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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)



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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2011

OR



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

Commission File Number 0-32455

Far East Energy Corporation

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Nevada

88-0459590

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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

363 N. Sam Houston Parkway East, Suite 380, Houston, Texas 77060

(Address of principal executive offices)(Zip Code)

832-598-0470

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

Number of shares outstanding of the issuer's common stock as of August 5, 2011.

Title of each class

Number of shares

Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share

342,209,884

FAR EAST ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FAR EAST ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands, Except Share Data)

	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2011</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2010</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,920	\$ 27,760
Accounts receivable	320	25
Inventory	433	304
Prepaid expenses	375	304
Deposits	103	101
Total current assets	<u>26,151</u>	<u>28,494</u>
Unevaluated oil and gas properties	58,306	50,094
Other fixed assets, net	841	637
Total property and equipment	<u>59,147</u>	<u>50,731</u>
Deferred financing costs	-	31
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 85,298</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 79,256</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,808	\$ 10,613
Accrued liabilities	11,966	9,072
Exchangeable note payable	3,200	9,958
Total current liabilities	<u>20,974</u>	<u>29,643</u>
Asset retirement and environmental obligations	627	491
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 342,209,884 and 291,202,928 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 respectively	342	291
Additional paid-in capital	174,128	149,378
Unearned compensation	(1,014)	(167)
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(109,759)	(100,380)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>63,697</u>	<u>49,122</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u><u>\$ 85,298</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 79,256</u></u>

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FAR EAST ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		February 4, 2000
	June 30,		June 30,		(Inception) through
	2011	2010	2011	2010	June 30, 2011
Operating revenues:					
Sales of gas	\$ 191	\$ -	\$ 214	\$ -	\$ 214
Other, net	59	-	67	-	67
	<u>250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>281</u>
Operating expenses:					
Exploration costs	1,317	904	2,994	1,937	39,636
Lease operating expense	724	504	1,490	989	11,589
General and administrative	2,409	1,889	4,537	3,603	53,314
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	3,778
Loss on investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	22
Amortization of contract rights	-	-	-	-	81
Total operating expenses	<u>4,450</u>	<u>3,297</u>	<u>9,021</u>	<u>6,529</u>	<u>108,420</u>
Operating loss	<u>(4,200)</u>	<u>(3,297)</u>	<u>(8,740)</u>	<u>(6,529)</u>	<u>(108,139)</u>
Other income (expense):					
Interest expense	(65)	(282)	(263)	(562)	(2,438)
Interest income	2	1	3	1	1,883
Gain on sales of other fixed assets	-	-	-	-	2
Foreign currency transaction loss	(197)	(36)	(379)	(48)	(1,067)
Total other income	<u>(260)</u>	<u>(317)</u>	<u>(639)</u>	<u>(609)</u>	<u>(1,620)</u>
Loss before income taxes	<u>(4,460)</u>	<u>(3,614)</u>	<u>(9,379)</u>	<u>(7,138)</u>	<u>(109,759)</u>
Income taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss	<u>\$ (4,460)</u>	<u>\$ (3,614)</u>	<u>\$ (9,379)</u>	<u>\$ (7,138)</u>	<u>\$ (109,759)</u>
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (4,460)</u>	<u>\$ (3,614)</u>	<u>\$ (9,379)</u>	<u>\$ (7,138)</u>	<u>\$ (109,759)</u>
Net loss per share:					
Basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.03)</u>	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	
Weighted-average shares outstanding:					
Basic and diluted	<u>342,212</u>	<u>185,609</u>	<u>342,116</u>	<u>181,034</u>	

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FAR EAST ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In Thousands Except Share Data)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Additional		Unearned	Deficit Accumulated	Total
	Number of	Par	Paid-In		Compensation	During the	Stockholders'
	Shares	Value	Capital			Development	Equity
						Stage	
<u>For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011</u>							
Balance at December 31, 2010	291,202,928	\$ 291	\$ 149,378	\$	(167)	\$ (100,380)	\$ 49,122
Net loss						(9,379)	(9,379)
Common shares issued	34,880,599	35	16,696		-	-	16,731
Stock issued for note conversion	14,315,789	14	6,786		-	-	6,800
Nonvested shares issued	1,859,800	2	1,086		(847)	-	241
Nonvested shares withheld for taxes	(49,232)	-	(28)		-	-	(28)
Stock options issued	-	-	210		-	-	210
Balance at June 30, 2011	342,209,884	\$ 342	\$ 174,128	\$	(1,014)	\$ (109,759)	\$ 63,697

