

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY, INC.
Form 10KSB/A
January 17, 2007

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

**FORM 10-KSB/A
(Amendment No. 4)**

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

**GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.
(f/k/a GOLDSTRIKE INC.)
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

333-111656

(Commission File Number)

98-0479924

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**300, 611-10TH AVENUE S.W.
FLOOR, 610-8TH AVENUE S.W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA**

(Address of principal executive
offices)

(403) 265-3221

(Telephone Number)

T2R 0B2

(Zip Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: **None**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark whether the issuer is not required to file reports pursuant to Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

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

Indicate by check mark if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

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

The issuer's revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 were approximately \$1,059,297.

The aggregate market value, based on the average bid and asked prices on NASD's OTC Bulletin Board on January 10, 2007 of the voting common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of January 10, 2007 was approximately \$80,275,265. The determination of aggregate market value includes exchangeable shares held by non-affiliates (described further below). For purposes of the determination of the above stated amount only, all directors, executive officers and 5% or more stockholders of the Registrant are presumed to be affiliates.

On January 10, 2007, the total number of outstanding shares of our common stock and outstanding exchangeable shares of Gran Tierra Goldstrike Inc. (our subsidiary known as Goldstrike Exchange Co.), which are exchangeable into our common stock, was 95,455,765. Of this total, there were outstanding 78,789,098 shares of common stock and 16,666,667 shares of common stock issuable upon the exchange of exchangeable shares. In addition, we had outstanding one share of special voting stock, through which the holders of exchangeable shares may exercise their voting rights with respect to Gran Tierra. The special voting stock generally votes together with the common stock on all matters on which the holders of our common are entitled to vote. The trustee holder of the share of special voting stock has the right to cast a number of votes equal to the number of then outstanding exchangeable shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format. Yes No

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 4 to the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB/A is being filed for the purpose of amending the Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture to include certain SFAS 69 disclosures and to include an auditor's report that opines on the Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Costs corresponding to the 14% Interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003. This Amendment No. 4 to the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB/A is also being filed for the purpose of amending this Explanatory Note to the Annual Report to describe the previous amendments made to the Annual Report. The Annual Report on Form 10-KSB was initially filed on March 10, 2006. Amendment No. 1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB/A was filed on April 21, 2006, Amendment No. 2 to the Annual Report was filed on July 19, 2006 and Amendment No. 3 to the Annual Report was filed on December 6, 2006.

In order to preserve the nature and character of the disclosures as of March 10, 2006, no attempt has been made in this amendment to modify or update such disclosures for events which occurred subsequent to the original filing on March 10, 2006.

The purpose of the previous amendments to the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB was to:

- Provide additional disclosure relating to our merger with Goldstrike in a two-step process and to reflect the two step process in the table relating to our Share Capital in Note 3 to our financial statements;
- Provide disclosure of the average oil price and the average natural gas price for 2005 in the section of the Annual Report relating to Markets and Competition and to provide a table in the Production Summary which included the average oil price and the average natural gas price;
- Provide additional disclosure regarding our liquidity position and our ability to continue as a going concern in the Management's Discussion and Analysis;
- Disclose in Note 2 to our financial statements that our cost of inventory is determined using the weighted average method and that our operating expenses consist of costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities;
- Modify the disclosure in Note 5 to our financial statements to reflect accretion expense recorded in 2005 as a separate item in the table relating thereto. This expense was already included in the Asset Retirement Obligation Balance as of the end of the period as part of the obligations assumed with property acquisitions;
- Provide additional disclosure in Note 6 to our financial statements relating to the Argentine alternative minimum tax assessed for 2006;
- Provide the disclosure relating to our change in independent registered accounting firm from Moen and Company to Deloitte & Touche LLP; and
- Provide certain other conforming and other changes to the disclosures made in our initial filing of the Annual Report.

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SPECIAL NOTE OF CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-KSB contains "forward-looking" information within the meaning of the federal securities laws. This report includes statements regarding our plans, goals, strategies, intent, beliefs or current expectations. These statements are expressed in good faith and based upon a reasonable basis when made, but there can be no assurance that these expectations will be achieved or accomplished. These forward looking statements can be identified by the use of terms and phrases such as "believe," "plan," "intend," "anticipate," "target," "estimate," "expect," and like, and/or future-tense or conditional constructions ("may," "could," "should," etc.). Items contemplating or making assumptions about, actual or potential future sales, market size, collaborations, and trends or operating results also constitute such forward-looking statements.

Although forward-looking statements in this report reflect the good faith judgment of management, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, business, economic and other risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to be materially different from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this report, other than as may be required by applicable law or regulation. Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us in the our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission which attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those expected or projected.

PART I

Item 1. Description of Business.

On November 10, 2005, the Closing Date, Goldstrike, Inc., the previous public reporting entity, Gran Tierra Canada and the holders of Gran Tierra Canada's capital stock entered into a share purchase agreement, and Goldstrike and Goldstrike Exchange Co. entered into an assignment agreement. In these two transactions, the holders of Gran Tierra Canada's capital stock acquired shares of either Goldstrike common stock or exchangeable shares of Goldstrike Exchange Co., and Goldstrike Exchange Co. acquired substantially all of Gran Tierra Canada's capital stock. Immediately following these transactions, Goldstrike Exchange Co. acquired the remaining shares of Gran Tierra Canada outstanding after the initial share exchange for shares of common stock of Gran Tierra Energy Inc. using the same exchange ratio as used in the initial exchange. This two-step process was a part of a single transaction, whereby Gran Tierra Canada became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Goldstrike Inc. Additionally, Goldstrike changed its name to Gran Tierra Energy Inc. with the management and business operations of Gran Tierra Canada, but remains incorporated in the State of Nevada.

In the above-described transactions between Goldstrike and the holders of Gran Tierra Canada common stock, Gran Tierra Canada shareholders were permitted to elect to receive, for each share of Gran Tierra Canada's common stock: (1) 1.5873016 exchangeable shares of Goldstrike Exchange Co. (and ancillary rights), or (2) 1.5873016 shares of common stock of Goldstrike, or (3) a combination of Goldstrike Exchange Co. exchangeable shares and Goldstrike common stock. All of Gran Tierra Canada's shares were, through a series of exchanges, exchanged for shares of Goldstrike and/or exchangeable shares of Goldstrike Exchange Co. Each exchangeable share of Goldstrike Exchange Co. is exchangeable into one share of our common stock.

The share exchange between the former shareholders of Gran Tierra Canada and the former Goldstrike is treated as a recapitalization of Gran Tierra for financial accounting purposes. Accordingly, the historical financial statements of Goldstrike before the share purchase and assignment transactions will be replaced with the historical financial

statements of Gran Tierra Canada before the share exchange in all future filings with the SEC.

Company Overview

Following the above-described transactions, our operations and management are substantially the operations and management of Gran Tierra Canada prior to the transactions. We are in the early stages of growth of our operations. The former Gran Tierra Canada was formed by an experienced management team in early 2005, which collectively has over 100 years of hands-on experience in oil and natural gas exploration and production in most of the world's principal petroleum producing regions. Our objective is to acquire and exploit international opportunities in oil and natural gas exploration, development and production, focusing on South America. We made our initial acquisition of oil and gas producing and non-producing properties in Argentina in September 2005 for a total purchase price of approximately \$7 million.

Our growth strategy focuses on establishing a portfolio of producing properties, development and exploration opportunities in South America, by selective acquisitions, to provide a base for continued growth through drilling. Principal countries of interest include Argentina, Colombia and Peru. Our current interests in Argentina are in the form of participations in joint ventures/concessions operated by other companies. We hold these interests and manage activities through a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Argentina and maintain a corporate office in Buenos Aires. We market our own share of crude oil and natural gas, selling these products into the domestic market.

Industry Introduction

The international oil and gas industry is extremely diverse and offers distinct opportunities for companies in different countries. The fundamentals of the industry, however, are common:

§ Oil and gas reserves tend to be distributed in a pyramid pattern. The distribution of oil and gas reserves is generally depicted as a “pyramid” with the greatest number of fields being smaller fields and with very few large fields. Because of their size, the large fields are more easily located - most have already been discovered and tend to be, though are not always, the most economical to produce.

§ Oil and gas companies tend to be distributed in a pyramid pattern. Oil and gas companies tend to be distributed in a pattern that is similar to that of oil and gas reserves. There are many small companies and few very large companies. Large companies tend to operate at the top of the resource pyramid, where rewards are larger but fewer. Smaller companies tend to operate at the base of the resource pyramid, where rewards are smaller but plentiful. Furthermore, large companies tend to divest smaller, non-core assets as they grow, and tend to acquire smaller companies that have reached a critical mass, perpetuating a cycle of growth.

§ In a mature producing area with a mature industry, the entirety of the resource pyramid is being explored and developed by both small and large oil and gas companies. Maturity is typically a function of time and market forces. Government policy can have an important role, encouraging or discouraging the full potential of the resource base and industry.

§ By its nature, finding and producing oil and gas is a risky business. Oil and gas deposits may be located miles below the earth’s surface. There is no guarantee, despite the sophistication of modern exploration techniques, that oil or gas will be present in a particular location without drilling. Additionally, there is no guarantee that a discovery will be commercially viable without follow up drilling, nor can there be any guarantee that such follow up drilling will be successful. There is also no guarantee that reserves once established will produce at expected rates. Furthermore, adverse political events and changing laws/regulations can threaten the economic viability of oil and gas activity, the safety and security of workers, or the reputation of a company that conducts business outside of more stable countries. The effective management of risk is integral to the oil and gas industry.

§ The oil and gas industry is capital intensive. Investment decisions are based on long time horizons - the typical oil and gas project has a life of greater than 20 years. Economics and value are based on a long-term perspective.

§ The production profile for a substantial majority of oil and gas reservoirs is a declining trend. Production from an oil or gas field with a fixed number of wells declines over time. That decline rate varies depending on the reservoir and well/development characteristics but in general, steepest declines are earlier in the production life of the field. Typically, production falls to a point where revenues are insufficient to cover operating costs (the project reaches its economic limit) and the field is abandoned.

§ Production levels in a field can be maintained by more intensive drilling and/or enhancement of existing wells and such efforts are usually made to offset the natural decline in production. A low price environment, budgetary constraints or lack of imagination can prevent companies from taking appropriate action to offset a natural decline in production, however, this can present a significant opportunity for new operators in a high price environment. While production levels may be maintained for a period of time by more intensive drilling, such efforts can only be maintained for short periods of time and may not be effective. Moreover, such efforts may also be economically unfeasible and may be impermissible under rules and regulations applying to the field.

New Opportunities for Smaller Companies

Several forces are at work in today's energy industry which provide a significant opportunity for smaller companies, like Gran Tierra. The greatest opportunity is in countries where resource opportunities have been undervalued or overlooked or have been considered immaterial or uneconomic by larger companies, and/or where governments are moving to realize the potential at the base of the resource pyramid by attracting smaller companies.

Company Business Plan

Our plan is to build an international oil and gas company, sensibly and aggressively, by positioning in countries where a smaller company can proliferate. Our initial focus is South America, specifically Argentina, Colombia and Peru.

Gran Tierra is applying a two-pronged approach to growth, establishing a base of production, development and exploration assets by selective acquisitions and achieving future growth through drilling. We intend to duplicate this business model across countries in South America and across regions within these countries, continually.

A key to our business plan is positioning - being in the right place at the right time with the right resources. The fundamentals of this strategy are described in more detail below:

§ Position in countries that are welcoming to foreign investment, that provide attractive fiscal terms and/or offer opportunities that have been previously ignored or undervalued;

The pace of oil and gas exploration and development in countries around the world is dictated by geology and market forces and the intermediary impact of government policy and regulation. These factors have combined today to create opportunities in South America. The initial countries of interest to Gran Tierra are Argentina - where activity has historically been dominated by the national oil company; Colombia - which has restructured its energy policies to appeal to smaller foreign companies; and Peru - which is entering a new phase of exploration activity.

§ Engage qualified, experienced and motivated professionals;

Gran Tierra's management consists of three senior international oil and gas professionals most recently with EnCana Corporation of Canada and a fourth member most recently with Pluspetrol in South America. The management team represents over 100 years of broad and progressive international experience, in South America and across the globe. International experience provides an awareness of the fundamentals of opportunity and risk, of problems and resolutions, of what can or cannot be done by when, and what resources are needed to get the job done. It also brings with it a network of professional relationships that can be drawn upon to bring new business to Gran Tierra.

The qualifications of our board of directors complement the international experience of the management team, providing an entrepreneurial, financial and market perspective of the business of Gran Tierra by a group of individuals with successful track records overseeing the strategic growth of development stage public and private companies. In addition, the board is responsible for overseeing our financial reporting and corporate governance policies and reviewing management's compensation.

As of February 28, 2006, we had twelve full-time employees, six in Calgary and six in Buenos Aires. All employees had previously worked with members of our management team; six employees were formerly with EnCana Corporation. Qualified geophysicists, geologists and engineers are in short supply in today's market; our management has demonstrated the ability to attract qualified professionals.

Our success equally depends on a strong support network in the legal, accounting and finance disciplines, both at a corporate level and a local level. Gran Tierra's aggressive business plan means a succession of acquisition and operating agreements in addition and concurrent financings, all requiring significant outside support. We have quickly transitioned from a private company with no employees in January 2005, through an initial acquisition in September, to a share exchange and trading in the US market in November 2005, and subsequent transactions, and we intend to maintain this pace. Our accomplishments to date are an indication of the capabilities of our support network.

§ Establish an effective local presence;

Our management believes that establishing an effective local presence is essential for success - one that is familiar with the local operating environment, with the local oil and gas industry and with local companies and governments in order to establish and expand business in the country. We have established our office in Buenos Aires and have engaged qualified and respected local management and professionals. We intend to establish offices in all countries where we operate. We expect our presence in Buenos Aires will bring new and increasing opportunities to Gran Tierra.

§ Create alliances with companies that are active in areas and countries of interest, and consolidate initial land/property positions;

Our initial acquisitions in Argentina and our subsequent presence in Buenos Aires have brought us to the attention of other companies in the country, including partners, former employers and associates. We hope to build on these business relationships to bring other opportunities to Gran Tierra, and we expect to continue to build new relationships in the future. Such cooperation effectively multiplies our business development initiatives and develops synergies within the local industry.

§ Build a balanced portfolio of production, development, step-out and more speculative exploration opportunities;

Our initial acquisition in Argentina provided a base of production to provide immediate cash flow and upside drilling potential. We are now focusing on expansion opportunities in Argentina and entry opportunities in Colombia and Peru, which are expected to include both low and higher risk projects, with working interests that achieve an optimal balance of risk and reward.

The most effective risk mitigation in international oil and gas is diversification, and the highest chance of success results from a diverse portfolio of independent opportunities. We are moving purposefully in this regard.

§ Assess and close opportunities expeditiously;

We assess many oil and gas opportunities before we move to advance one; it is necessary to assess the technical, economic and strategic merits quickly in order to focus our efforts. This approach to business often provides a competitive advantage. During 2005, we evaluated more than 70 potential acquisition opportunities.

§ Do business in familiar countries with familiar people and familiar assets.

Our business model is a bringing together of peoples' knowledge and relationships into a single entity with a single purpose. We cannot compete with the international oil and gas industry on an open tender basis. Assets and opportunities that are offered globally will receive a premium price and chance of success for any one bidder is low. Our approach is based on niche opportunities for buyer and seller, where the combination of our strategic relationships, established technical know-how and access to capital provide a compelling opportunity to act opportunistically.

Proprietary Deal Flow

Our access to opportunities stems from a combination of experience and industry relationships of the management team and board of directors, both within and outside of South America. Deal flow is critical to growing a portfolio efficiently and effectively, to capitalize on Gran Tierra's capabilities today, and into the future as we grow in scale and our needs evolve.

