263	\$ 3,998	\$ (5,265)
Ecuador	1,333		(1,333)	2,883		(2,883)
China	1,179	1,793	614	3,702	5,566	1,864
Business and Technology Development	125	2,565	2,440	1,818	3,511	1,693
Corporate				57		(57)
	\$ 5,823	\$ 8,355	\$ 2,532	\$ 17,723	\$ 13,075	\$ (4,648)

Canada

As noted above, two leases located in Canada were acquired in the third quarter of 2008. Capital investments during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 consisted of seismic/ERT, environmental work and capitalized interest.

Ecuador

The increase of investment activities in 2009 is due to the signing of a contract in October 2008 to explore and develop Ecuador's Pungarayacu heavy-oil field using our HTE^M Technology including the completion of environmental assessment activities, the receipt of environmental permits and licenses in May 2009 and preliminary costs related to the start of appraisal drilling activities in the third quarter ended September 30, 2009. It is anticipated that the first well will be spud during the fourth quarter 2009.

China

Capital asset expenditures decreased 35% or \$0.6 million and 34% or \$1.9 million in the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same periods in 2008. Expenditures in the Dagang field decreased \$0.6 million in the three-month period ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same 2008 period as fewer fracture stimulations were performed in 2009 versus 2008. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 expenditures at Dagang decreased \$1.7 million compared to the same 2008 period due to less fracture stimulation activity in 2009 and an associated decrease in field office cost allocations. Expenditures in the Sichuan project decreased slightly from 2008 levels by \$0.2 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same 2008 period due to lower personnel costs. Final approval of two exploration drilling sites has been obtained and we are currently in the process of obtaining approvals to acquire the surface lease and to commence construction. Timing of this exploration program is dependent upon rig availability.

Business and Technology Development

The decrease in capital spending during the three-month period ending September 30, 2009 when compared to 2008 was due to the timing of costs relating to the construction and delivery of the FTF. Additionally, in 2009 there were modifications to the FTF to provide the capacity for longer-term runs and enhance the facility's intellectual property development capabilities.

Financing Activities

Financing activities for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 consisted mainly of the final debt payments of a long-term note and the repayment of a note associated with discontinued operations. During

these same periods in 2008, financing activities for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2008 consisted mainly of \$82.3 million private placement proceeds realized in the third quarter of 2008. In July 2008, the Company completed a Cdn.\$88.0 million private placement consisting of 29,334,000 Special Warrants (**Special Warrants**) at Cdn.\$3.00 per Special Warrant (the **Offering**). Each Special Warrant entitled the holder to one common share of the Company upon exercise of the Special Warrant. In August 2008, all of the Special Warrants were exercised for 29,334,000 common shares. The net proceeds from the Offering of the Special Warrants was approximately Cdn.\$83.4 million. In addition, in April 2008, the Company obtained a loan from a third party in the amount of Cdn.\$5.0 million bearing interest at 8% per annum. At the lender's option, the principal and accrued and unpaid interest, was converted in August 2008 into the Company's common shares at a conversion price of Cdn.\$2.24 per share. These cash proceeds were offset by \$1.3 million, and \$2.6 million in professional fees and expenses associated with the pursuit of corporate financing initiatives by the Company's Chinese subsidiary, Sunwing Energy.

Table of Contents**Outlook for balance of 2009**

Our primary focus for the balance of 2009 will be to accelerate discussions with potential strategic and financing partners related to our projects in Ecuador and Canada. Progress on these discussions will determine the pace of execution of our two leading projects and the pace of related expenditures.

In addition to the two identified projects, Tamarack and Pungarayacu, we are selectively pursuing other HTL opportunities in the Middle East and elsewhere around the world and the expansion of the range of activities of our China operation, Sunwing Energy. Our goal is to develop a manageable portfolio of high quality, heavy oil opportunities on a worldwide basis and to develop a broad oil and gas business in Asia under Sunwing Energy Ltd.

With regard to Tamarack, our focus is on completing the HTL Front End Engineering & Design (FEED) work with AMEC, our London-based tier-one contractor.

With regard to Pungarayacu, Ecuador, our focus for the balance of 2009 and early 2010 will be on our plan to drill between three and six appraisal wells. This proposed drilling activity will allow us to better characterize the oil and the reservoir in order to proceed with a full appraisal program in 2010. As part of the Company's continued advancement of this project, we engaged Gaffney, Cline & Associates of Houston, Texas to conduct an independent review of the project. Gaffney, Cline's report confirmed the Company's assessment of the oil-in-place numbers associated with the Ecuador project.