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

Balance at December 31, 2009	173,836,960	\$ 174	\$ 111,982	\$	(279)	\$ (84,207)	\$ 27,670
Net loss	-	-	-		-	(7,138)	(7,138)
Common shares issued	11,655,116	11	4,577		-	-	4,588
Nonvested shares issued	251,667	-	118		31	-	149
Nonvested shares withheld for taxes	(156,115)	-	(70)		-	-	(70)
Stock options exercised	100,000	-	31		-	-	31
Stock options issued	-	-	246		-	-	246
Balance at June 30, 2010	185,687,628	\$ 185	\$ 116,884	\$	(248)	\$ (91,345)	\$ 25,476

Inception (February 4, 2000) through June 30, 2011

Balance at February 4, 2000	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -
Net loss	-	-	-		-	(109,759)	(109,759)
Common shares issued							-
- Placements	312,435,847	311	144,936		-	-	145,247
- Acquisition	1,600,000	2	3,598		-	-	3,600
Shares issued to consulting firm	231,259	-	297		-	-	297
Nonvested shares issued	4,672,259	6	2,736		(1,014)	-	1,728
Nonvested shares withheld for taxes	(480,826)	-	(239)		-	-	(239)
Stock options issued	-	-	5,913		-	-	5,913
Stock options exercised	1,510,000	1	946		-	-	947
Warrants issued	-	-	804		-	-	804
Warrants exercised	7,925,556	8	8,185		-	-	8,193
Warrants redeemed unexercised	-	-	(2)		-	-	(2)
Stock issued for note conversion	14,315,789	14	6,786		-	-	6,800
Debt issued with beneficial conversion feature	-	-	168		-	-	168
Balance at June 30, 2011	342,209,884	\$ 342	\$ 174,128	\$	(1,014)	\$ (109,759)	\$ 63,697

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FAR EAST ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,		February 4, 2000 (Inception) through June 30, 2011
	2011	2010	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (9,379)	\$ (7,138)	\$ (109,759)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	96	89	967
Amortization of deferred financing costs	73	562	1,089
Stock issued to pay expense	-	-	297
Share-based compensation	451	395	7,640
Changes in components of working capital and asset retirement and environmental obligations:			
Restricted cash	-	497	-
Accounts receivable	(295)	274	(320)
Inventory	(129)	(44)	(433)
Prepaid expenses	(71)	110	(375)
Deposits	(2)	1	(103)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	926	1,004	10,143
Asset retirement and environmental obligations	136	61	444
Impairment expense	-	-	3,778
Gain on sale of assets	-	-	(2)
Other, net	(28)	(71)	138
Net cash used in operating activities	(8,222)	(4,260)	(86,496)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to unproved oil and gas properties in China	(11,049)	(2,165)	(50,565)
Other oil and gas investment	-	-	(1,278)
Additions to other properties	(300)	(24)	(1,741)
Sale of oil and gas properties	-	-	1,108
Sales of other fixed assets	-	-	2
Net cash used in investing activities	(11,349)	(2,189)	(52,474)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net proceeds from exchangeable note	-	-	10,000
Net proceeds from sale of common stock	16,731	4,588	145,247
Net proceeds from exercise of options	-	31	947
Net proceeds from exercise of warrants	-	-	8,191
Deferred financing costs	-	-	(495)
Net cash provided by financing activities	16,731	4,619	163,890
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,840)	(1,830)	24,920
Cash and cash equivalents--beginning of period	27,760	5,567	-
Cash and cash equivalents--end of period	<u>\$ 24,920</u>	<u>\$ 3,737</u>	<u>\$ 24,920</u>
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Common stock issued to convert notes payable	<u>\$ 6,800</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,800</u>