Company Financial Fundamentals

A brief discussion of our financial fundamentals is provided below. Potential investors are encouraged to read the following information in conjunction with all of the other information provided in this annual report on Form 10-KSB.

Our financial results present the former Gran Tierra Canada as the predecessor company in the share exchange with Goldstrike on November 10, 2005. The financial performance of the former Goldstrike was eliminated at consolidation. Gran Tierra financials therefore present the activities of the former Gran Tierra Canada before the share exchange, including the initial Argentina acquisition on September 1, 2005.

Financial results for 2005 are defined by three principal events: the Argentina acquisitions on September 1, 2005 a series of private placements of common stock of Gran Tierra associated with the acquisitions, and the share exchange between the former holders of common shares of Goldstrike Inc. and Gran Tierra Energy Inc. on November 10, 2005.

The Argentina Acquisitions

We acquired participating interests in three joint ventures on September 1, 2005. We made a formal offer to purchase the Argentina assets of Dong Won S.A (Argentinean branch of the Korean company) on May 30, 2005, that was accepted on June 22, 2005. The total acquisition cost was approximately \$7 million. Our initial offer covered interests in five properties; preferential acquisition rights were exercised on two properties but the major property of interest to Gran Tierra and two minor properties became available to us. All properties are located in the Noroeste Basin region of Northern Argentina.

§ Palmar Largo Joint Venture - Gran Tierra participation 14%, Pluspetrol (Operator) 38.15%, Repsol YPF 30%, Compañía General de Combustibles ("CGC") 17.85%.

§ Nacatimbay Concession - Gran Tierra participation 50%, CGC (Operator) 50%.

§ Ipaguazu Concession - Gran Tierra participation 50%, CGC (Operator) 50%.

Palmar Largo is the principal property, producing approximately 293 barrels per day of oil net to Gran Tierra (after 12% royalties). Acquisition cost for Palmar Largo was \$6,969,659 and translated to a cost of \$9.89 per barrel of proved reserves based on an estimate of remaining proven reserves of 705,000 (net before royalties) at June 1, 2005. This equates to \$11.24 per barrel on reserves of 620,400 after 12% royalties. Minor volumes of natural gas and associated liquids are produced from a single well at Nacatimbay; the Ipaguazu property is non-producing. Total acquisition cost for these two properties was \$63,055.

Financing

The initial seed round of financing for the former Gran Tierra Energy (the Canadian company) occurred in April and June 2005, raising approximately \$1.9 million to fund our initial activities. Gran Tierra had no oil and gas revenue until September 1, 2005. We made a series of private placements of common shares beginning on August 31, 2005 to fund the Argentina acquisitions and to provide general working capital. A total of approximately \$11.4 million was initially raised during 2005 from the issuance of approximately 14.3 million units consisting of one share of Gran Tierra at \$0.80 per share plus one warrant to purchase one-half share at \$0.625 per half-share. At December 31, 2005, our outstanding cash balance was approximately \$2.2 million.

The Share Exchange

The share exchange between Goldstrike Inc. and the shareholders of the former Gran Tierra Energy Inc. (the Canadian corporation) occurred on November 10, 2005, bringing the assets, management, business operations and business plan of the former Gran Tierra into the framework of the company formerly known as Goldstrike Inc., a publicly traded company.

Prior Goldstrike Business

In connection with our recent share exchange between Goldstrike Inc. and the shareholders of the former Gran Tierra Energy Inc. (the Canadian corporation), Goldstrike transferred to Dr. Yenyong Zheng all of the capital stock of Goldstrike's wholly-owned subsidiary, Leasco. Leasco was organized to hold mineral assets located in the Province of British Columbia. Those assets consist primarily of 32 mineral claims covering approximately 700 hectares. As a result of the transfer, this line of business is owned by Dr. Yenyong Zheng, through his ownership of Leasco, and we will not pursue any of those mineral claims.

Markets and Competition

We market our own share of production in Argentina. Production from Palmar Largo is a high quality oil and is transported by pipeline and truck to a nearby refinery. Prices are defined by a multi-year contract. Minor volumes of

natural gas and liquids from Nacatimbay are also sold locally. All sales are denominated in pesos but refer to reference or base prices in US dollars. Our average oil price for 2005 was \$37.80 per barrel and our average natural gas price was \$1.50 per thousand cubic foot.

Argentina has one of the largest integrated gas transmission systems in South America, with a relatively mature gas market. The first Argentine gas exports began in January 1997, and increased steadily through the rest of the 1990's with the implementation of several other export pipelines. Domestic gas sales contracts were converted to pesos in January 2002 and had a significant effect on the economics of gas based assets. At the time, on many gas fields, operational expenditure exceeded revenues. As a result, investment on gas assets was cut drastically during 2002, and this trend continued in 2003. In 2004, Argentina suffered a deficit in domestic gas production, brought on by a combination of high demand and the limited level of investment in the country's gas assets and infrastructure in the post-crisis years. As a result of regulated gas price increases implemented by the Argentine government in 2004, gas development activity picked up during the year. Sales are expected to continue to increase gradually over the next few years. On March 25, 2004, the Argentine government introduced Resolution 265 that decreed gas exports must be restricted to give preference to domestic demand. The move was in response to a deficit in domestic gas production (brought on by an increase in demand). All of our gas is sold in the domestic Argentina market. We sell 50% directly to Refinor, an Argentine refinery, and 50% to Energy Consulting S.A., a local gas marketing company.

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive. We face competition from both local and international companies in acquiring properties, contracting for drilling equipment and securing trained personnel. Many of these competitors have financial and technical resources that exceed those of Gran Tierra, and we believe that such companies have a competitive advantage in these areas.

Regulation

The oil and gas industry in Argentina (and in South America) is heavily regulated. Rights and obligations with regard to exploration and production activities are explicit for each project; economics are governed by a royalty/tax regime. Various government approvals are required for property acquisitions and transfers, including, but not limited to, meeting financial and technical qualification criteria in order to be certified as an oil and gas company in the country. Oil and gas concessions are typically granted for fixed terms with opportunity for extension. Concession rights for our principal property - Palmar Largo - extend to the year 2017 and may be extended an additional ten years. The Nacatimbay concession currently expires in 2022 and the Ipaguazu concession in 2016; each is extendible for ten years.

Oil and gas prices are effectively controlled and are established by decree or according to specified formulae. A tax on oil exports sets an effective cap on prices within the country; gas prices are set by statute and reflected in contract terms.

The pace of bureaucracy in Argentina tends to be slow in comparison to North American standards and legal structures are less mature, but the overall business environment is supportive of foreign investment and we believe it is continuing to improve. Changes in regulations or shifts in political attitudes are beyond our control and may adversely impact our business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes and environmental legislation.

Future Activity

We plan to continue assessing production and exploration opportunities that can provide a base for growth. We are currently assessing opportunities in Argentina, Colombia and elsewhere in South America which, if consummated, could substantially increase reserves and production.

Environmental Compliance

Our activities are subject to existing laws and regulations governing environmental quality and pollution control, in Canada and in the foreign countries where we maintain operations. Our activities with respect to exploration, drilling and production from wells, natural gas facilities, including the operation and construction of pipelines, plants and other facilities for transporting, processing, treating or storing gas and other products, are subject to stringent environmental regulation by provincial and federal authorities in Argentina. Costs related to environmental compliance totalled \$6,559 in 2005. Risks are inherent in oil and gas exploration and production operations, and we can give no assurance that significant costs and liabilities will not be incurred in connection with environmental compliance issues. We cannot predict what effect future regulation or legislation, enforcement policies issued, and claims for damages to property, employees, other persons and the environment resulting from our operations could have.

Employees

At February 28, 2006, we had twelve full-time employees - six located in the Calgary corporate office and six in Buenos Aires. None of our employees are represented by labor unions, and we consider our employee relations to be good.

Corporate Information

Goldstrike Inc., now known as Gran Tierra Energy Inc., was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on June 6, 2003. Our principal executive offices are located at 300, 611 - 10th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The telephone number at our principal executive office is (403) 265-3221.

Additional Information

We are required to comply with the informational requirements of the Exchange Act, and accordingly, we file annual reports, quarterly reports, current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read or obtain a copy of these reports at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room and their copy charges by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains registration statements, reports, proxy information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the website is <http://www.sec.gov>.

Item 2. Description of Property.

Offices

We currently lease office space in Calgary, Alberta and in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and maintain temporary office space in Quito, Ecuador. The Calgary lease covers a term of five years (beginning February, 2006), with monthly lease payments of \$6,824. Our Buenos Aires lease is for two years beginning March 2006, with monthly lease payments of \$2,000 and our Quito lease is on a month-to-month basis. The condition of properties is excellent.

Oil and Gas Properties

Palmar Largo

The Palmar Largo joint venture encompasses several producing oil fields in the Noroeste Basin of Argentina. Approximately 39 million barrels of oil (gross before royalties) have been recovered from the area since 1984. A total of 16 (gross) wells are currently producing. Gran Tierra's share of remaining proved reserves at December 31, 2005 is 580,976 barrels (net after 12% royalties) according to an independent reserve assessment.

Our share of production at Palmar Largo averaged 293 barrels per day (net after 12% royalties) over the September 1 to December 31, 2005 period. Sales for the period were significantly less than production and inventories increased as a result, as oil deliveries were disrupted in November and December due to heavy rainfall in the region, which made roads impassable for tanker trucks. Sales averaged 206 barrels per day and oil inventory reached approximately 14,000 barrels at year-end. The average sales price for Palmar Largo oil was \$37.80 per barrel. The average operating cost was \$10.11 per barrel of oil equivalent (on a net production basis).

The joint venture partners at Palmar Largo conducted a 3-D seismic survey over a portion of the area in 2003 and identified several exploration prospects and leads. One exploration well was drilled in late-2005 but did not indicate commercial quantities of oil. A portion of the drilling costs for this well was factored into the purchase price for Palmar Largo. A twin of an existing well was also recently drilled and completed. The Ramon Lista-1001 well commenced drilling in September 2005 and reached its target depth in late-December. Production from the well was initiated in early February 2006 at 299 barrels per day (gross after 12% royalty) or 42 barrels per day net to Gran Tierra (after 12% royalty). No additional wells are planned for 2006.

Our participation at Palmar Largo provides us with a reliable cashflow stream and a base for expansion in the region and in the country.

Nacatimbay

Production from the Nacatimbay oil, gas and condensate field began in 1996. A single well is currently producing. Natural gas is sold into the adjacent pipeline grid at regulated prices and liquids are sold locally. Over the September 1 to December 31, 2005 period, natural gas sales averaged 494 thousand cubic feet per day (net after 12% royalty). Total liquids production averaged 5 barrels per day for the period (net after 12% royalty). Average sales prices at Nacatimbay were \$37.58 per barrel of condensate and \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet of natural gas. The average operating cost was \$10.11 per barrel of oil equivalent (on a net production basis, natural gas conversion 20 to 1). Reserves associated with current activities at Nacatimbay are limited according to an independent reserve assessment, with shut-in of the field expected to occur in 2006.

Gran Tierra will be assessing the production potential of the block in 2006, including opportunities to extend production from the existing well.

Ipaguazu

The Ipaguazu oil and gas field was discovered in 1981 and produced approximately 100 thousand barrels of oil and 400 million cubic feet of natural gas until 2003. No producing activities are carried out in the field at this time. The Ipaguazu block has not been fully appraised, leaving scope for both reactivation and exploration in the future.

Reserves Summary

Estimated Reserves (1)			
Net to Gran Tierra, After 12% Royalty, at December 31, 2005			
	Oil <i>(thousand barrels)</i>	Natural Gas <i>(million cubic feet)</i>	Liquids <i>(thousand barrels)</i>
	Palmar Largo	Nacatimbay	Nacatimbay
Proved Developed	462	24.5	1.72
Proved Undeveloped	119	-	-
Total Proved	581	24.5	1.72

(1) Reserves certified by Gaffney, Cline and Associates, as of February 2006.

Gran Tierra had no reserves at December 31, 2004.

Proved reserves for Palmar Largo do not include the full impact of the Ramon Lista-1001 well, which commenced production in early-2006. Royalty is levied at 12% of gross production revenue less transport costs.

Our acquisition of Palmar Largo was based on an estimate of proved reserves at June 1, 2005 of 620,400 barrels net to Gran Tierra. Year-end proved reserves of 580,976 barrels plus June 1 through December 31 production of 63,360 barrels translates to a proved reserves balance of 644,336 barrels at June 1, representing a variance of less than 4% for actual reserves versus estimated reserves at June 1, 2005.

Production Summary

Production				
Net to Gran Tierra, After 12% Royalty, September 1 - December 31, 2005				
Oil - Palmar Largo		Natural Gas - Nacatimbay		Liquids Nacatimbay
<i>(barrels per day)</i>	<i>(average price)</i>	<i>(thousand cubic feet per day)</i>	<i>(average price)</i>	<i>(barrels per day)</i>
293	\$37.80/barrel	494	\$1.50/thousand cubic feet	5

Gran Tierra had no production in 2004.

Productive Wells

(Number of wells)	Productive Wells Gran Tierra, December 31, 2005					
	Oil		Natural Gas		Total	
	Gross (1)	Net (2)	Gross (1)	Net (2)	Gross (1)	Net (2)
Palmar Largo	16	2.2	-	-	16	2.2
Nacatimbay	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.5
Ipaguazu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16	2.2	1	0.5	17	2.7

- (1) Represents the total number of wells at each property.
(2) Represents our interest in the total number of wells at each property.

Acreage

(Acres)	Acreage Gran Tierra, December 31, 2005					
	Developed		Undeveloped		Total	
	Gross (1)	Net (2)	Gross		Gross (1)	Net (2)
			(1)	Net (2)		
Palmar Largo	301,700	42,238	-	-	301,700	42,238
Nacatimbay	36,600	18,300	-	-	36,600	18,300
Ipaguazu	43,200	21,600	-	-	43,200	21,600
Total	381,500	82,138	-	-	381,500	82,138

- (1) Represents the total acreage at each property.
(2) Represents our interest in the total acreage at each property.

Drilling Activity

(Number of wells)	Drilling Activity Gran Tierra, 2005					
	Productive		Dry		Total	
	Gross (1)	Net (2)	Gross (1)	Net (2)	Gross (1)	Net (2)
Exploration	-	-	1	0.14	1	0.14
Development	1	0.14	-	-	1	0.14
Total	1	0.14	1	0.14	2	0.28

- (1) Represents the total number of wells at which there is drilling activity.
(2) Represents our interest in the total number of wells at which there is drilling activity.

Present Activities

We are not currently engaged in any drilling activity or extraordinary work programs in our areas of operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time we may become a party to litigation or other legal proceedings that are part of the ordinary course of our business, involving routine litigation that is incidental to our business. Currently, no legal claims or proceedings are pending against us (i) which claim damages in excess of 10% of our current assets, (ii) which involve bankruptcy,

receivership or similar proceedings, (iii) which involve federal, state or local environmental laws, or (iv) which involve any of our directors, officers, affiliates, or stockholders as a party with a material interest adverse to us. To our knowledge, no proceeding against us is currently contemplated by any governmental authority.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Small Business Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Our common stock was first cleared for quotation on the NASD OTC bulletin board on November 11, 2005 and has been trading since that time.

As of March 7, 2006, there were approximately 172 holders of record of shares of our common stock (including holders of exchangeable shares).

On March 7, 2006, the last reported sales price of our shares on the OTC bulletin board was \$4.24. During the fourth quarter of 2005, the high sales price of our common stock was \$2.83 and the low sales price was \$1.01. During the first quarter of 2006 through March 7, 2006, the high sales price of our common stock was \$6.06 and the low sales price was \$2.94.