Contractual Obligations

The table below summarizes the contractual obligations that are reflected in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2009 and/or disclosed in the accompanying Notes:

	Payments Due by Year					
	(stated in thousands of U.S. dollars)					
	Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	After 2012
Consolidated Balance Sheets:						
Note payable – current portion	\$ 6,724	\$	6,724	\$	\$	\$
Long term debt	36,094			36,094		
Asset retirement obligation	1,064		871			193
Long term obligation	1,900				1,900	
Other Commitments:						
Interest payable	4,592	702	2,683	1,207		
Lease commitments	2,624	324	1,083	744	347	126
Zitong exploration commitment	24,694	13,123	11,571			
Total	\$ 77,692	\$ 14,149	\$ 22,932	\$ 38,045	\$ 2,247	\$ 319

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at September 30, 2009, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. In addition, we do not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts. As such, we are not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships. We do not have relationships and transactions with persons or entities that derive benefits from their non-independent relationship with us, or our related parties, except as disclosed herein.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Share Data**

As at November 6, 2009, there were 279,729,808 common shares of the Company issued and outstanding. Additionally, the Company had 11,400,000 share purchase warrants outstanding and exercisable to purchase 11,400,000 common shares. As at November 6, 2009, there were 15,043,150 incentive stock options outstanding to purchase the Company's common shares.

Quarterly Financial Data In Accordance With Canadian and U.S. GAAP (Unaudited)

	QUARTER ENDED							
	2009				2008			
	3rd Qtr	2nd Qtr	1st Qtr	4th Qtr	3rd Qtr	2nd Qtr	1st Qtr	4th Qtr
Total revenue								
Canadian GAAP	\$ 7,991	\$ 4,844	\$ 5,824	\$ 19,524	\$ 26,159	\$ (3,249)	\$ 8,235	\$ 5,336
U.S. GAAP	\$ 6,826	\$ 4,280	\$ 3,783	\$ 24,919	\$ 40,800	\$ (15,453)	\$ 5,068	\$ 6,453
Net income (loss) from continuing operations:								
Canadian GAAP	\$ (2,795)	\$ (11,444)	\$ (11,577)	\$ (16,322)	\$ 4,822	\$ (18,547)	\$ (8,430)	\$ (16,178)
U.S. GAAP	\$ (1,151)	\$ (8,985)	\$ (10,158)	\$ (27,189)	\$ 20,206	\$ (30,201)	\$ (10,728)	\$ (13,959)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations (net of tax):								
Canadian GAAP	\$ (23,290)	\$ 66	\$ (697)	\$ 2,342	\$ 5,240	\$ (3,184)	\$ (114)	\$ (2,671)
U.S. GAAP	\$ (689)	\$ 1,151	\$ 466	\$ (18,210)	\$ 5,618	\$ (2,780)	\$ 234	\$ (2,266)
Net income (loss) per share continuing operations								
Canadian GAAP	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.07)
U.S. GAAP	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.06)
Net income (loss) per share discontinued operations								
Canadian GAAP	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.01	0.02	(0.01)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
U.S. GAAP	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.07)	0.02	(0.01)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.01)

The differences in the net loss and net loss per share for the second quarter of 2008 were mainly due to an additional negative \$12.2 million fair value adjustment of derivative instruments for U.S. GAAP. The differences in the net income and net income per share for the third quarter of 2008 were mainly due to an additional \$14.6 million positive fair value adjustment of derivative instruments for U.S. GAAP. The differences in the net loss and net loss per share for the fourth quarter of 2008 were mainly due to the additional ceiling test write-downs for U.S. GAAP. The differences in the net income and net income per share for the first quarter of 2009 were mainly due to an additional \$2.0 million negative fair value adjustment of derivative instruments for U.S. GAAP offset by reduced depletion of \$4.4 million. The differences in the net loss and net loss per share for the second quarter of 2009 were mainly due to an additional \$3.1 million additional depletion expense for Canadian GAAP. The differences in the net loss and net loss per share for the third quarter of 2009 were mainly due to the impact of \$23.3 million from discontinued operations which is further explained in Note 14 to the accompanying financial statements included in this Form 10Q.

Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

In April 2009, the CICA published the exposure draft *Adopting IFRSs in Canada* . The exposure draft proposes to incorporate International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) into the CICA Accounting Handbook effective for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. At this date, publicly accountable enterprises will be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Under IFRS, the primary audience is capital markets and, as a result, there is significantly more disclosure required, specifically for quarterly reporting. Further, while IFRS uses a conceptual framework similar to Canadian GAAP, there are significant differences in accounting policy, which must be addressed. The Company has commenced development of its IFRS changeover plan, which includes project structure and governance, deployment of resources and training, analysis of key GAAP differences and a phased plan to assess accounting policies under IFRS as well as potential IFRS 1 exemptions. The Company plans to complete its project scoping, which will include a timetable for assessing the impact on data systems, internal controls over financial reporting, and business activities, such as financing and compensation arrangements, once the exemptions as described below relating to full cost oil and gas companies have been determined.

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On July 23, 2009, the International Accounting Standards Board (**IASB**) issued amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards 1, *First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* . The amendments address the retrospective application of IFRSs to particular situations and are aimed at ensuring that entities applying IFRSs will not face undue cost or effort in the transition process. One such exemption relating to full cost oil and gas accounting, exempts entities using the full cost method from retrospective application of IFRSs for oil and gas assets. Additionally, the amendment allows entities that have used full cost accounting under previous GAAP, to measure their exploration and evaluation assets, and assets in development or production phases, at the amount determined under the entity's previous GAAP, at the date of transition. For assets in production and development phases, the amount accumulated in the cost center is then allocated pro-rata to the underlying assets using reserve volumes or reserve values at the date of transition. To ensure that these assets are not stated at more than their recoverable amount, an entity that uses this exemption must test such assets for impairment at the date of transition to IFRS.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in our quantitative and qualitative disclosure about market risk from December 31, 2008. Further information presented on market risks can be found in our 2008 Form 10-K included under Item 7A.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of September 30, 2009. Based upon this evaluation, management concluded that these controls and procedures were (1) designed to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure and (2) effective, in that they provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

It should be noted that while the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer believe that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance that they are effective, they do not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2009, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**Part II Other Information****Item 1. Legal Proceedings:**

The Company was a defendant in a lawsuit filed November 20, 2008 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado by Jack J. Grynberg and three affiliated companies. The suit alleged bribery and other misconduct and challenged the propriety of a contract awarded to the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Ivanhoe Energy Ecuador Inc. to develop Ecuador's Pungarayacu heavy oil field. The plaintiff's claims were for unspecified damages or ownership of the Company's interest in the Pungarayacu field. All defendants filed motions to dismiss the lawsuit for lack of jurisdiction. The Court granted Mr. Robert Friedland's request to sanction Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' counsel for their conduct related to bringing the suit by awarding Mr. Friedland fees and costs. The Ivanhoe corporate defendants, including the Company, were awarded their costs in defending the suit. All defendants are now in the process of seeking an award for their attorneys' fees and costs. On October 16, 2009, the plaintiffs filed a motion requesting the Court vacate its judgment and allow discovery on jurisdictional issues on the grounds that plaintiffs had discovered new evidence. The Company is in the process of formulating its response in opposition to the plaintiffs' new motion.

Item 1A. Risk Factors:

The following risk factor is in addition to those risk factors more fully described in Item 1A. of our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company has a history of operating losses and currently anticipates incurring substantial expenditures to further its capital development programs. The Company's cash flow from operating activities will not be sufficient to both satisfy its current obligations and meet the requirements of its capital investment programs. The continued existence of the Company is dependent upon its ability to obtain capital to meet its obligations, to preserve its interests in current projects and to meet the obligations associated with future projects. The Company intends to finance the future payments required for its capital projects from a combination of strategic investors and/or public and private debt and equity markets, either at a parent company level or at the project level. Public and private debt and equity markets may not be accessible now or in the foreseeable future and, as such, the Company's ability to obtain financing cannot be predicted with certainty at this time. Without access to financing, the Company may not be able to continue as a going concern.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds: None

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities: None

Item 4. Submission of Matters To a Vote of Security Holders: None

Item 5. Other Information: None

Item 6. Exhibits

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
31.1	Certification by the Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification by the Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereto duly authorized.

IVANHOE ENERGY INC.

By: /s/ W. Gordon Lancaster

Name: W. Gordon Lancaster

Title: Chief Financial Officer

Dated: November 9, 2009

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

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