See the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FAR EAST ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Business. We were incorporated in the state of Nevada on February 4, 2000, and on January 10, 2002, we changed our name to Far East Energy Corporation. The terms "we," "us," "our," "FEEC" and "our company" refer to Far East Energy Corporation and its subsidiaries. References to common stock refer to the common stock of FEEC. References to FEEB refer to Far East Energy (Bermuda), Ltd., our principal operating subsidiary. We are an independent energy company. FEEC, together with its subsidiaries, engages in the acquisition, exploration and development of coalbed methane ("CBM") gas properties solely in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). We are a development stage company, and our activities have been limited to organizational activities, including developing a strategic operating plan, capital funding, hiring personnel, entering into contracts acquiring rights to explore for, develop, produce and sell oil and gas or coalbed methane, and drilling, testing and completion of exploratory wells. Gas sales commenced in the first quarter of 2011.

The information, as furnished herein, reflects all normal recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

Basis of Presentation. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations. The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires the Company's management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the information and disclosures provided herein are adequate to present fairly the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 ("2010 Annual Report").

Revenue Recognition. We derive revenue primarily from the sale of produced natural gas. Revenues, net of royalties, 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 the collectability of the revenue is probable. The amount of gas sold may differ from the amount to which the Company is entitled based on its working interest or net revenue interest in the properties. A ready market for natural gas allows us to sell our natural gas shortly after production at the pipeline receipt point at which time title and risk of loss transfers to the buyer. Revenue is recorded when title is transferred based on our deliveries and net revenue interests. Cash received relating to future revenues is deferred and recognized when all revenue recognition criteria are met.

Significant Customers. All of the Company's production is sold to one customer, Shanxi Province Guoxin Energy Development Group Limited ("SPG"). In the event that this significant customer ceases doing business with us, we believe that there are potential alternative customers with whom we could establish new relationships and that those relationships would result in the replacement of the lost customer.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization. The Company's sales of CBM gas began in the quarter ended March 31, 2011; the Company does not have sufficient production information by which reserves can be estimated. Because of this, and because the costs associated with the Company's oil and gas properties relate to projects which have not yet identified proved reserves, the Company has not recorded depletion expense during the quarter ended June 30, 2011.

Convertible Debts and Warrants. We applied Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging ("ASC 815"), and FASB ASC Topic 470, Debt ("ASC 470"), in recording the Exchangeable Note and warrants issued to Dart Energy (CBM) International Pte Ltd (formerly Arrow Energy International Pte Ltd) ("Dart Energy") in conjunction with a transaction between the parties. Derivative financial instruments, as defined in ASC 815, consist of financial instruments or other contracts that contain a notional amount and one or more underlying amounts, require no initial net investment and permit net settlement. Derivative financial instruments may be free-standing or embedded in other financial instruments. Further, derivative financial instruments are initially, and subsequently, measured at fair value and recorded as liabilities or, in rare instances, assets. Convertible debt, as defined in ASC 470, generally includes an interest rate which is lower than the issuer could establish for nonconvertible debt, an initial conversion price which is greater than the market value of the common stock at the time of issuance, and a conversion price which does not decrease except pursuant to anti-dilution provisions. Also, under ASC 470, the portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the debt which is allocable to the warrant should be accounted for as additional paid-in capital. The allocation should be based on the relative fair values of the two securities at time of issuance. See Note 3 – "Transactions with Dart Energy" for additional information.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards and Developments. There were no recent accounting pronouncements at June 30, 2011 that materially affected our company.

2. Liquidity and Realization of Assets

Gas sales under the gas sales agreement with SPG commenced in the first quarter of 2011. We have funded our exploration and development activities primarily through the sale and issuance of common stock. In September 2009, the Company filed with the SEC a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 for the offer and sale from time to time of up to \$75 million of the Company's debt and equity securities. On March 16, 2011, we completed a transaction for the sale of 34.9 million shares of our common stock at \$0.5025 per share for net proceeds of \$16.7 million under our shelf registration statement. The amount remaining available under the registration statement at August 5, 2011 was approximately \$9.0 million.