As of the date hereof, there are 44,547,612 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, which number includes shares of common stock issuable upon exchange of the exchangeable shares of Goldstrike Exchange Co. issued to former holders of Gran Tierra Canada's common stock.

The approximate number of record security holders of our common stock and the exchangeable shares as of March 7, 2006, is as follows:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Number of security holders</u>
Common Stock	Approximately 127 holders of record
Exchangeable Shares	Approximately 45

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There have been no sales of unregistered securities within the last three years which would be required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 701 of Regulation S-B, except for the following descriptions of our securities sold in the private placement transactions:

On September 1, 2005, October 7, 2005 and October 27, 2005, Goldstrike completed closings on private offerings to accredited investors. In these offerings, Goldstrike sold 12,941,884 shares of common stock and warrants to acquire another 6,470,950 shares of common stock for consideration of \$10,353,507. The warrants are exercisable during the period ending five years from the date of grant at \$0.625 per half share. The proceeds from the sale of Goldstrike's common stock and warrants were used to fund the loan from Goldstrike to Gran Tierra Canada.

Upon the October 7, 2005 closing, Goldstrike increased its loan commitment to Gran Tierra Canada from \$8,337,916 to \$9,353,492, and Gran Tierra Canada borrowed an additional \$800,000 from Goldstrike. Upon the October 27, 2005 closing, Goldstrike increased its loan commitment to Gran Tierra Canada from \$9,313,492 to \$10,313,492. Gran Tierra Canada borrowed an additional \$700,000 under the Goldstrike loan commitment.

Following the Closing Date, on December 14, 2005, we completed a sale of unregistered shares of our common stock in a second closing of the second offering to accredited investors. In this second closing of the second private offering, we sold 1,343,222 shares of our common stock and warrants to acquire 671,611 shares of common stock for consideration of \$1,074,578. The warrants are exercisable during the period ending five years from the date of grant at \$0.625 per half share.

The private offerings and related transactions discussed above are exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act or Rule 506 of Regulation D, promulgated by the SEC. In the private offerings, no general solicitation was made by us or any person acting on our behalf; the securities were sold subject to transfer restrictions, and the certificates for the shares and warrants contained an appropriate legend stating that such securities have not been registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold absent registration or an exemption therefrom.

Equity Compensation Plan

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2005 are as follows:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,940,000	\$1.12	60,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	--	--	--
Total	1,940,000	--	60,000

Equity compensation plans approved by our stockholders include our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, under which our board of directors is authorized to issue options or other rights to acquire up to 2,000,000 shares of our common stock. The shares of common stock underlying awards granted under the 2005 Equity Compensation Plan include options to acquire 1,600,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.80 per share, granted on November 10, 2005 and options to acquire 340,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.62 per share, granted on December 15, 2005. The compensation committee will determine the period of time during which an option may be exercised, except that no option may be exercised more than ten years after the date of grant.

On February 2, 2006, we closed our third private offering. We issued warrants to purchase up to 381,250 shares of common stock, exercisable through February 2, 2011, at \$0.625 per half share. Such issuances are not reflected in the table above as they took place after December 31, 2005.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid dividends on the shares of common stock and we intend to retain future earnings, if any, to support the development of the business and therefore do not anticipate paying cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Payment of future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors after taking into account various factors, including current financial condition, operating results and current and anticipated cash needs.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the attached financial statements and notes thereto. Except for the historical information contained herein, the matters discussed below are forward-looking statements that involve certain risks and uncertainties, including, among others, the risks and uncertainties discussed below.

Overview

Gran Tierra is an independent international energy company involved in oil and natural gas exploration and exploitation. We plan to continually increase our oil and natural gas reserves through a balanced strategy of exploration drilling, development and acquisitions in South America. Initial countries of interest are Argentina, Colombia and Peru.

Gran Tierra took its current form on November 10, 2005 when the former Gran Tierra Energy Inc, a privately held corporation in Alberta ("Gran Tierra Canada"), was acquired by an indirect subsidiary of Goldstrike Inc, a Nevada corporation, which was publicly traded on the NASD Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board. Goldstrike adopted the assets, management, business operations, business plan and name of Gran Tierra Canada. The predecessor company in the transaction is the former Gran Tierra Canada; the financials of the former Goldstrike were eliminated at consolidation. This transaction is accounted for as a reverse takeover of Goldstrike Inc. by Gran Tierra Canada.

We currently hold a non-operating (14%) interest in joint ventures involving several producing fields in the Noroeste basin of Argentina (Palmar Largo), as well as a 50% interest in two minor properties, one producing natural gas and associated liquids from a single well (Nacatimbay) and one non-producing property (Ipaguazu). The oil we produce in Argentina is light oil without high quantities of impurities. The gas we produce contains a small amount of CO₂, but not enough to impact production or selling price. We acquired these interests on September 1, 2005. Before the acquisition, we had no oil and gas interests or properties. The acquisition was funded through a series of private placements, initially advanced to Gran Tierra Canada as a loan from the former Goldstrike.

Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining the necessary financing to acquire oil and natural gas interests and generate profitable operations from our oil and natural gas interests in the future. We incurred a net loss of \$2.2 million for the period ended December 31, 2005, negative cash flows from operations of \$1.9 million, and, as at December 31, 2005, had an accumulated deficit of \$2.2 million. We expect to incur substantial expenditures to further our capital investment programs and our cash flow from operating activities may not be sufficient to satisfy our current obligations and meet our capital investment objectives. Those circumstances raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our financial statements as at and for the period ended December 31, 2005 have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

To address our ability to continue as a going concern, we initially intend to rely primarily on our current cash position. We also intend to raise additional capital through the sale and issuance of common shares and to arrange a debt facility with one or more banks. We also plan to expand our portfolio of production, development, step-out and exploration opportunities using additional capital raised and cash provided by future operating activities.

If those efforts are unsuccessful, we will be required to curtail future plans, reduce expenses and rely upon existing properties for revenue. We may be required liquidate our assets and wind-up our operations.

Net loss for 2005 was \$2,219,680, equivalent to a loss of \$0.16 per share. These calculations are based on basic weighted average shares outstanding of 13,538,149. Gross revenue, representing four months of oil and gas operations, totaled \$1,244,589 and was negatively impacted by weather conditions in Northern Argentina, which reduced deliveries in November and December. Royalties for the year totaled \$185,292 and net revenues were \$1,059,297. Expenses totaled \$3,308,205, reflecting costs relating to the November 10, 2005 share exchange, four months of operating costs, and twelve months of general and administrative expenses. Cash used by operations was \$1,876,638. Capital expenditures totaled \$8,775,327 and included the initial acquisition costs for the Argentina assets and costs associated with drilling activities. Financing activities contributed \$13,206,116 to Gran Tierra.

Plan of Operations

During 2006, we plan to participate in our current joint venture activities, and no drilling is planned for the year. A total of three well workovers is planned at Palmar Largo, to be funded from internal cashflow. We will be conducting a review of production enhancement and exploration opportunities at Nacatimbay and Ipaguazu. In addition to current projects, we will pursue new ventures that may add production, development and exploration opportunities in South America, in areas of current activity and in new regions/countries. There is no assurance additional opportunities will be available, or if we participate in additional opportunities that those opportunities will be successful.

Based on projected production, prices and costs, we believe that our current cash position and cash flow from operations is sufficient to sustain current activity through 2006. New business opportunities will require equity and/or debt financing for acquisitions and/or future work programs.

We have not entered into any commodity derivative arrangements or hedging transactions. Although we have no current plans to do so, we may enter in to some swap and/or hedging arrangements in conjunction with future financings. We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Results of Operations for 2005

Revenues

Production after royalties of 12% for the year averaged approximately 298 barrels of liquids per day; 293 barrels per day of oil from Palmar Largo and 5 barrels per day of condensate from Nacatimbay. Oil sales at Palmar Largo were reduced to an average of 206 barrels per day due to severe weather conditions in Northern Argentina, as extreme rainfall and poor road conditions curtailed tanker truck traffic through November and December. Oil inventory increased to 13,948 barrels by December 31, 2005 as a result. Natural gas sales at Nacatimbay averaged 494 thousand cubic feet per day, after 12% royalty.

Since the date of acquisition, on September 1, 2005, gross revenue for 2005 was \$1,115,954 at Palmar Largo and \$128,635 at Nacatimbay, totaling \$1,244,589 for the year. Average sales price for Palmar Largo oil was \$37.80 per barrel. Average sales prices at Nacatimbay were \$37.58 per barrel of condensate and \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet of natural gas. Oil and natural gas prices are effectively regulated in Argentina.

Net revenue for the year was \$1,059,297, reflecting an average royalty rate of 12% of production revenue minus transportation and storage costs.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses totaled \$395,287 for the year, representing four months of operations in Argentina. This equates to an average operating cost of \$8.90 per barrel of oil equivalent (natural gas conversion 20 to 1).

Depreciation, depletion and amortization for the period was \$462,119. The majority of this cost represents the depletion of the acquisition cost for the Argentina properties.

Remaining operating expenses for the year were general and administrative in nature, totaling \$2,482,070. Of this amount, legal costs, accounting expenses and consulting costs were \$1,482,824. The majority of these costs were associated with the share exchange on November 10, 2005 and related activities. Salaries and benefits were \$594,585 and travel costs were \$168,134. Office, insurance and other expenses totaled \$236,527.

Foreign exchange gain was \$31,271 for the period.

Net Income (Loss) Available to Common Shares

Net loss for 2005 was \$2,219,680, equivalent to a loss of \$0.16/share. These results reflect four months of operating activity, twelve months of business activity and significant costs relating to the November 10, 2005 share exchange.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Gross capital expenditures in 2005 were \$8,775,327, predominantly for the acquisition cost of the Argentina properties. The purchase price for the Argentina acquisition was \$7,032,714 plus post-closing adjustments of \$708,955. The majority of remaining capital expenditures relates to Gran Tierra's share of the cost of drilling one well at Palmar Largo.

During 2005, we funded the majority of our capital expenditures from funds received through three private placements of equity in Gran Tierra. Total equity from common shares was \$13,206,116. A total of 14,285,106 units consisting of one common share at \$0.80 per share plus one warrant to purchase one half share at \$0.625 per half share were issued through private placements for gross proceeds of \$11,428,084. The funds were used to acquire the Argentina properties and to provide working capital for Gran Tierra. Our cash balance at year-end was \$2,221,456 and net working capital was \$2,656,504.

At December 31, 2005 we had cash and cash equivalents of \$2,221,456. Our net working capital was \$2,656,504. We completed several private placements in 2005, that resulted in financing activities providing \$13,206,116. Operating activities used \$1,876,638 during 2005, and investing activities used \$9,108,022. Cash used in investing activities was primarily for acquisition of our properties in Argentina. We have \$400,427 in restricted cash that is currently being held in escrow with our partners in the Palmar Largo joint venture, in order to secure future cash calls relating to the joint venture which include both operating expenses and capital expenditures. The escrow account is scheduled to be terminated in October, 2006 and the cash balance is to be released to us at that time. Although the escrow may be terminated, we will continue to be subject to cash calls relating to the joint venture and the term of the escrow account may be extended if we become delinquent in payment of cash calls prior to October. Cash calls for 2006 are expected to total \$2.1 million and are expected to be covered by revenues from Palmar Largo.

Cash used by operating of \$1,876,638 for 2005 was funded primarily through financing activities, namely the sale of equity securities noted above. The primary reasons for our operating deficit were large expenses related to our financings and share exchange with Goldstrike Inc., and having revenues from operations for only four months of the year (from September 1).

Current operations for 2006 are expected to be funded with existing cash balances and cash flows from production. At December 31, 2005, our cash balance was approximately \$2.2 million dollars. The current cash on hand is expected to last until the end of 2006. Net revenues are expected to total \$3.5 million for 2006. Expenditures for the year are expected to total \$5.7 million, including capital and other operating expenditures of approximately \$2.9 million and general and administrative expenses of approximately \$2.8 million dollars, including both Calgary and Argentina operations.

With our existing properties and based on projected production, prices and costs, we expect current cash balances and cash flow from operations to satisfy cash demands through the end of 2006. If we are successful in new business development activities, we may require equity and/or debt financing to fund acquisitions as well as associated capital programs. We have office lease commitments in Calgary and Argentina of approximately \$6,824 and \$2,000 per month respectively.

Our current liabilities consist of cash calls payable to partners, which are paid on a weekly basis and general operating costs. We currently do not carry any debt facilities with banks or other financial institutions.

Future growth and acquisitions will depend on our ability to raise additional funds through equity and/or debt markets. We are currently involved in financing initiatives that would support recent acquisition initiatives, which will also bring additional production and cashflow into Gran Tierra. Our initiatives to raise debt or equity financing to fund capital expenditures or other acquisition and development opportunities may be affected by the market value of our common stock. If the price of our common stock declines, our ability to utilize our stock either directly or indirectly through convertible instruments for raising capital could be negatively affected. Also, raising funds by issuing stock or other equity securities would further dilute our existing stockholders, and this dilution would be exacerbated by a decline in stock price. Any securities we issue may have rights, preferences and privileges that are senior to our existing equity securities. Borrowing money may also involve pledging some or all of our assets.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(c) of Regulation S-B, promulgated by the SEC.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements under generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Oil and Gas Accounting—Reserves Determination

The process of estimating reserves is complex. It requires significant judgments and decisions based on available geological, geo-physical, engineering and economic data.

To estimate the economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and related future net cash flows, we incorporate many factors and assumptions including:

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§ expected reservoir characteristics based on geological, geophysical and engineering assessments;
§ future production rates based on historical performance and expected future operating and investment activities;
§ quality differentials;
§ assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies; and
§ future development and operating costs.

We believe these factors and assumptions are reasonable based on the information available to us at the time we prepare our estimates. However, these estimates may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices and costs change.

Management is responsible for estimating the quantities of proved oil and natural gas reserves and for preparing related disclosures. Estimates and related disclosures are prepared in accordance with SEC requirements and generally accepted industry practices in the US as promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Reserve estimates, including the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flow and changes therein, are prepared at least annually by independent qualified reserves consultants.

The board of directors oversees the annual review of our oil and gas reserves and related disclosures. The board meets with management periodically to review the reserves process, results and related disclosures and appoints and meets with the independent reserves consultants to review the scope of their work, whether they have had access to sufficient information, the nature and satisfactory resolution of any material differences of opinion, and in the case of the independent reserves consultants, their independence.

Reserve estimates are critical to many of our accounting estimates, including:

§ Determining whether or not an exploratory well has found economically producible reserves.

§ Calculating our unit-of-production depletion rates. Both proved and proved developed reserves estimates are used to determine rates that are applied to each unit-of-production in calculating our depletion expense. Proved reserves are used where a property is acquired and proved developed reserves are used where a property is drilled and developed.

§ Assessing, when necessary, our oil and gas assets for impairment. Estimated future cash flows are determined using proved reserves. The critical estimates used to assess impairment, including the impact of changes in reserves estimates, are discussed below.

Oil and Gas Accounting—Impairment

We evaluate our oil and gas properties for impairment on a quarterly basis. We assess estimated discounted future cash flows to determine if properties are impaired on a cost center basis. If the 10% discounted future cash flows for a cost center are less than the carrying amount, the cost center is impaired and written down to its fair value.

We assessed our oil and gas properties for impairment at the end of 2005 and found no impairments were required based on our assumptions.

Cash flow estimates for our impairment assessments require assumptions about reserves.

It is difficult to determine and assess the impact of a decrease in our proved reserves on our impairment tests. The relationship between the reserves estimate and the estimated discounted cash flows is complex because of the necessary assumptions that need to be made regarding future production rates, future prices and future costs. Under full cost accounting, a ceiling test is performed to ensure that unamortized capitalized costs in each cost center do not exceed their fair value. An impairment loss is recognized in net earnings when the carrying amount of a cost center is not recoverable and the carrying amount of the cost center exceeds its fair value. A cost center is defined as a country. Capitalized costs, less accumulated depreciation (carrying value) are limited to the sum of: the present value of estimated future net revenues from proved oil and gas reserves, less future development costs and taxes using a discount factor of 10%; plus the cost of properties not being amortized; plus the lower of cost or estimated fair value of unproven properties included in the costs being amortized; less income tax effects related to the differences between the book and tax basis of the properties. If unamortized capital costs within a cost center exceed the cost center ceiling, the excess shall be charged to expense and separately disclosed during the period in which the excess occurs. As a result, we are unable to provide a reasonable sensitivity analysis of the impact that a reserves estimate decrease would have on our assessment of impairment.

Asset Retirement Obligations

We are required to remove or remedy the effect of our activities on the environment at our present and former operating sites by dismantling and removing production facilities and remediating any damage caused. Estimating our future asset retirement obligations requires us to make estimates and judgments with respect to activities that will occur many years into the future. In addition, the ultimate financial impact of environmental laws and regulations is not always clearly known and cannot be reasonably estimated as standards evolve in the countries in which we operate.

We record asset retirement obligations in our consolidated financial statements by discounting the present value of the estimated retirement obligations associated with our oil and gas wells and facilities. In arriving at amounts recorded, numerous assumptions and judgments are made with respect to ultimate settlement amounts, inflation factors, credit adjusted discount rates, timing of settlement and expected changes in legal, regulatory, environmental and political environments. The asset retirement obligations we have recorded result in an increase to the carrying cost of our property, plant and equipment. The obligations are accreted with the passage of time. A change in any one of our assumptions could impact our asset retirement obligations, our property, plant and equipment and our net income.

It is difficult to determine the impact of a change in any one of our assumptions. As a result, we are unable to provide a reasonable sensitivity analysis of the impact a change in our assumptions would have on our financial results. We are confident, however, that our assumptions are reasonable.

Deferred Income Taxes

We follow the liability method of accounting for income taxes whereby future income tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on temporary differences in reported amounts for financial statement and tax purposes. We carry on business in several countries and as a result, we are subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. The determination of our income tax provision is inherently complex and we are required to interpret continually changing regulations and make certain judgments. While income tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments, we believe we have made adequate provision for all income tax obligations. However, changes in facts and circumstances as a result of income tax audits, reassessments, jurisprudence and any new legislation may result in an increase or decrease in our provision for income taxes.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Statement 151, *Inventory Costs*. This statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin (“ARB”) 43 to clarify that:

§ abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage) should be recognized as current-period charges; and

§ the allocation of fixed production overhead to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facilities is required.

The provisions of this statement are effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of this statement will have any material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets*, an amendment of Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) Opinion 29, *Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions*. This amendment eliminates the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Under Statement 153, if a nonmonetary exchange of similar productive assets meets a commercial-substance test and fair value is determinable, the transaction must be accounted for at fair value resulting in the recognition of any gain or loss. This statement is effective for nonmonetary transactions in fiscal periods that begin after June 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of this state-ment will have any material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations* (“FIN 47”). FIN 47 clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in FASB Statement No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and (or) method of settlement. Thus, the timing and (or) method of settlement may be conditional on a future event. Accordingly, an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. FIN 47 also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this statement has not had a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In June 2005, the FASB issued Statement 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, which replaces APB Opinion 20 and FASB Statement 3. Statement 154 changes the requirements for the accounting and reporting of a change in accounting principle. Opinion 20 previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principles be recognized by including the cumulative effect of the new accounting principle in net income of the period of the change. In the absence of explicit transition provisions provided for in new or existing accounting pronouncements, Statement 154 now requires retrospective application of changes in accounting principle to prior period financial statements, unless it is impracticable to do so. The Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In September 2005, the Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) reached a consensus on Issue No. 04-13, *Accounting for Purchases and Sales of Inventory with the Same Counterparty*. This issue addresses the question of when it is appropriate to measure purchase and sales of inventory at fair value and record them in cost of sales and revenues and when they should be recorded as exchanges measured at the book value of the item sold. The EITF concluded that purchases and sales of inventory with the same counterparty that are entered into in contemplation of one another should be combined and recorded as exchanges measured at the book value of the item sold. The consensus should be applied to new arrangements entered into and modifications or renewals of existing agreements, beginning with the second quarter of 2006. We do not expect the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

Item 7. Financial Statements.

The following financial information is included on the pages indicated:

	Page(s)
Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005:	
Report of Independent Registered Chartered Accountants	21
Comments by Independent Registered Chartered Accountants on Canada-United States of America Reporting Differences	21
Consolidated Statement of Operations and Deficit	22
Consolidated Balance Sheet	23
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	24
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Report of Independent Registered Chartered Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Gran Tierra Energy Inc.

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet of Gran Tierra Energy Inc. as at December 31, 2005 and the consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and shareholders' equity for the period from incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gran Tierra Energy Inc. as at December 31, 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period from incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly we express no such opinion.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
March 3, 2006

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Independent Registered Chartered Accountants

Comments by Independent Registered Chartered Accountants on Canada-United States of America Reporting Differences

The standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) when the consolidated financial statements are affected by conditions and events that cast a substantial doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, such as those described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. Our report to the board of directors and shareholders of Gran Tierra Energy Inc., dated March 3, 2006, is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards, which do not require a reference to such conditions and events in the auditors' report when these are adequately disclosed in the financial statements.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
March 3, 2006

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Independent Registered Chartered Accountants

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Consolidated Statement of Operations****Period from Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005****(Stated in US dollars)**

\$

REVENUES	1,059,297
EXPENSES	
Operating	395,287
General and administrative	2,482,070
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	462,119
Foreign exchange gain	(31,271)
	3,308,205
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(2,248,908)
INCOME TAXES	29,228
NET LOSS	(2,219,680)
BASIC AND DILUTED NET LOSS PER SHARE	(0.16)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING - BASIC AND DILUTED	13,538,149

(See notes to the consolidated financial statements)

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Consolidated Balance Sheet****December 31, 2005****(Stated in US dollars)**

\$

ASSETS**CURRENT**

Cash	2,221,456
Restricted cash	400,427
Accounts receivable	808,960
Prepaid expenses and deposits	42,701
Inventory	447,012
	3,920,556

Taxes receivable	108,139
Capital assets (Note 3)	8,313,208
Deferred income taxes (Note 6)	29,228
	12,371,131

LIABILITIES**CURRENT**

Accounts payable	1,142,930
Accrued liabilities	121,122
	1,264,052

Asset retirement obligations (Note 5)	67,732
---------------------------------------	--------

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Share capital (Note 4) (24,554,953 common shares and 18,730,159 exchangeable shares, par value \$0.001 per share, issued and outstanding)	43,285
Additional paid-in-capital	11,807,313
Warrants	1,408,429
Deficit	(2,219,680)
	11,039,347
	12,371,131

(See notes to the consolidated financial statements)

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows****Period from Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005****(Stated in US dollars)**

\$

**CASH FLOWS RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING
ACTIVITIES:****OPERATING**

Net loss	(2,219,680)
Add (deduct) items not involving cash:	
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	462,119
Deferred income taxes	(29,228)
Stock-based compensation	52,911
Tax receivable	(108,139)
Changes in non-cash working capital (Note 7)	
Increase in accounts receivable	(808,960)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(42,701)
Increase in inventory	(447,012)
Increase in accounts payable	1,142,930
Increase in accrued liabilities	121,122
	(1,876,638)

FINANCING

Proceeds from issuance of common shares and warrants, net of issuance costs	13,206,116
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------

INVESTING

Purchase of capital assets	(8,707,595)
Restricted cash	(400,427)
	(9,108,022)

NET INCREASE IN CASH	2,221,456
-----------------------------	------------------

CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	-
----------------------------------	----------

CASH, END OF PERIOD	2,221,456
----------------------------	------------------

Supplemental cash flow disclosures:

Cash paid for interest	-
Cash paid for taxes	-

(See notes to the consolidated financial statements)

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.

Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity
Period from Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005
(Stated in US dollars)

\$

Share Capital

Balance beginning of period	-
Issue of common shares	43,285
Balance end of period	43,285

Additional paid-in-capital

Balance beginning of period	-
Issue of common shares	11,754,402
Stock-based compensation expense	52,911
Balance end of period	11,807,313

Warrants

Balance beginning of period	-
Issue of warrants	1,408,429
Balance end of period	1,408,429

Deficit

Balance beginning of period	-
Net loss	(2,219,680)
Balance end of period	(2,219,680)

(See notes to the consolidated financial statements)

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005

(Stated in US dollars)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND GOING CONCERN

Gran Tierra Energy Inc. is the successor company to Goldstrike Inc. On November 10, 2005 (the "Closing Date"), Goldstrike Inc. ("Goldstrike"), the previous public reporting entity, Gran Tierra Energy Inc., a privately held Canadian corporation ("Gran Tierra Canada") and the holders of Gran Tierra Canada's capital stock entered into a share purchase agreement, and Goldstrike and Gran Tierra Goldstrike, Inc. ("Goldstrike Exchange Co."), a Canadian subsidiary of Goldstrike, entered into an assignment agreement. In these two transactions, the holders of Gran Tierra Canada's capital stock acquired shares of either Goldstrike common stock or exchangeable shares of Goldstrike Exchange Co., and Goldstrike Exchange Co. acquired substantially all of Gran Tierra Canada's capital stock. Immediately following these transactions, Goldstrike Exchange Co. acquired the remaining shares of Gran Tierra Canada outstanding after the initial share exchange for shares of common stock of Gran Tierra Energy Inc. using the same exchange ratio as used in the initial exchange transaction. This two-step process was a part of a single transaction, whereby Gran Tierra Canada became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Goldstrike Inc. Additionally, Goldstrike changed its name to Gran Tierra Energy Inc. (or the "Company") and adopted the management and business operations of Gran Tierra Canada, remaining incorporated in the State of Nevada.

This transaction is accounted for as a reverse takeover of Goldstrike Inc. by Gran Tierra Canada. Gran Tierra Canada shareholders, as a group, immediately before the transaction held the majority of the voting rights of the combined corporation subsequent to the share exchange. As Gran Tierra Canada did not carry on operations prior to January 25, 2005, no comparative figures are provided. Goldstrike Inc. did not have any assets or liabilities at the date of acquisition.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining the necessary financing to acquire oil and natural gas interests and generate profitable operations from its oil and natural gas interests in the future. The Company's financial statements as at and for the period ended December 31, 2005 have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company incurred a net loss of \$2.2 million for the period ended December 31, 2005, negative cash flows from operations of \$1.9 million, and, as at December 31, 2005, had a deficit of \$2.2 million. The Company expects to incur substantial expenditures to further its capital investment programs and the Company's cash flow from operating activities may not be sufficient to satisfy its current obligations and meet its capital investment objectives.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005

(Stated in US dollars)

Management of the Company plans to address the above as follows:

- raise additional capital through the sale and issuance of common shares. The Company closed a private offering of common stock on February 2, 2006 for 762,500 shares of common stock and warrants to acquire 381,250 shares of common stock, for proceeds of \$610,000; and
- build a portfolio of production, development, step-out and more speculative exploration opportunities using additional capital raised and cash provided by future operating activities.

Should the going concern assumption not be appropriate and the Company not be able to realize its assets and settle its liabilities in the normal course of operations, these consolidated financial statements would require adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The significant accounting policies are:

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The Company will proportionately consolidate its undivided interest in oil and gas exploration and development joint ventures.

Use of estimates

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

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005

(Stated in US dollars)

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company, including its subsidiary in Argentina, is the United States dollar. The balance sheet accounts of the Company's foreign operations that use different functional currencies are translated into US dollars at the period-end exchange rates, while income, expenses and cash flows are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions, which are transactions denominated in a currency other than the entity's functional currency, are included in the consolidated statement of operations and deficit.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments are cash, accounts receivable, taxes receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments, other than taxes receivable, approximate their carrying values due to their immediate or short-term nature. The carrying value of taxes receivable is not expected to differ significantly from its realized value.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash consists of amounts held in trust until October 2006 in favour of the Company's joint venture partners, in case the Company is unable to fund future cash calls of the joint venture.

Inventory

All inventory is crude oil in tanks and is valued at lower of cost or market value. The cost of inventory is determined using the weighted average method. Inventory costs include expenditures and other costs directly or indirectly incurred in bringing the inventory to its existing condition.

Taxes receivable

The Company calculates minimum presumed income for its subsidiary in Argentina by applying the current one percent tax rate to taxable assets as of the end of the period. If the tax on minimum presumed income exceeds income tax during a tax year, such excess may be computed as a prepayment of any income tax excess over the tax on minimum presumed income that may be generated in the next ten years.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005

(Stated in US dollars)

Oil and natural gas properties

The Company uses the full cost method of accounting for its investment in oil and natural gas properties. Under this method, the Company capitalizes all acquisition, exploration and development costs incurred for the purpose of finding oil and natural gas reserves, including salaries, benefits and other internal costs directly attributable to these activities. Costs associated with production and general corporate activities, however, are expensed in the period incurred. Interest costs related to unproved properties and properties under development are also capitalized to oil and natural gas properties. Unless a significant portion of the Company's proved reserve quantities in a particular country are sold (greater than 25 percent), proceeds from the sale of oil and natural gas properties are accounted for as a reduction to capitalized costs, and gains and losses are not recognized.

The Company computes depletion of oil and natural gas properties on a quarterly basis using the unit-of-production method based upon production and estimates of proved reserve quantities. Unproved properties are excluded from the amortizable base until evaluated. The cost of exploratory dry wells is transferred to proved properties and thus subject to amortization immediately upon determination that a well is dry in those countries where proved reserves exist. In countries where the Company has not booked proved reserves, all costs associated with a prospect or play are considered quarterly for impairment upon full evaluation of such prospect or play. This evaluation considers among other factors, seismic data, requirements to relinquish acreage, drilling results, remaining time in the commitment period, remaining capital plans, and political, economic, and market conditions. Geological and geophysical ("G&G") costs are recorded in proved properties for development projects and therefore subject to amortization as incurred.

In exploration areas, G&G costs are capitalized in unproved property and evaluated as part of the total capitalized costs associated with a prospect or play. Future development costs are added to the amortizable base.

In performing its quarterly ceiling test, the Company limits, on a country-by-country basis, the capitalized costs of proved oil and natural gas properties, net of accumulated depletion and deferred income taxes, to the estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and natural gas reserves discounted at ten percent, net of related tax effects, plus the lower of cost or fair value of unproved properties included in the costs being amortized. If capitalized costs exceed this limit, the excess is charged as additional depletion expense. The Company calculates future net cash flows by applying end-of-the-period prices except in those instances where future natural gas or oil sales are covered by physical contract terms providing for higher or lower amounts.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005

(Stated in US dollars)

Unproved properties will be assessed quarterly for possible impairments or reductions in value. If a reduction in value has occurred, the impairment is transferred to proved properties. For international operations where a reserve base has not yet been established, the impairment is charged to earnings.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company provides for future asset retirement obligations on its oil and natural gas properties based on estimates established by current legislation and industry practices. The asset retirement obligation is initially measured at fair value and capitalized to capital assets as an asset retirement cost. The asset retirement obligation accretes until the time the asset retirement obligation is expected to settle while the asset retirement cost is amortized over the useful life of the underlying capital assets.