On June 12, 2010, China United Coalbed Methane Corporation, Ltd. ("CUCBM") and SPG executed a gas sales agreement (the "Gas Sales Agreement"), to which we are an express beneficiary, to sell CBM produced in the CBM field (the "Shouyang Field") governed by the Shouyang production sharing contract ("PSC"). Pursuant to the Gas Sales Agreement, SPG is initially required to purchase up to 300,000 cubic meters (10,584,000 cubic feet) per day of CBM (the "Daily Volume Limit") produced at the Shouyang Field on a take-or-pay basis, with the purchase of any quantities above such amount to be negotiated pursuant to a separate agreement. At the request of FEEB and CUCBM to provide competitive pricing options for offtake of CBM production in excess of the Daily Volume Limit with assured offtake capacity, the Gas Sales Agreement obligates SPG to commit to having demand capacity to accept at least 1 million cubic meters (approximately 35 million cubic feet) per day from the Shouyang Field by 2015 but does not obligate FEEB or CUCBM to sell gas in excess of the Daily Volume Limit. The term of the Gas Sales Agreement is 20 years. The in-field gathering system and compression equipment were connected to the pipeline in early January 2011 and fully commissioned for sales by mid March 2011. The gross gas production for the second quarter 2011 was approximately 68 million cubic feet and gross sales volumes were 47 million cubic feet, up more than 700% from the sales of the first quarter of 2011 as additional wells were connected to the gathering system and the gathering system was in place to sell gas throughout the entire quarter. We believe that the

sales rate will continue to increase as gas from additional wells is sold through the gathering system in the coming months.

Our current work programs would satisfy the minimum exploration expenditures for our Shouyang and Yunnan PSCs for 2011. With respect to the Qinnan PSC, we have halted activities on the Qinnan Block pending regulatory approval or denial.

Management may seek to secure capital by exploring potential strategic relationships or transactions involving one or more of our PSCs, such as a joint venture, farmout, merger, acquisition or sale of some or all of our assets, by obtaining debt, project or equity-related financing, or by seeking to obtain approval from our Chinese partner company and the MOC with respect to, and satisfying the other conditions under, the Farmout Agreement with Dart Energy, which would provide additional funding. See Note 3 – "Transactions with Dart Energy" for additional information on our Farmout Agreement with Dart Energy. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in entering into any strategic relationship or transaction, securing capital or raising funds through debt, project or equity-related financing, refinancing or extending our existing debt, or satisfying the conditions under the Farmout Agreement with Dart Energy. In addition, the terms and conditions of any potential strategic relationship or transaction or of any project financing are uncertain, and we cannot predict the timing, structure or other terms and conditions or the consideration that may be paid with respect to any transaction or offering of securities and whether the consideration will meet or exceed our offering price. Under certain circumstances, the structure of a strategic transaction may require the approval of the Chinese authorities, which could delay closing or make the consummation of a transaction more difficult. There can be no assurance that the Chinese authorities will provide the approvals necessary for a transaction or transfer. There can be no guarantee of future capital acquisition, fundraising or exploration success or that we will realize the value of our unevaluated exploratory well costs. Based on our planned work programs, which include an accelerated pace of drilling in 2011, if we do not secure additional capital, whether from Dart Energy under the Farmout Agreement or through additional debt, project or equity-related financing, or enter into an agreement with a strategic partner, we believe that the funds currently available to us should provide sufficient cash to fund our planned expenditures under the Shouyang PSC and other minimum operating costs until near the end of the fourth quarter of 2011.

The global financial crisis has created liquidity problems for many companies and financial institutions and international capital markets have stagnated, especially in the United States and Europe. A continuing downturn in these markets could impair our ability to obtain, or may increase our costs associated with obtaining, additional funds through financing, the sale of our securities or otherwise.

There can be no guarantee of future capital acquisition, fundraising or exploration success or that we will realize the value of our unevaluated exploratory well costs. However, in addition to revenue generated, management believes that we will continue to be successful in securing any funds necessary to continue as a going concern.

As of June 30, 2011, we had unevaluated exploratory well costs totaling \$58.0 million, of which \$38.5 million have been capitalized for a period greater than one year. Such costs, which relate to the Shouyang Block in Shanxi Province, were initially capitalized under successful efforts accounting, pending a determination of whether sufficient quantities of economically recoverable proved reserves are found. We make periodic assessments of whether these costs qualify for continuing capitalization, based on whether we are making sufficient progress in assessing the reserves and determining the economic and operating viability of the project, as more fully discussed in Note 4.

In addition to these periodic assessments, we also assess whether we have a reasonable expectation of recovering these costs through future net cash flows from the project, if we are successful in implementing an overall development program upon completion of a pilot project. During the first quarter of 2008, we received a report of an independent engineering firm, which was commissioned to study the various technical aspects of the current pilot project in the initial 1H Pilot Area in the Shouyang Block. The study indicated that significant gas content is present in the initial 1H Pilot Area and that the coal in the area has relatively high permeability, based on production data available from the first seven wells (three horizontal and four vertical) drilled in the pilot area. In November 2010 and July 2011 we received original gas in place reports from an oil and gas consulting firm, and in April 2011 and June 2011 we received contingent resources reports from the same firm. Although there are uncertainties associated with our exploration and dewatering efforts, we believe the results of these studies, when taken together with management's analysis and recent well results, provide the Company with a reasonable basis for its expectations as to the long-term viability of this project, and support the continued capitalization of our unevaluated capitalized exploratory well costs in the project while we are continuing to evaluate the field.

We are drilling 8 deviated wells on the Shouyang Block which were not yet completed as of June 30, 2011. The unevaluated exploratory well costs at June 30, 2011 consisted of exploratory drilling and related costs for 57 wells in the initial 1H Pilot Area and 17 pilot development test wells. We also plan to drill additional wells in the near future to further explore and assess the potential of the property. Although we believe the results of our exploration activities in the Shanxi and Yunnan Provinces to date have been favorable and believe that we have established the commercial viability of the initial 1H Pilot Area in the Shouyang Block, we will need to complete more wells to confirm commercial viability in the remaining acreage in these provinces. In the event we are not successful, we may be required to write off some or all of these unevaluated exploratory well costs. We are in the process of obtaining Chinese reserve certification to support the submission of the overall development plan ("ODP") which will be filed as soon as possible. These plans are contingent on receiving all approvals and assignments from the Chinese government concerning the extension of the PSCs. For additional information on approval of the extensions of our PSCs, see Note 7 – "Commitments and Contingencies."

3. Transactions with Dart Energy

On March 13, 2009, we entered into a series of transactions related to our Qinnan Block with Dart Energy, formerly known as Arrow Energy International Pte Ltd. In connection with these transactions, one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, FEEB, and Dart Energy entered into a Farmout Agreement (the "Farmout Agreement") under which, subject to certain conditions, FEEB would assign to Dart Energy 75.25% of its rights in the Qinnan PSC in Shanxi Province (the "Assignment"). The Farmout Agreement conditions the Assignment on, among other things, the receipt of required approvals from the government of the PRC. Since December 19, 2009, each of the Company and Dart Energy has had the right to terminate the Farmout Agreement at any time, though neither party has elected to exercise that right.

If the conditions to the Farmout Agreement are satisfied prior to the termination of the agreement, Dart Energy would make an initial payment of approximately \$8 million to us, and, subject to certain other conditions, would fund all exploration costs associated with the Qinnan PSC, up to a maximum of \$30 million. In addition, after satisfaction of the conditions to the Farmout Agreement, if we obtain Chinese governmental approval of an overall development program for the Qinnan area, Dart Energy would pay FEEB an additional \$8 million in cash as a bonus. In conjunction with entering into the Farmout Agreement, on March 13, 2009, (i) FEEB issued the Exchangeable Note, \$10 million principal amount, to Dart Energy for \$10 million in cash and (ii) we issued a warrant to Dart Energy for 7,420,000 shares of our common stock, at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share ("Warrant"), which expired in December 2009.