The amortization of the asset retirement cost and the accretion of the asset retirement obligation will be included in depletion, depreciation and accretion. Actual asset retirement costs are recorded against the obligation when incurred. Any difference between the recorded asset retirement obligations and the actual retirement costs incurred is recorded as a gain or loss in the period of settlement.

Capital assets

Capital assets, including additions and replacements, are recorded at cost upon acquisition. The cost of repairs and maintenance is charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation is provided using the declining-balance-basis at the following annual rates:

Computer equipment	30%
Furniture and Fixtures	30%
Automobiles	30%

Revenue recognition

Oil and gas revenues are recognized when production is sold to a purchaser at a fixed or determinable price, when delivery has occurred and title has transferred, and if collectibility of the revenue is probable.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005

(Stated in US dollars)

Income taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized using the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the consolidated financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Valuation allowances are provided if, after considering available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share calculations are based on the loss attributable to common shareholders for the period divided by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share calculations are based on the weighed average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus the effects of dilutive common share equivalents. This method requires that the dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants issued should be calculated using the treasury stock method. This method assumes that all common share equivalents have been exercised at the beginning of the period (or at the time of issuance, if later), and that the funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common shares of the Company at the average trading price of common shares during the period. At December 31, 2005, 1,940,000 options and 14,285,122 warrants to purchase 7,142,561 common shares were excluded from the diluted loss per share calculation as the instruments were anti-dilutive.

Stock-based compensation

The Company follows the fair-value method of accounting for stock options granted to directors, officer and employees pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement 123 (Revised). Stock-based compensation expense is included in general and administrative expense with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. Compensation expense for options granted is based on the estimated fair values at the time of grant and the expense is recognized over the expected life of the option.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005

(Stated in US dollars)

New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Statement 151, *Inventory Costs*. This statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin (“ARB”) 43 to clarify that:

- abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage) should be recognized as current-period charges; and
- the allocation of fixed production overhead to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facilities is required.

The provisions of this statement are effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of this statement will have any material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets*, an amendment of Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) Opinion 29, *Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions*. This amendment eliminates the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Under Statement 153, if a nonmonetary exchange of similar productive assets meets a commercial-substance test and fair value is determinable, the transaction must be accounted for at fair value resulting in the recognition of any gain or loss. This statement is effective for nonmonetary transactions in fiscal periods that begin after June 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of this statement will have any material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations* (FIN 47). FIN 47 clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in FASB Statement No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and (or) method of settlement. Thus, the timing and (or) method of settlement may be conditional on a future event. Accordingly, an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. FIN 47 also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this statement has not had a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005****(Stated in US dollars)**

In June 2005, the FASB issued Statement 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, which replaces APB Opinion 20 and FASB Statement 3. Statement 154 changes the requirements for the accounting and reporting of a change in accounting principle. Opinion 20 previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principles be recognized by including the cumulative effect of the new accounting principle in net income of the period of the change. In the absence of explicit transition provisions provided for in new or existing accounting pronouncements, Statement 154 now requires retrospective application of changes in accounting principle to prior period financial statements, unless it is impracticable to do so. The Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In September 2005, the Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) reached a consensus on Issue No. 04-13, *Accounting for Purchases and Sales of Inventory with the Same Counterparty*. This issue addresses the question of when it is appropriate to measure purchase and sales of inventory at fair value and record them in cost of sales and revenues and when they should be recorded as exchanges measured at the book value of the item sold. The EITF concluded that purchases and sales of inventory with the same counterparty that are entered into in contemplation of one another should be combined and recorded as exchanges measured at the book value of the item sold. The consensus should be applied to new arrangements entered into and modifications or renewals of existing agreements, beginning with the second quarter of 2006. We do not expect the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost \$	2005 Accumulated Depletion and Depreciation \$	Net Book Value \$
Oil and natural gas properties	8,331,767	(444,853)	7,886,914
Materials and supplies	300,177	-	300,177
Furniture and Fixtures	20,167	(4,805)	15,362
Computer equipment	73,682	(2,649)	71,033
Automobiles	49,534	(9,812)	39,722
	8,775,327	(462,119)	8,313,208

Materials and supplies will be used in drilling capital projects in the Palmar Largo oil fields and are classified as capital assets. Materials and supplies are not depreciated because they have not yet been used.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005****(Stated in US dollars)****4. SHARE CAPITAL**

	Number of Shares	Amount \$
Balance, beginning of period	-	-
Shares acquired at closing of share exchange, at par value of \$0.001 per share	42,491,462	42,491
Shares acquired subsequent to closing of share exchange, at par value of \$0.001 per share	793,650	794
Balance, end of period	43,285,112	43,285

Share capital

Share capital consists of 24,554,953 common voting shares of the Company and 18,730,159 exchangeable shares of Goldstrike Exchange Co. (collectively, "common stock"). Each exchangeable share is exchangeable only into one common voting share of the Company. The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters submitted to a stockholder vote and are entitled to share in all dividends that the board of directors, in its discretion, declares from legally available funds. The holders of common stock have no pre-emptive rights, no conversion rights, and there are no redemption provisions applicable to the common stock. The holders of exchangeable shares have the same rights and preferences as holders of our common stock.

Warrants

Beginning August 31, 2005, the Company completed a series of private placements for proceeds of approximately \$11.4 million from the issuance of approximately 14.3 million units, each unit consisting of one common share for \$0.80 per share and one warrant to purchase one-half at \$0.625 per one-half share. The proceeds from the issuance of the units were allocated between common shares and warrants based on the relative value at the date of issue. The fair value of each warrant was estimated to be \$0.106 per warrant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Dividend yield (\$ per share)	0.00
Volatility (%)	57.0
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.33
Expected life (years)	3.0

At December 31, 2005, the Company had 14,285,122 warrants outstanding to purchase 7,142,561 common shares for \$0.625 per one-half share. The warrants are exercisable during the period ending five years from the date of grant.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005****(Stated in US dollars)***Stock options*

The Company has granted options to purchase common shares to directors, officers and employees. Each option permits the holder to purchase one common share at the stated exercise price. The options vest over three years and have a term of ten years, or end of service to the Company, which ever occurs first. At the time of grant, the exercise price equals the market price. The following options have been granted:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$/option)
Outstanding, beginning of period	-	-
Granted	1,940,000	1.12
Balance, end of period	1,940,000	1.12

The table below summarizes unexercised stock options at December 31, 2005:

Exercise Price (\$/option)	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Expiry (years)
\$0.80	1,600,000	9.9
\$2.62	340,000	10.0
Total Options	1,940,000	9.9

No stock options were exercisable at December 31, 2005.

Total stock-based compensation expense included in general and administrative expense was \$52,911. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to determine the fair value of the option grants with the following assumptions:

Dividend yield (\$ per share)	0.00
Volatility (%)	57.0
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.33
Expected life (years)	3.0
Forfeiture percentage (% per year)	10.0

The weighted average fair value per option is \$0.35.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005****(Stated in US dollars)****5. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS**

Changes in the carrying amounts of the asset retirement obligations associated with our oil and natural gas properties are as follows:

	2005 \$
Balance beginning of period	-
Obligations assumed with property acquisitions	66,931
Expenditures made on asset retirements	-
Accretion	801
Revisions to estimates	-
Balance, end of period	67,732

6. INCOME TAXES

The Company has losses of approximately \$2,180,000 that can be carried forward and applied against future taxable income. The entire operating loss expires December 31, 2010. The Company does not have any income tax liabilities during the current period and, accordingly, no income taxes are recorded. A valuation allowance has been taken for the potential income tax benefit associated with the loss incurred by the Company in the period, due to uncertainty of utilisation of the tax loss. The deferred tax asset relates to Company's activities in Argentina.

The income tax expense (recovery) reported differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory rate to loss before income taxes for the following reasons:

	2005 \$
Loss before income taxes	(2,248,908)
Statutory income tax rate	34%
Income tax benefit	(764,628)
Stock-based compensation	17,990
Valuation allowance	717,410
Deferred income tax recovery and deferred tax asset	(29,228)

Taxes receivable of \$108,139 relate to Argentine alternative minimum tax assessed for 2006. Management believes it is more likely than not that this receivable will be realized in the next 12 months as a credit against income tax payable. The income tax benefit and expense for this receivable net against each other in the Statement of Operations.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005****(Stated in US dollars)****7. CHANGES IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL**

The changes in non-cash working capital are comprised of the following:

	2005
	\$
Increase in accounts receivable	(808,960)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(42,701)
Increase in inventory	(447,012)
Increase in accounts payable	1,142,930
Increase in accrued liabilities	121,122
	(34,621)

8. COMMITMENTS

The Company leases an automobile under a capital lease that expires on April 30, 2006. At December 31, 2005, capital assets include \$30,392 related to the capital lease.

The future minimum lease payments under the capital lease at December 31, 2005 are as follows:

	\$
2006	7,578
Total minimum lease payments	7,578

Subsequent to December 31, 2005, the Company entered into a lease beginning February 2006 for office space in Calgary, Canada that expires January 31, 2011 for \$6,824 per month, and a lease beginning March 2006 for office space in Buenos Aires, Argentina that expires February 29, 2008 for \$2,000 per month. Minimum lease payments under these office leases are as follows:

	\$
2006	88,240
2007	105,888
2008	85,888
2009	81,888
2010	81,888
2011	6,824
Total minimum lease payments	450,616

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Period From Incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005

(Stated in US dollars)

Guarantees

Corporate indemnities have been provided by the Company to directors and officers for various items including, but not limited to, all costs to settle suits or actions due to their association with the Company and its subsidiaries and/or affiliates, subject to certain restrictions. The Company has purchased directors' and officers' liability insurance to mitigate the cost of any potential future suits or actions. Each indemnity, subject to certain exceptions, applies for so long as the indemnified person is a director or officer of one of the Company's subsidiaries and/or affiliates. The maximum amount of any potential future payment cannot be reasonably estimated.

The Company may provide indemnifications in the normal course of business that are often standard contractual terms to counterparties in certain transactions such as purchase and sale agreements. The terms of these indemnifications 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. Management believes the resolution of these matters would not have a material adverse impact on the Company's liquidity, consolidated financial position or results of operations.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Supplementary Data (unaudited)**

OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES

The following oil and gas information for Gran Tierra Energy Inc. (the "Company") is provided in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 69 *Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities*.

All oil and gas producing activities and related capitalized costs are in Argentina.

A. Reserve Quantity Information - Period ended December 31, 2005

The Company's proved reserves and changes in those reserves for its operations are disclosed below. The proved reserves represent management's best estimate of proved oil and natural gas reserves. Reserve estimates for each property are assessed each year by independent qualified reserves consultants. Results are presented net of royalties of 12%.

Estimates of crude oil and natural gas proved reserves are determined through analysis of geological and engineering data, and demonstrate reasonable certainty that they are recoverable from known reservoirs under economic and operating conditions that existed at year end. See *Critical Accounting Estimates* in management's discussion and analysis for a description of the reserves estimation process.

	Oil (barrels)	Gas (thousand cubic feet)
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves, beginning of period	-	-
Revisions of previous estimates	-	-
Improved recovery	-	-
Purchase of reserves in place	618,703	84,693
Extensions and discoveries	-	-
Production	(36,011)	(60,229)
Sales of reserves in place	-	-
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves, end of period	582,692	24,464
Proved developed reserves, end of period	463,892	24,464

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Supplementary Data (unaudited)**

B. Capitalized Costs - December 31, 2005

	\$
Unproved oil and gas properties	12,588
Proved oil and gas properties	8,319,179
	8,331,767
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	(444,853)
Capitalized costs	7,886,914

C. Costs Incurred - Period Ended December 31, 2005

	\$
Property acquisition costs	
Proved	7,087,858
Unproved	12,588
Exploration costs	-
Development costs	1,231,321
Loans Incurred	8,331,767

D. Results of Operations for Producing Activities - Period Ended December 31, 2005

	\$
Net sales	1,059,297
Production costs	395,287
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	444,853
	219,157
Income taxes	76,705
Results of operations for producing activities	142,452

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY INC.**Supplementary Data (unaudited)**

E. Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows - December 31, 2005

Future cash inflows are computed by applying year-end prices to the Company's share of estimated annual future production from proved oil and gas reserves. Future development and production costs to be incurred in producing and further developing the proved reserves are based on year-end cost indicators. Future income taxes are computed by applying year-end statutory-tax rates. These rates reflect allowable deductions and tax credits, and are applied to the estimated pre-tax future net cash flows.

Discounted future net cash flows are calculated using 10% mid-period discount factors. The calculations assume the continuation of existing economic, operating and contractual conditions. However, such arbitrary assumptions have not proved to be the case in the past. Other assumptions could give rise to substantially different results.

Management believes this information does not in any way reflect the current economic value of our oil and gas producing properties or the present value of their estimated future cash flows as:

- no economic value is attributed to probable and possible reserves;
- use of a 10% discount rate is arbitrary; and
- prices change constantly from year-end levels.

	\$
Future cash inflows	25,445,000
Future production and development costs	(11,965,000)
Future income taxes	(1,575,000)
Future net cash flows	11,905,000
10% discount factor	(2,725,000)
Standardized measure	9,180,000

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY, INC.
Pro Forma Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2005

Gran Tierra Energy Inc. is the successor company to Goldstrike Inc. On November 10, 2005 (the “Closing Date”), Goldstrike Inc. (“Goldstrike”), the previous public reporting entity, Gran Tierra Energy Inc., a privately held Canadian corporation (“Gran Tierra Canada”) and the holders of Gran Tierra Canada’s capital stock entered into a share purchase agreement, and Goldstrike and Gran Tierra Goldstrike, Inc. (“Goldstrike Exchange Co.”), a Canadian subsidiary of Goldstrike, entered into an assignment agreement. In these two transactions, the holders of Gran Tierra Canada’s capital stock acquired shares of either Goldstrike common stock or exchangeable shares of Goldstrike Exchange Co., and Goldstrike Exchange Co. acquired substantially all of Gran Tierra Canada’s capital stock. Immediately following these transactions, Goldstrike Exchange Co. acquired the remaining shares of Gran Tierra Canada outstanding after the initial share exchange for common stock of Gran Tierra Energy Inc. using the same exchange ratio as used in the initial exchange transaction, and Gran Tierra Canada became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Goldstrike. Additionally, Goldstrike changed its name to Gran Tierra Energy Inc. (or the “Company”) and adopted the management and business operations of Gran Tierra Canada, remaining incorporated in the State of Nevada. The acquisition is accounted for as a reverse takeover of Goldstrike Inc. by Gran Tierra Canada, as the shareholders of Gran Tierra Canada will control the consolidated entity after the acquisition.

The accompanying unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations (“pro forma statements”) reflects the September 1, 2005 acquisition of the Palmar Largo Property for \$6,969,659, assuming the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2005.

The pro forma statements have been prepared for inclusion in the Registration Statement on Form SB-2 of the Company dated March 10, 2006 and have been prepared from, and should be read in conjunction with, the following:

- the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the period from incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005; and
- audited schedule of revenues, royalties and operating costs of the Palmar Largo Property for the eight months ended August 31, 2005.

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY, INC.**Pro forma Consolidated Statement of Operations****Year Ended December 31, 2005****(Unaudited)****(thousands of US dollars, except for per share amounts)**

	Gran Tierra Energy	Palmar Largo Property	Note	Pro forma Consolidated
REVENUE	1,059	2,560		3,619
OPERATING EXPENSE	395	1,081	2a	1,476
	664	1,479		2,143
OTHER EXPENSES				
General and administrative	2,482			
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	462		2b	
Foreign exchange gain	(31)			
	2,913			
EARNINGS (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(2,249)			
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	29			
NET EARNINGS (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	(2,220)			
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.16)			

GRAN TIERRA ENERGY, INC.