Of the \$10 million in cash received from Dart Energy for the Exchangeable Note, \$2 million was to be set aside to be used exclusively to satisfy FEEB's existing exploration and development commitments in connection with the Qinnan PSC. This restricted portion of the proceeds was recorded as restricted cash on the consolidated balance sheet until it was fully utilized for exploration expenditures related to the Qinnan PSC by the end of the quarter ended September 30, 2010.

The Exchangeable Note had an initial principal amount of \$10 million and bears interest at a rate of 8% per annum, which began to accrue on October 16, 2009, and an initial maturity date of March 13, 2011("Maturity Date"). Dart Energy has the right at any time to exchange the Exchangeable Note in whole or in part for shares of the Company's common stock at an exchange rate of 21,052.63 shares per \$10,000, or \$0.475 per share (the "Exchange Rate"), of principal and interest. Moreover, upon satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the Farmout Agreement, the note would automatically be exchanged for shares of our common stock at the same exchange rate. As of June 30, 2011, Dart Energy has exercised its right to exchange a total of \$6.8 million in principal amount under the Exchangeable Note for 14,315,789 shares of Common Stock in the aggregate through the following series of transactions:

<u>Date Shares Issued</u>	<u>Principal Amount Exchanged</u>	<u>Shares of Common Stock Issued</u>
February 1, 2011	\$ 4,000,000	8,421,053
February 24, 2011	2,800,000	5,894,736
	<u>\$ 6,800,000</u>	<u>14,315,789</u>

As of June 30, 2011, the remaining principal balance on the Exchangeable Note was \$3,200,000, and the outstanding unpaid interest amount was \$1,171,822. Dart Energy has informed the Company that it has sold all of the acquired shares through block trades with institutional investors.

Prior to the Maturity Date, the parties agreed to extend the remaining balance of the Exchangeable Note of \$3.2 million plus approximately \$1.1 million in accrued interest to a new maturity date of September 15, 2011. Interest will continue to accrue on the remaining principal balance at the original 8% annual rate.

The Exchangeable Note contains certain restrictive covenants applicable to the Company and FEEB, including, among others, restrictions on the incurrence of indebtedness that ranks senior to or pari passu with the Exchangeable Note and restrictions on FEEB's ability to sell all of its rights under the Shouyang PSC. The Company has guaranteed FEEB's payment obligations under the Exchangeable Note.

For additional information on the transactions with Dart Energy, see Item 1 – "Business" of our 2010 Annual Report.

We applied ASC 815 and ASC 470 in the recording of the transaction with Dart Energy. According to ASC 815, the Exchangeable Note and the Warrant were afforded the exemption from derivative accounting treatment as they were not derivative instruments because (i) their conversion features were indexed to the Company's stock, and (ii) the Warrant was and, in the case of the Exchangeable Note, the conversion feature on its own would be classified in stockholders' equity in the balance sheet. Pursuant to ASC 470, no portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the Exchangeable Note should be accounted for as attributable to the conversion feature due to the inseparability of the debt and the conversion option. Also, under ASC 470, the portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the Exchangeable Note which is allocable to the Warrant should be accounted for as paid-in capital. The allocation should be based on the relative fair values of the two securities at time of issuance. We determined the fair value of the Warrant using a combination of the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation technique and a Monte Carlo simulation.

The significant assumptions used in the valuation were as follows:

	Black-Scholes -Merton	Monte Carlo Simulation
Volatility	124.60%	110.16%
Risk free interest rate	0.67%	0.83%
Expected dividend yield	-	-
Expected term	0.99 year	1.51 years

Based on the combination of the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation technique and the Monte Carlo simulation, the Warrant was valued at \$624,612 at time of issuance. The amount was recorded as a discount to the Exchangeable Note in the liabilities section and as additional paid-in capital in the Stockholders' Equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The debt discount is accreted as interest expense periodically over the term of the Exchangeable Note. Accretion expense for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$42,000 and \$92,000, respectively. Accretion expense for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$0 and \$46,000, respectively.