**Notes to the Pro forma Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2005
(Unaudited)
(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars)**

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These pro forma consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and the Company’s accounting policies, as disclosed in Note 2 of the audited financial statements of the Company for the period from incorporation on January 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005.

The accompanying audited statements of revenues, royalties and operating expenses are presented as it is impracticable to include the full financial statements required by Regulation S-B. The information required for the full financial statements is not available on an individual property basis and not meaningful to the Palmar Largo property. Historically, no allocation of general and administrative, interest, corporate taxes, accretion of asset retirement obligations, depreciation, depletion and amortization was made for the Palmar Largo property. Accordingly, the statements of revenue, royalty and operating expenses are presented in lieu of the full financial statements.

The accompanying audited statements of revenues, royalties and operating expenses were derived from historical accounting records and reflect the revenues, royalties and direct operating expenses of the Palmar Largo property. Production and direct operating cost information was acquired from Pluspetrol (the operator of the property). Price, royalty, transportation and selling cost information was acquired from Dong Won Corporation (the seller). Such amounts may not be representative of future operations. The statements do not include depreciation, depletion and amortization, general and administrative expenses, income taxes or interest expense as these costs may not be comparable to the expenses expected to be incurred by the Company on a prospective basis.

The pro forma consolidated financial statements are based on the estimates and assumptions included in these notes and include all adjustments necessary for the fair presentation of the transactions in accordance with GAAP.

These pro forma consolidated financial statements are not intended to reflect results from operations or the financial position which would have actually resulted had the acquisition been effected on January 1, 2005. These pro forma statements do not include any cost savings or other synergies that may result from the transaction. Moreover, these pro forma statements are not intended to be indicative of the results of operations or financial position which may be obtained in the future.

2. PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

The following adjustments have been made to reflect the transactions described above, as if the transactions occurred on January 1, 2005 for purposes of the pro forma consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2005.

- a. Operating expenses consist of costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities.
- b. Depreciation, depletion and accretion (“DD&A”) expense would be adjusted by \$704 thousand to reflect the additional depletion on the Palmar Largo Property.

3. BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted loss per share are calculated using 43,285,112 shares of common stock.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of Dong Won Corporation and Gran Tierra Energy Inc.

We have audited the accompanying schedule of revenues, royalties and operating cost (the “financial statements”) corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture (representing the 14% working interest acquired by Gran Tierra Energy Inc. through its wholly owned subsidiary Gran Tierra Energy Argentina S.A. in the “YPF S.A. - Pluspetrol S.A. - Compañía General de Combustibles S.A. - Dong Won Corporation - Palmar Largo Unión Transitoria de Empresas” (the “Palmar Largo joint venture”)) for the eight-month period ended August 31, 2005 (the “Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost”). The Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost is the responsibility of Dong Won Corporation’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Dong Won Corporation is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of their internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Dong Won Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, royalties and operating cost corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture on the basis of accounting described in Notes 1 and 2 for the eight-month period ended August 31, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Buenos Aires, Argentina
November 7, 2005

Deloitte & Co. S.R.L.

/s/ Ricardo C. Ruiz
Ricardo C. Ruiz
Partner

Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture for the eight-month period ended August 31, 2005 (audited) (Note 1)

(Amounts expressed in U.S. Dollars - Note 2)

**Eight-month period
ended
August 31, 2005**

Revenues	2,913,532
Royalties	(353,228)
Operating costs	(1,081,085)
	1,479,219

Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture for the eight-month period ended August 31, 2005 (audited)

1. Basis of Presentation.

The accompanying Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost includes the revenues, royalties and operating cost for the eight-month period ended August 31, 2005, corresponding to the 14% working interest in the “YPF S.A. - Pluspetrol S.A. - Compañía General de Combustibles S.A. - Dong Won Corporation - Palmar Largo Unión Transitoria de Empresas” (the “Palmar Largo joint venture”) acquired on September 1, 2005 by Gran Tierra Energy Inc. through its wholly owned subsidiary Gran Tierra Energy Argentina S.A. from Dong Won Corporation. The Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost does not include any cost related to indirect general and administrative costs, income and capital taxes or any provisions related to depletion, depreciation or asset retirement obligation.

The Palmar Largo joint venture was formed on November 24, 1992 under the method foreseen in Chapter III, Section II of Argentine Law No. 19.550 (volume 1984 and their modifications). The Palmar Largo joint venture aims at exploring, exploiting and developing the hydrocarbons of the “Palmar Largo” Area.

On December 18, 1992, by Decree 2.444/92 of the Argentine Federal Executive, the production and exploration concession corresponding to “Palmar Largo” Area - Northwest Basin- Provinces of Salta and Formosa offered by the International Public Bidding No 14-280/92 was awarded to Y.P.F S.A., Pluspetrol Exploración y Producción S.A., Norcen Argentina S.A., Compañía General de Combustibles S.A. and Dong Won Co Ltd. According to Argentine laws, production concessions have a term of 25 years, which may be extended for an additional ten-year term, in accordance with the corresponding applicable legislation.

The concession is managed through the joint venture’s partners through a formal joint venture operating agreement. After giving effect to the acquisition of the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture by Gran Tierra Energy Argentina S.A. as mentioned in the first paragraph, the interest of each of the companies making up the joint venture are as follows: YPF S.A.: 30%, Pluspetrol S.A. (joint venture’s Operator): 38.15%, Compañía General de Combustibles S.A.: 17.85% and Gran Tierra Energy Argentina S.A.: 14%.

Since the Palmar Largo joint venture's partners are the holders of the hydrocarbons produced in the Palmar Largo area, each of them withdraws the production that the Operator assigns in the measurement and delivery point.

The accompanying schedule of revenues, royalties and operating cost only represents the revenues, royalties and operating cost corresponding to the Palmar Largo joint venture's production assigned to and commercialized by Dong Won Corporation for the eight-month period ended August 31, 2005, representing its 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture's assigned production for such period.

Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture for the eight-month period ended August 31, 2005 (audited)

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The schedule of revenues, royalties and operating cost has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") as follows:

Revenues

Revenues from the sale of product are recognized upon delivery to purchasers.

Royalties

A 12% royalty is payable on the estimated value at the wellhead of crude oil production and the natural gas volumes commercialized. The estimated value is calculated based upon the actual sale price of the crude oil and gas produced, less the costs of transportation and storage.

Operating cost

Operating cost includes amounts incurred on extraction of product to the surface, gathering, field processing, treating, field storage and transportation.

Translation to U.S. dollars

In preparing the Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost, the results have been translated from Argentine pesos to U.S. dollars using the average exchange rate for the eight-month period ended August 31, 2005. The average exchange rates from Argentine pesos to U.S. dollars was Argentine peso 2.9015 to U.S. dollar for the eight-month period ended August 31, 2005.

**RESERVES QUANTITY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED AUGUST 31, 2005**

Proved developed and undeveloped reserves:

Beginning of year, January 1, 2005	733,857
Revisions of previous estimates	(37,381)
Production	(80,091)
End of year, August 31, 2005*	616,385

Proved Developed Reserves:

Beginning of year, January 1, 2005	577,321
End of year, August 31, 2005*	497,585

*Denotes the date at which Gran Tierra Energy purchased the assets of Palmar Largo.

STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOWS AND CHANGES THEREIN RELATING TO PROVED OIL AND GAS RESERVES AT AUGUST 31, 2005

	Palmar Largo
Future Cash Inflows*	27,000,420
Future Production and Development Costs*	(14,226,418)
Future Income Tax Expense*	(1,080,530)
Future Net Cash Flows	11,693,472
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(3,476,304)
Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash flows	8,217,168

The following are the principal sources of change in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows during 2005:

<i>Sales and transfers of oil and gas produced, net of production costs</i>	(1,848,790)
<i>Net changes in prices, volumes and production costs</i>	2,590,816
<i>Extensions, discoveries and improved recovery, less related costs</i>	656,101
<i>Accretion of Discount</i>	902,368
<i>Net change in income taxes</i>	(1,429,504)
<i>Total Explained Variance</i>	870,991

** Future net cash flows were computed using year-end prices and costs, and year-end statutory tax rates (adjusted for permanent differences) that relate to existing proved oil and gas reserves in which the enterprise has mineral interests, including those mineral interests related to long-term supply agreements with governments for which the enterprise serves as the producer of the reserves.*

Report of Independent Registered
Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors of
Dong Won Corporation and Gran Tierra Energy Inc.

We have audited the accompanying schedule of revenues, royalties and operating cost (the "financial statements") corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture (representing the 14% working interest acquired by Gran Tierra Energy Inc. through its wholly owned subsidiary Gran Tierra Energy Argentina S.A. in the "YPF S.A. - Pluspetrol S.A. - Compania General de Combustibles S.A. - Dong Won Corporation - Palmar Largo Union Transitoria de Empresas" (the "Palmar Largo joint venture")) for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 (the "Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost"). The Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost is the responsibility of Dong Won Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. Dong Won Corporation is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of their internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Dong Won Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, royalties and operating cost corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture on the basis of accounting described in Notes 1 and 2 for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Buenos Aires, Argentina
November 7, 2005

Deloitte & Co. S.R.L.

/s/Ricardo C. Ruiz
Ricardo C. Ruiz
Partner

Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 (audited) and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 (unaudited) (Note 1)

(Amounts expressed in U.S. Dollars - Note 2)

	Six-month period ended		Year ended	
	June 30, 2005 (unaudited)	June 30, 2004 (unaudited)	2004 (audited)	2003 (audited)
Revenues	2,065,587	2,036,454	4,703,136	4,422,688
Royalties	(258,716)	(239,111)	(492,535)	(457,293)
Operating costs	(837,524)	(635,088)	(1,424,152)	(1,297,260)
	969,347	1,162,255	2,786,449	2,668,135

Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 (audited) and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 (unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost includes the revenues, royalties and operating costs for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 (unaudited), corresponding to the 14% working interest in the “YPF S.A. – Pluspetrol S.A. – Compañía General de Combustibles S.A. – Dong Won Corporation - Palmar Largo Unión Transitoria de Empresas” (the “Palmar Largo joint venture”) acquired on September 1, 2005 by Gran Tierra Energy Inc. through its wholly owned subsidiary Gran Tierra Energy Argentina S.A. from Dong Won Corporation. The Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost does not include any cost related to indirect general and administrative costs, income and capital taxes or any provisions related to depletion, depreciation or asset retirement obligation.

The interim financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 is unaudited and has been prepared on the same basis as the audited financial statement. In the opinion of management, such unaudited information includes all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the interim information. The results for the six months ended June 30, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2005.

The Palmar Largo joint venture was formed on November 24, 1992 under the method foreseen in Chapter III, Section II of Argentine Law No. 19.550 (volume 1984 and their modifications). The Palmar Largo joint venture aims at exploring, exploiting and developing the hydrocarbons of the “Palmar Largo” Area.

On December 18, 1992, by Decree 2.444/92 of the Argentine Federal Executive, the production and exploration concession corresponding to “Palmar Largo” Area - Northwest Basin - Provinces of Salta and Formosa offered by the International Public Bidding No. 14-280/92 was awarded to Y.P.F., S.A., Pluspetrol Exploración y Producción S.A., Norcen Argentina S.A., Compañía General de Combustibles S.A. and Dong Won Co. Ltd. According to Argentine laws, production concessions have a term of 25 years, which may be extended for an additional ten-year term, in accordance with the corresponding applicable legislation.

The concession is managed through the joint venture’s partners through a formal joint venture operating agreement. After given effect to the acquisition of the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture by Gran Tierra Energy Argentina S.A. as mentioned in the first paragraph, the interest of each of the companies making up the joint venture are as follows: YPF S.A.: 30%, Pluspetrol S.A. (joint venture's Operator): 38.15%, Compañía General de Combustibles S.A.: 17.85% and Gran Tierra Energy Argentina S.A.: 14%.

Since the Palmar Largo joint venture’s partners are the holders of the hydrocarbons produced in the Palmar Largo area, each of them withdraws the production that the Operator assigns in the measurement and delivery point.

The accompanying schedule of revenues, royalties and operating cost only represents the revenues, royalties and operating cost corresponding to the Palmar Largo joint venture’s production assigned to and commercialized by Dong Won Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 (unaudited), representing its 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture’s assigned production for such years.

Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost corresponding to the 14% interest in the Palmar Largo joint venture for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 (audited) and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 (unaudited)

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The schedule of revenues, royalties and operating cost has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") as follows:

Revenues

Revenues from the sale of product are recognized upon delivery to purchasers.

Royalties

A 12% royalty is payable on the estimated value at the wellhead of crude oil production and the natural gas volumes commercialized. The estimated value is calculated based upon the actual sale price of the crude oil and gas produced, less the costs of transportation and storage.

Operating cost

Operating cost include amounts incurred on extraction of product to the surface, gathering, field processing, treating, field storage and transportation.

Translation to U.S. dollars

In preparing the Schedule of Revenues, Royalties and Operating Cost, the results have been translated from Argentine pesos to U.S. dollars using the average exchange rate for each year. The average exchange rates from Argentine pesos to U.S. dollars were Argentine peso 2.9416 and 2.9492 to U.S. dollar for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively and Argentine peso 2.9108 and 2.9069 to U.S. dollar for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

**RESERVES QUANTITY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004**

Proved developed and undeveloped reserves:

Beginning of year, January 1, 2004	868,477
Revisions of previous estimates	
Production	(134,620)
End of year, December 31, 2004	733,857

Proved Developed Reserves:

Beginning of year, January 1, 2004	711,941
End of year, December 31, 2004	577,321

**STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOWS AND
CHANGES THEREIN RELATING TO PROVED OIL AND GAS RESERVES
AT DECEMBER 31, 2004**

	Palmar Largo
Future Cash Inflows*	22,909,244
Future Production and Development Costs*	(13,469,358)
Future Income Tax Expense*	348,974
Future Net Cash Flows	9,788,860
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(2,442,683)
Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash flows	7,346,177

The following are the principal sources of change in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows during 2004:

<i>Sales and transfers of oil and gas produced, net of production costs</i>	(369,103)
<i>Net changes in prices, volumes and production costs</i>	(191,468)
<i>Extentions, discoveries and improved recovery, less related costs</i>	1,590,000
<i>Accretion of Discount</i>	717,305
<i>Net change in income taxes</i>	(798,956)
<i>Other</i>	(23,518)
<i>Total Explained Variance</i>	924,259

* Future net cash flows were computed using year-end prices and costs, and year-end statutory tax rates (adjusted for permanent differences) that relate to existing proved oil and gas reserves in which the enterprise has mineral interests, including those mineral interests related to long-term supply agreements with governments for which the enterprise serves as the producer of the reserves.

**RESERVES QUANTITY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003**

Proved developed and undeveloped reserves:

Beginning of year, January 1, 2003	1,017,857
Revisions of previous estimates	
Production	(149,380)
End of year, December 31, 2003	868,477

Proved Developed Reserves:

Beginning of year, January 1, 2003	861,321
End of year, December 31, 2003	711,941

**STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOWS
AND
CHANGES THEREIN RELATING TO PROVED OIL AND GAS RESERVES
AT DECEMBER 31, 2003**

	Palmar Largo
Future Cash Inflows*	24,990,646
Future Production and Development Costs*	(16,949,292)
Future Income Tax Expense*	1,147,930
Future Net Cash Flows	9,189,284
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(2,767,366)
Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash flows	6,421,918

Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

On November 10, 2005, we consummated a share purchase agreement with Gran Tierra Energy Inc., a privately held Canadian company (“Gran Tierra Canada”), and the holders of Gran Tierra Canada’s capital stock. That same day, we and Gran Tierra Goldstrike, Inc., our Canadian subsidiary, consummated an assignment agreement. In these two transactions, the holders of Gran Tierra Canada’s capital stock acquired shares of either our common stock or exchangeable shares of Goldstrike Exchange Co., and Goldstrike Exchange Co. acquired substantially all of Gran Tierra Canada’s capital stock. Additionally, we changed our name to Gran Tierra Energy Inc., with the management and business operations of Gran Tierra Canada, remaining incorporated in the State of Nevada. Through these transactions, Gran Tierra Canada became our wholly-owned subsidiary.