The Company incurred approximately \$0.5 million in direct costs in connection with entering into the transactions with Dart Energy. These direct costs were allocated between the Exchangeable Note and the Warrant in proportion to their respective fair values at time of issuance. The costs related to the Warrant were recorded as an offset to the value of the Warrant in paid-in capital. The costs related to the Exchangeable Note were capitalized as deferred financing costs and amortized based on the effective interest method over the term of the Exchangeable Note. The objective of that method is to arrive at a periodic interest cost which represents a level effective rate over the term of the Exchangeable Note on its face amount reduced by the unamortized discount and expense at the beginning of the period. The effective interest rate for the Exchangeable Note as calculated is 11.64% per annum. Amortization expense for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$31,000 and \$68,000, respectively. Amortization expense for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 was \$0 and \$34,000, respectively.

4. Unevaluated Oil and Gas Properties

Unevaluated oil and gas properties include the following (in thousands):

	At June 30, 2011	At December 31, 2010
Unproved leasehold costs	\$ 275	\$ 275
Unevaluated exploratory well costs	58,031	49,819
	<u>\$ 58,306</u>	<u>\$ 50,094</u>

Unproved Property Costs. Unproved leasehold costs are composed of amounts we paid to the MOC and CUCBM pursuant to a PSC we entered into in 2002 with CUCBM to acquire the mineral rights in the Enhong and Laochang areas in Yunnan Province.

Unevaluated Well Costs. Unevaluated well costs include only suspended well costs which are direct exploratory well costs pending determination of whether proved reserves have been discovered. Accounting guidance regarding capitalization of suspended well costs is provided by FASB ASC Topic 932, Extractive Activities – Oil & Gas ("ASC 932"). FASB ASC 932 addresses whether there are circumstances under the successful efforts method of accounting for oil and gas producing activities that would permit the continued capitalization of exploratory well costs beyond one year, other than when additional exploration wells are necessary to justify major capital expenditures and those wells are under way or firmly planned for the near future. Capitalization of costs should be continued beyond one year in cases where reserves for the project are not yet proven, but the Company demonstrates sufficient continuing progress toward assessing those

reserves. For the capitalized costs at June 30, 2011, our assessment indicated that our current work programs demonstrated our efforts in making sufficient continuing progress toward assessing the reserves in the areas for which the costs were incurred. Therefore, we have continued to capitalize these costs.

The following table provides an aging of capitalized exploratory well costs based on the date the costs were incurred and the number of related wells for which these exploratory well costs have been capitalized for a period greater than one year (in thousands, except number of projects):

	At June 30, 2011
Unevaluated exploratory well costs that have been capitalized for a period of one year or less	\$ 19,569
Unevaluated exploratory well costs that have been capitalized for a period greater than one year ⁽¹⁾	38,462
Total unevaluated exploratory well costs	<u>\$ 58,031</u>
Number of projects that have exploratory well costs that have been capitalized for a period greater than one year	<u>1</u>

(1) Costs related to our exploratory project in the Shouyang Block in the Shanxi Province.

Our net changes in unevaluated exploratory well costs in the Shouyang Block for the six months ended June 30, 2011 are presented below (in thousands):

	At June 30, 2011
Beginning balance at January 1	\$ 49,819
Additions to unevaluated exploratory well costs pending the determination of proved reserves	8,212
Reclassifications of wells, facilities, and equipment based on the determination of proved reserves	-
Unevaluated exploratory well costs charged to expense	-
Ending balance at June 30	<u>\$ 58,031</u>

5. Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations

Estimates of future dismantlement, restoration, and abandonment costs. The accounting for future development and abandonment costs is determined by FASB ASC Topic 410, Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations, which requires the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation to be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. The accrual is based on estimates of these costs for each of our properties based upon the type of production structure, reservoir characteristics, depth of the reservoir, market demand for equipment, currently available procedures and consultations with construction and engineering consultants. Because these costs typically extend many years into the future, estimating these future costs is difficult and requires management to make estimates and judgments that are subject to future revisions based on numerous factors, including changing technology, the political and regulatory environment, estimates as to the proper discount rate to use and timing of abandonment.