Prior to the above-described transactions, our independent registered public accounting firm was Moen and Company, and the independent auditors for Gran Tierra Canada were Deloitte & Touche LLP. Because the above-described transactions were treated as a reverse acquisition for accounting purposes, our historical financial reports filed are those of Gran Tierra Canada, the accounting acquirer. Accordingly, our board of directors determined to change our independent registered public accounting firm from Moen and Company to Deloitte & Touche LLP. Moen and Company was dismissed as our independent registered public accounting firm on April 12, 2006, effective as of November 10, 2005, and Deloitte & Touche LLP was engaged as our independent registered public accounting firm on November 10, 2005. As a result of being the auditors of Gran Tierra Canada, Deloitte & Touche LLP consulted with us and Gran Tierra Canada regarding the above-described transactions.

The reports of Moen and Company on our financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 did not contain an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles. Moen and Company did express concern that that we would not be able to continue as a “going concern” because we had not sustained profitable operations. However, the report of Moen and Company on our financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 did not contain an explanatory paragraph relating to our ability to continue as a “going concern.”

In connection with the audit of our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2004 through April 12, 2006, there were no disagreements with Moen and Company on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Moen and Company, would have caused Moen and Company to make reference to the matter in its reports.

During the most recent fiscal year and through the date of the dismissal of Moen and Company, no information is required to be reported under Item 304(a)(1)(iv)(B) of Regulation S-B.

Pursuant to our request, Moen and Company furnished us with a letter addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission stating whether it agrees with the statements we have made in a report on Form 8-K/A. A copy of this letter was filed as exhibit 16.1 to our Form 8-K/A, filed on June 1, 2006.

Item 8A. Controls and Procedures.

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The term “disclosure controls and procedures” is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). This term refers to the controls and procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the required time periods.

Gran Tierra maintains disclosure controls and procedures that have been designed to ensure that information related to Gran Tierra is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis. We review these disclosure controls and procedures on a periodic basis.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report, as required by Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based on their evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that material information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including its chief executive and chief financial officers, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure based on the definition of “disclosure controls and procedures” as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 8B. Other Information.

As discussed in Item 5, we sold shares of common stock to certain accredited investors in private offerings during 2005. A final sale of unregistered shares of common shares to accredited investors was completed on February 2, 2006. In this final sale, we sold 762,500 shares of our common stock and warrants to acquire 381,250 shares of common stock for consideration of \$610,000. We also issued 250,000 shares of our common stock as a finder’s fee in conjunction with the private offerings. On February 2, 2006, two investors from the February 2, 2006 offering exercised warrants underlying a total of 250,000 shares of our common stock.

This private offering was exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act or Rule 506 of Regulation D, promulgated by the SEC. In the private offering, no general solicitation was made by us or any person acting on our behalf; the securities were sold subject to transfer restrictions, and the certificates for the shares and warrants contained an appropriate legend stating that such securities have not been registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold absent registration or an exemption therefrom.

PART III

Item 9. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons; Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

Set forth below is certain information regarding our directors, executive officers and key personnel.

Executive Officers and Directors

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dana Coffield	47	President and Chief Executive Officer Director
James Hart	51	Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer Director
Max Wei	55	Vice President, Operations
Rafael Orunesu	49	Vice President, Latin America
Jeffrey Scott	43	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Walter Dawson	65	Director
Verne Johnson	61	Director
Nadine C. Smith	48	Director

Our directors and officers hold office until the earlier of their death, resignation, or removal or until their successors have been qualified.

Dana Coffield, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director. Before joining Gran Tierra as President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director in May, 2005, Mr. Coffield led the Middle East Business Unit for EnCana Corporation, North America's largest independent oil and gas company, from 2003 through 2005. His responsibilities included business development, exploration operations, commercial evaluations, government and partner relations, planning and budgeting, environment/health/safety, security and management of several overseas operating offices. From 1998 through 2003, he was New Ventures Manager for EnCana's predecessor - AEC International - where he expanded activities into five new countries on three continents. Mr. Coffield was previously with ARCO International for ten years, where he participated in exploration and production operations in North Africa, SE Asia and Alaska. He began his career as a mud-logger in the Texas Gulf Coast and later as a Research Assistant with the Earth Sciences and Resources Institute where he conducted geoscience research in North Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. Mr. Coffield has participated in the discovery of over 130,000,000 barrels of oil equivalent reserves.

Mr. Coffield graduated from the University of South Carolina with an MSc and PhD in Geology, based on research conducted in the Oman Mountains in Arabia and Gulf of Suez in Egypt, respectively. He has a BSc in Geological Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines. Dana is a member of the AAPG, the GSA and the CSPG, and is a Fellow of the Explorers Club.

James Hart, Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Director. Before joining Gran Tierra as Vice President Finance, Chief Financial Officer and a Director in May, 2005, Mr. Hart was an internal consultant with EnCana Corporation, from 2001 through April 2005, providing specialized business analyses, ideas and advice for international and corporate clients. Previously, from 1994 to 2001, he was Treasurer of Gulfstream Resources, an international oil and gas company active in Qatar, Oman and Madagascar (eventually acquired by Anadarko). Mr. Hart was responsible for financing initiatives and commercial assessments and served as spokesperson for the company. Mr. Hart's prior experience includes a varied tenure at Nexen (formerly Canadian Occidental Petroleum) from 1984 to 1994, as Manager of the company's worldwide Treasury activities and as Senior Advisor responsible for corporate acquisitions. He was primarily responsible for completing several international acquisitions totaling \$220,000,000, and was actively involved in strategy initiatives of the company. He began his career with the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission, providing policy advice to the Provincial Government.

Mr. Hart graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Masters in Natural Resources Management (Economics specialization) and a BSc in Geology. He is a frequent instructor for the Canadian Petroleum Institute and EuroMaTech Seminars.

Max Wei, Vice President, Operations. Mr. Wei is a Petroleum Engineering graduate from University of Alberta and has twenty-five years of experience as a reservoir engineer and project manager for oil and gas exploration and production in Canada, the US, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, Egypt, Yemen, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Russia, Netherlands, Philippines, Malaysia, Venezuela and Ecuador, among other countries. Mr. Wei began his career with Shell Canada and later with Imperial Oil, in Heavy Oil Operations. He moved to the US in 1986 to work with Bechtel Petroleum Operations at Naval Petroleum Reserves in Elk Hills, California and eventually joined Occidental Petroleum in Bakersfield. Mr. Wei returned to Canada in 2000 as Team Leader for Qatar and Bahrain operations with AEC International and its successor, EnCana Corporation, where he worked until 2004. He completed a project management position with Petronas in Malaysia in April, 2005, before joining Gran Tierra in May, 2005.

Mr. Wei is specialized in reservoir engineering, project management, production operations, field acquisition and development, and mentoring. He is a registered Professional Engineer in the State of California and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta. Mr. Wei has a BSc in Petroleum Engineering from the University of Alberta and Certification in Petroleum Engineering from Southern Alberta Institute of Technology.

Rafael Orunesu, Vice President, Latin America. Mr. Orunesu joined Gran Tierra in March 2005 and brings a mix of operations management, project evaluation, production geology, reservoir and production engineering as well as leadership skills to Gran Tierra, with a South American focus. He was most recently Engineering Manager for Pluspetrol Peru, from 1997 through 2004, responsible for planning and development operations in the Peruvian North jungle. He participated in numerous evaluation and asset purchase and sale transactions covering Latin America and North Africa, incorporating 200,000,000 barrels of oil over a five-year period. Mr. Orunesu was previously with Pluspetrol Argentina from 1990 to 1996 where he managed the technical/economic evaluation of several oil fields. He began his career with YPF, initially as a geologist in the Austral Basin of Argentina and eventually as Chief of Exploitation Geology and Engineering for the Catriel Field in the Nuequén Basin, where he was responsible for drilling programs, workovers and secondary recovery projects.

Mr. Orunesu has a postgraduate degree in Reservoir Engineering and Exploitation Geology from Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires and a degree in Geology from Universidad Nacional de la Plata, Argentina.

Jeffrey Scott, Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Scott has served as Chairman of our board of directors since January 2005. Since 2001, Mr. Scott has served as President of Postell Energy Co. Ltd., a privately held oil and gas producing company. He has extensive oil and gas management experience, beginning as a production manager of Postell Energy Co. Ltd in 1985 advancing to President in 2001. Mr. Scott is also currently a Director of Saxon Energy Services, Inc., High Plains Energy, Inc. and Suroco Energy, Inc., all of which are publicly traded companies. Mr. Scott holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Calgary, and a Masters of Business Administration from California Coast University.

Walter Dawson, Director. Mr. Dawson has served as a director since January 2005. Mr. Dawson has been the Chairman, CEO and director of Saxon Energy Services, Inc., a publicly traded company, since 2001. Before his time at Saxon, Mr. Dawson served for 19 years as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director and founded what became known as Computalog Gearhart Ltd., which is now an operating division of Precision Drilling Corp. Computalog's primary businesses are oil and gas logging, perforating, directional drilling and fishing tools. Mr. Dawson instituted a technology center at Computalog, located in Fort Worth, Texas, where electronics were designed to develop wellbore logging tools technologies which continue in use today. In 1993 Mr. Dawson founded what became known as Enserco Energy Services Company Inc., formerly Bonus Resource Services Corp. Enserco entered the well servicing businesses through the acquisition of 26 independent Canadian service rig operators. Mr. Dawson is

currently the chairman of the board of directors of High Plains Energy, Inc. and a director of Suroco Energy, Inc. and Saxon Energy Services Inc., all of which are publicly traded companies.

Verne Johnson, Director. Mr. Johnson has served as a director since April 2005. Starting with Imperial Oil in 1966, he has spent his entire career in the petroleum industry, primarily in western Canada, contributing to the growth of oil and gas companies of various sizes. He worked with Imperial Oil Limited until 1981 (including two years with Exxon Corporation in New York from 1977 to 1979). From 1981 to 2000, Mr. Johnson served in senior capacities with companies such as Paragon Petroleum Ltd., ELAN Energy Inc., Ziff Energy Group and Enerplus Resources Group. He was President and Chief Executive Officer of ELAN Energy Inc., President of Paragon Petroleum and Senior Vice President of Enerplus Resources Group until February 2002. Mr. Johnson retired in February 2002. Mr. Johnson is a director of Fort Chicago Energy Partners LP, Harvest Energy Trust, Blue Mountain Energy Ltd., Builders Energy Services Trust and Mystique Energy, all publicly traded companies. Mr. Johnson received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Manitoba in 1966. He is currently president of his private family company, KristErin Resources Ltd.

Nadine C. Smith, Director. Ms. Smith has served as a director since January 10, 2006. She has served as a director of Patterson-UTI, which is traded on NASDAQ, since May 2001 and served as a director of UTI from 1995 to May 2001. Ms. Smith is also a director of American Retirement Corporation, a New York Stock Exchange listed company that owns and manages senior housing properties. From August 2000 to December 2001, Ms. Smith was President of Final Arrangements, LLC, a company providing software and web-based internet services to the funeral industry. From April 2000 to August 2000, she served as the President of Aegis Asset Management, Inc., an asset management company. From 1997 to April 2000, Ms. Smith was President and Chief Executive Officer of Enidan Capital Corp., an investment company. Previously, Ms. Smith was an investment banker and principal with NC Smith & Co. and The First Boston Corporation and a management consultant with McKinsey & Co. Ms. Smith holds a Bachelor of Science degree in economics from Smith College and a Masters of Business Administration from Yale University.

Our above-listed officers and directors have neither been convicted in any criminal proceeding during the past five years nor been parties to any judicial or administrative proceeding during the past five years that resulted in a judgment, decree or final order enjoining them from future violations of, or prohibiting activities subject to, federal or state securities laws or a finding of any violation of federal or state securities law or commodities law. Similarly, no bankruptcy petitions have been filed by or against any business or property of any of our directors or officers, nor has any bankruptcy petition been filed against a partnership or business association in which these persons were general partners or executive officers.

Board Committees

A majority of Gran Tierra's directors are classified as independent directors. The board of directors has appointed an audit committee and has adopted a charter relative to such committee.

The board of directors has designated an audit committee to oversee management's conduct of our accounting and financial reporting processes. The audit committee reviews our financial reports and other financial information disclosed to the public, the government and various regulatory bodies, our system of internal accounting, our financial controls, and the annual independent audit of our financial statements. The audit committee also oversees compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Currently, the audit committee members are Messrs. Scott and Johnson and Ms. Smith. Ms. Smith serves as Chair of the audit committee.

Our board of directors has determined that all of the current members of our audit committee are "independent" within the meaning of Rule 4200(a)(15) of the NASD's published listing standards. The board of directors has determined that Nadine Smith, an independent director, qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" within the meaning Item 401(h) of Regulation S-K and Item 401(e) of Regulation S-B, both promulgated by the SEC. The audit committee selects, subject to the board of directors' approval, the independent accountants to audit our books and financial records, and considers and acts upon accounting matters as they arise. The board of directors has adopted a written charter for the audit committee, attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. A copy of the charter of the Audit Committee will be available as soon as practicable on our website at www.grantierra.com. The audit committee was established, and the members of the audit committee were appointed, on March 9, 2006.

The board of directors is expected to appoint a compensation committee and a nominating committee. Until further determination by the board, the full board of directors will undertake the duties of the compensation committee and nominating committee of the board of directors.

Code of Ethics

We are in the process of formalizing a code of ethics to govern the conduct of our officers, directors and employees.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

We are not subject to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Item 10. Executive Compensation.

We were not formed until January 2005 and our business activities did not begin until May 2005. Accordingly, no compensation was paid to our executive officers during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 or any previous fiscal year. The table below sets forth, for the 2005 calendar year, the compensation earned by our Chief Executive Officer and the three most highly compensated executive officers who received annual compensation in excess of \$100,000. Such officers are referred to herein as our "Named Executive Officers."

Summary Compensation Table

Named Executive Officer & Principal Position	Annual Compensation		Long-Term Compensation Awards	
	Year	Salary (\$) (1)	Other Annual Compensation (\$) (2)	Securities Underlying Options/SARs (#) (3)
Dana Coffield President and Chief Executive Officer	2005	154,386	-	162,500
James Hart Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer	2005	154,386	-	162,500
Max Wei Vice President, Operations	2005	154,386	-	162,500
Rafael Orunesu Vice President, Latin America	2005	150,000	55,200	162,500

(1) Dana Coffield, James Hart and Max Wei's salaries are paid in Canadian dollars: CDN\$ 180,000 per year.

(2) Cost of living allowance.

(3) Granted under terms of our Equity Incentive Plan.

Agreements with Executive Officers

We have entered into executive employment agreements with all members of our current management team. The employment agreements entered into between Gran Tierra and Dana Coffield, James Hart and Max Wei have identical terms except for the position held by each such person and terms related to participation on the board of directors for Mr. Coffield and Mr. Hart. The respective employment agreements provide for an initial annual base salary of CDN \$180,000 (\$154,386 US dollars) and provide for unspecified annual bonuses and options as warranted. The executive employment agreements became effective on May 1, 2005 and have initial terms of three-years, subject to extension or earlier termination and provide for severance payments to each employee, in the event the employee is terminated without cause or the employee terminates the agreement for good reason, in the amount of two times total compensation for the prior year. "Good reason" includes an adverse change in the executive's position, title, duties or responsibilities, or any failure to re-elect him to such position (except for termination for "cause"). Initial contract terms for Messrs. Coffield, Hart and Wei included rights to purchase 200,000 shares of our common stock before an initial public offering. These rights have been removed, with the mutual consent of Grant Tierra and the applicable executives. All agreements include standard indemnity, insurance, non-competition and confidentiality provisions.

We have also entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Orunesu which provides for an initial annual base salary of \$150,000, unspecified annual bonuses and options as warranted. The contract includes provision for payment of a cost of living adjustment of \$55,200 per year. The agreement became effective on March 1, 2005 and has an initial term of two-years, terminating on March 1, 2007, subject to extension or earlier termination. The agreement

provides for severance payments in the event of the employee's termination without cause or for good reason, in an amount equal to the salary payable under the employment agreement during any remaining time in the initial two year term. Initial rights provided in Mr. Orunesu's agreement, to purchase 200,000 shares of our common stock before an initial public offering, have since been removed with mutual consent of us and Mr. Orunesu.

Directors' Compensation

There are currently no compensation arrangements in place for the members of our board of directors who are not also our employees. Directors who are not our employees are eligible to receive awards under our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, though no such awards have been granted to such directors. Compensation arrangements with the directors who are also our employees are described in the preceding sections of this prospectus under the heading "Executive Compensation."

2005 Equity Incentive Plan

Our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") enables our board of directors to provide equity-based incentives through grants or awards to our present and future employees, non-employee directors, consultants and other third party advisors. However, grants and awards under the Plan may only be made to those persons who are includable in the definition of "employee" under the general instructions to the registration statement on Form S-8.

Only individuals who are our employees (not those who are includable in the definition under the instructions to Form S-8 but are otherwise not employees) are eligible to receive incentive stock options under the Plan. All employees, non-employee directors, consultants and advisors are eligible to receive nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights and restricted stock awards, though such awards may not be granted to any consultant or advisor unless bona fide services have been or are to be rendered by such consultant or advisor, and such services are not provided by such consultant or advisor in connection with the offer or sale of our securities in a capital raising transaction.

Our board of directors reserved a total of 2,000,000 shares of our common stock for issuance under the Plan. If an incentive award granted under the Plan expires, terminates, is unexercised or is forfeited, or if any shares are surrendered to us in connection with an incentive award, the shares subject to such award and the surrendered shares will become available for further awards under the Plan.

Shares issued under the Plan through the settlement, assumption or substitution of outstanding awards or obligations to grant future awards as a condition of acquiring another entity will not reduce the maximum number of shares available under the Plan. In addition, the number of shares of our common stock subject to the Plan, any number of shares subject to any numerical limit in the Plan, and the number of shares and terms of any incentive award may be adjusted in the event of any change in our outstanding common stock by reason of any stock dividend, spin-off, split-up, stock split, reverse stock split, recapitalization, reclassification, merger, consolidation, liquidation, business combination or exchange of shares or similar transaction.

No more than 200,000 of the authorized shares under the Plan may be allocated to incentive awards granted or awarded to any individual participant during any calendar year.

Administration

The compensation committee of the Board (or the Board in the absence of such a committee), will administer the Plan. Subject to the terms of the Plan, the compensation committee will have complete authority and discretion to determine the terms of awards under the Plan. The compensation committee may adopt rules and regulations with respect to participants in the Plan or beneficiaries designated by participants in the Plan.

Stock Options

The Plan authorizes the grant of both incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options. Options granted under the Plan entitle the grantee, upon exercise, to purchase a specified number of shares of our common stock from us at a specified exercise price per share. The administrator of the Plan will determine the period of time during which an option may be exercised, as well as any vesting schedule, except that no option may be exercised more than 10 years after the date of grant. The exercise price for shares of our common stock covered by an option cannot be less than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant, unless we agree otherwise at the time of the grant.

Under the Plan, a participant may not surrender an option for the grant of a new option with a lower exercise price or another award under the Plan. In addition, if a participant's option is cancelled before its termination date, the participant may not receive another option within six months of the cancellation date unless the exercise price of the new option equals or exceeds the exercise price of the cancelled option.

Options may be awarded with a reload feature. A reload feature may only apply when the exercise price of the option is paid by delivery of our common stock in under the provisions of the Plan. The reload feature gives an option holder, contemporaneously with the payment of the option exercise price in shares of our common stock, the right to receive a reload option to purchase that number of shares of our common stock as is equal to the sum of the number of shares used to exercise the option and, with respect to nonqualified stock options, the number of shares used to pay any applicable withholding taxes.

Stock Appreciation Rights

Stock appreciation rights may be granted to any participant in the Plan who was previously issued a stock option. The stock appreciation right permits an option holder to be paid the appreciation on the related option instead of exercising the option. A participant exercising a stock appreciation right will receive a cash distribution in an amount not to exceed the number of shares of common stock subject to the portion of the stock appreciation right exercised, multiplied by the difference between the market price of a share of our common stock on the date of exercise of the stock appreciation right and the market price of a share of common stock on the date of grant of the stock appreciation right.

A stock appreciation right may only be exercised if the underlying option is exercisable, and in no event more than 10 years after the date of grant. To the extent a stock appreciation right is exercised, the underlying option shall be cancelled, and the shares of stock underlying such option shall no longer be available for awards under the Plan.

Restricted Stock Awards

The Plan also authorizes the grant of restricted stock awards on terms and conditions established by the compensation committee, which may include performance conditions. The terms and conditions will include the designation of a restriction period during which the shares of restricted stock are not transferable and are subject to forfeiture.

Duration, Amendment and Termination

Our board of directors may suspend or terminate the Plan without stockholder approval or ratification at any time or from time to time. Unless sooner terminated, the Plan will terminate on November 10, 2015. The Board may also amend the Plan at any time. No such amendment may increase the total number of shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under the Plan, reduce the minimum exercise price for options or exchange options for other types of awards, unless such amendment is authorized by our stockholders. The termination or amendment of the Plan will not, without the consent of the participant, adversely affect a participant's rights under a previously granted award.

Restrictions on Transfer: Deferral

Except as otherwise permitted by the compensation committee and provided in an award under the Plan, awards may not be transferred or exercised by another person except by will or by the laws of descent and distribution.

Option / SAR Grants in Last Fiscal Year

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options/SARs Granted (#)	Percent of Total Options/SARs Granted to Employees In Fiscal Year	Exercise or Base Price (\$/Sh) (1)	Expiration Date
Dana Coffield	162,500	8.38%	\$0.80	November 10, 2015
James Hart	162,500	8.38%	\$0.80	November 10, 2015
Max Wei	162,500	8.38%	\$0.80	November 10, 2015
Rafael Orunesu	162,500	8.38%	\$0.80	November 10, 2015

(1) The exercise price of \$0.80 per share is equal to the base price of the common stock on November 10, 2005, as determined by the private sale of our common stock on September 1, October 7 and October 27, 2005. Our common stock did not trade on the NASD OTC bulletin board until November 11, 2005.

Aggregated Option/Stock Appreciation Right Exercises in 2005 and Year-End Option/Stock Appreciation Right Values

Name	Shares Acquired On Exercise(#)	Value Realized (\$)	Number of Unexercised Securities Underlying Options / SARs At FY-End (#) Exercisable / Unexercisable	Value of Unexercised In-The-Money Option/SARs At FY-End (\$) Exercisable / Unexercisable (1)
Dana Coffield	0	0	0/162,500	\$0/\$318,500
James Hart	0	0	0/162,500	\$0/\$318,500
Max Wei	0	0	0/162,500	\$0/\$318,500
Rafael Orunesu	0	0	0/162,500	\$0/\$318,500

(1) The value of options is based on a year-end closing price of \$2.76 per share.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of March 7, 2006 by (1) each person who, to our knowledge, beneficially owns more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the common stock; (2) each of our directors and executive officers; and (3) all of our executive officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to the following table, each person named in the table has sole voting and investment power and that person's address is 300, 611-10th Avenue, S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2R 0B2. Shares of common stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days following March 7, 2006 are deemed outstanding for computing the share ownership and percentage of the person holding such options and warrants, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person. All share numbers and ownership percentage calculations below assume that all exchangeable shares of Goldstrike Exchange Co. have been converted on a one-for-one basis into corresponding shares of our common stock.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned (1)	Percentage of Common Stock Outstanding
Dana Coffield (2)	1,734,661	3.89%
James Hart (3)	1,689,683	3.79%
Max Wei (3)	1,689,683	3.79%
Rafael Orunesu (3)	1,689,683	3.79%
Jeffrey Scott (4)	2,363,861	5.28%
Walter Dawson (5)	2,672,619	5.96%
Verne Johnson (6)	1,479,542	3.32%
Nadine C. Smith (7)	1,915,761	4.27%
Bank Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. (Switzerland) Ltd. (8)	3,187,500	6.99%
Directors and executive officers as a group (total of 8 persons)	15,235,493	33.53%

- (1) Beneficial ownership is calculated based on 44,547,612 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of March 7, 2006, which number includes shares of common stock issuable upon the exchange of the exchangeable shares of Goldstrike Exchange Co. issued to certain former holders of Gran Tierra Canada's common stock. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the SEC. The number of shares beneficially owned by a person includes shares of common stock underlying options or warrants held by that person that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of March 7, 2006. The shares issuable pursuant to the exercise of those options or warrants are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of the person holding those options and warrants but are not deemed outstanding for the purposes of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Unless otherwise indicated, the persons and entities named in the table have sole voting and sole investment power with respect to the shares set forth opposite that person's name, subject to community property laws, where applicable.
- (2) The number of shares beneficially owned includes 14,993 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants exercisable within 60 days of March 7, 2006. The number of shares beneficially owned includes 1,689,683 exchangeable shares.
- (3) All shares beneficially owned by such stockholder are exchangeable shares.
- (4) The number of shares beneficially owned includes 224,991 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants exercisable within 60 days of March 7, 2006. The number of shares beneficially owned includes 1,688,889 exchangeable shares.
- (5) The number of shares beneficially owned includes 275,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants exercisable within 60 days of March 7, 2006, of which 175,000 of such warrants are held by Perfco Investments Ltd. The number of shares beneficially owned includes 350,000 shares of common stock held by Perfco Investments Ltd. and 158,730 shares of common stock held by Mr. Dawson's spouse. The number of shares beneficially owned includes 1,688,889 exchangeable shares, of which 1,587,302 are held by Perfco Investments Ltd., of which Mr. Dawson is the sole owner. Mr. Dawson has sole voting and investment power over the shares held by Perfco and disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (6) The number of shares beneficially owned includes 62,493 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants exercisable within 60 days of March 7, 2006. The number of shares beneficially owned includes 1,292,064 exchangeable shares, of which 396,825 are held by KristErin Resources Ltd., a private family owned business of which Mr. Johnson is the president. Mr. Johnson has sole voting and investment power over the shares held by KristErin Resources Ltd.
- (7) The number of shares beneficially owned includes 312,500 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants exercisable within 60 days of March 7, 2006. The number of shares beneficially owned also includes 978,261 shares of Goldstrike, Inc., the former public reporting entity.
- (8) The number of shares beneficially owned includes 1,062,500 shares issuable on upon the exercise of warrants exercisable within 60 days of March 7, 2006. The address for Bank Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. (Switzerland) Ltd. is Uraniastrasse 28, CH-8022 Zurich, Switzerland. This information is based solely upon our records from the private offerings.

Equity Compensation Plan

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2005 are as follows:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,940,000	\$1.12	60,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	--	--	--
Total	1,940,000	--	60,000

Equity compensation plans approved by our stockholders include our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, under which our board of directors is authorized to issue options or other rights to acquire up to 2,000,000 shares of our common stock. The shares of common stock underlying awards granted under the 2005 Equity Compensation Plan include options to acquire 1,600,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.80 per share, granted on November 10, 2005 and options to acquire 340,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.62 per share, granted on December 15, 2005. The compensation committee will determine the period of time during which an option may be exercised, except that no option may be exercised more than ten years after date of grant.

On February 2, 2006, we closed our third private offering. We issued warrants to purchase up to 381,250 shares of common stock, exercisable through February 2, 2011, at \$0.625 per half share. Such issuances are not reflected in the table above as they took place after December 31, 2005.

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

During the last two years, there have been no transactions, or proposed transactions, to which we are or were a party, in which any of our directors or executive officers, any nominee for election as a director, any persons who beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, shares with more than 5% of the common stock or any relatives of any of the foregoing had or is to have a direct or indirect material interest.

We have not engaged in any transactions with promoters or founders in which a promoter or founder has received any type of consideration from Gran Tierra.

Item 13. Exhibits.

(a) The following exhibits are filed as part of this report:

Exhibit No.	Description	Reference
3.1	Articles of Incorporation.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form SB-2, as amended, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 31, 2003 (File No. 333-111656).
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31.2	Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**	
32.1	Certification of the President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**	
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.***	
99.1	Charter of the Audit Committee (including Supplement A thereto), as adopted on March 9, 2006.*	

* Previously filed

** Filed herewith

+ Management contracts and compensatory arrangements.

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Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Set forth below is a summary of certain fees paid to Deloitte & Touche LLP, our independent registered Chartered Accountants, for services in the fiscal period ended December 31, 2005. In determining the independence of Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Audit Committee considered whether the provision of non-audit services is compatible with maintaining Deloitte & Touche LLP's independence.

	2005 Deloitte & Touche LLP
Audit Fees	\$111,195
Audit-Related Fees	-
Tax Fees	15,412
All Other Fees	22,155
Total	\$148,762

Below is a description of the nature of services comprising the fees disclosed for each category above.

Audit Fees. The total audit fees and reimbursement of expenses paid to Deloitte & Touche LLP were \$111,195 for the audits performed in fiscal year 2005 (to support the November 10, 2005 merger), the reviews of the quarterly financial statements and the preparation of comfort letters and consents.

Tax Fees. Total tax fees, including reimbursement of expenses, paid to Deloitte & Touche LLP in fiscal 2005 were \$15,412 for miscellaneous tax advisory services.

All Other Fees. There was a total of \$22,155 in miscellaneous advisory services, related to the acquisitions activity of the company during the year.

Before we engage an independent public accountant to render audit or non-audit services, the engagement is approved by our audit committee or the engagement to render services is entered into pursuant to pre-approval policies and procedures established by the audit committee. The pre-approval policy adopted by our audit committee on March 9, 2006 is attached as Schedule A to the charter of the audit committee, which is included as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. All of the fees and services of the type described above under "audit fees", "audit-related fees", "tax fees" and "all other fees" will be pre-approved by the audit committee in the future. None of these fees and services were pre-approved by the audit committee before March 9, 2006.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereby duly authorized on January 17, 2007.

Gran Tierra Energy Inc.

By: /s/ Dana Coffield

Name: Dana Coffield

Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Dana Coffield</u> Dana Coffield	President Chief Executive Officer Director (Principal Executive Officer)	January 17, 2007
<u>/s/ Martin Eden</u> Martin Eden	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	January 17, 2007
<u>/s/ Jeffrey Scott</u> Jeffrey Scott	Chairman of the Board of Directors	January 17, 2007
<u>/s/ Walter Dawson</u> Walter Dawson	Director	January 17, 2007
<u>/s/ Verne Johnson</u> Verne Johnson	Director	January 17, 2007
<u>/s/ Nadine C. Smith</u> Nadine C. Smith	Director	January 17, 2007
<u>/s/ James Hart</u> James Hart	Director	January 17, 2007

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