The following table presents the reconciliation of the beginning and ending aggregate carrying amounts of short-term and long-term legal obligations associated with the retirement of property, plant and equipment at June 30, 2011 (in thousands):

	At June 30, 2011
Carrying amount at beginning of period	\$ 491
Liabilities incurred	104
Liabilities settled	-
Accretion	32
Revisions	-
Carrying amount at end of period	<u>\$ 627</u>
Current portion	<u>\$ -</u>
Noncurrent portion	<u>\$ 627</u>

6. Other Fixed Assets

Other fixed assets, net include the following (in thousands):

	At June 30, 2011	At December 31, 2010
Other fixed assets	\$ 1,574	\$ 1,314
Accumulated depreciation	(733)	(677)
Other fixed assets, net	<u>\$ 841</u>	<u>\$ 637</u>

Other fixed assets include leasehold improvements, equipment and furniture. Depreciation expense for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were approximately \$96,000 and \$89,000, respectively. Depreciation expense for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were approximately \$55,000 and \$44,000, respectively.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings. We are periodically named in legal actions arising from normal business activities. We evaluate the merits of these actions and, if we determine that an unfavorable outcome is probable and can be estimated, we will establish the necessary accruals. We do not anticipate any material losses as a result of commitments and contingent liabilities. We are involved in no material legal proceedings.

Shouyang Production Sharing Contract. We are the operator under a PSC entered into with CUCBM to develop the Shouyang Block in the Shanxi Province of the PRC. The term of the Shouyang PSC consists of an exploration period, a development period and a production period. During the exploration period, we hold a 100% participating interest in the properties, and we must bear all exploration costs for discovering and evaluating CBM-bearing areas. If any CBM discovery is deemed to be commercial and is moved into the development phase, then CUCBM will have the right to elect to increase its participating interest in the Shouyang PSC up to 30%. The development costs for such CBM discovery will be borne by us and CUCBM in proportion to the parties' respective participating interests. The Shouyang PSC provides for a gradual cost recovery mechanism whereby operational expenses will first be reimbursed out of revenue generated from CBM sales. Then our exploration costs will be reimbursed, and thereafter, development costs incurred by the

parties will be reimbursed in proportion to each party's incurrence of such costs. The exploration period is divided into three phases called Phase I, Phase II and Phase III. We have exceeded our minimum work program obligations for all exploration period phases under the Shouyang PSC and intend to continue voluntary pilot development and exploration activities in Phase III until we transfer portions of the contract area into the development period for certain CBM discoveries in accordance with applicable provisions of the Shouyang PSC and Chinese law.

We were operating under an agreed extension of Phase III of the exploration period until June 30, 2011. Currently, we are in discussions with CUCBM regarding an additional formal extension of Phase III of the exploration period of the Shouyang PSC. However, final terms have not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Pending a determination with respect to the extension, we have informed CUCBM that we are continuing operations under our expanded pilot development work program as provided for in the Shouyang PSC as amended to date. Based on the progress of negotiations with CUCBM regarding an extension of Phase III of the Shouyang exploration period, as well as our analysis of our legal and contractual rights, we expect to reach agreement with CUCBM on an extension, though there can be no assurance that an extension will be granted or that MOC will approve the extension and modification agreement, and we anticipate changes to the terms of the Shouyang PSC in connection therewith, including a reduction in acreage.

Under the Shouyang PSC, we have committed to satisfy certain annual minimum exploration expenditure requirements. Our minimum exploration expenditure requirement is based on the minimum exploration expenditure requirements of CUCBM established by the Ministry of Land and Resources ("MLR"). The MLR sets its requirements by applying a minimum expenditure per square kilometer to the total acreage encompassed by each PSC. The annual minimum exploration expenditure requirement is approximately \$3.0 million in the aggregate for the Shouyang PSC based on the currency exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and the Chinese RMB as of June 30, 2011. We have already exceeded this expenditure requirement in 2011. These expenditure requirements are denominated in the RMB and, therefore, are subject to fluctuations in the currency exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and the Chinese RMB. The MLR minimum expenditure requirements are a significant factor that influences our exploration work program. Under the Shouyang PSC, we are required to pay certain fees totaling \$0.5 million in 2011, which count toward the satisfaction of the 2011 minimum exploration expenditure requirements. These fees include assistance fees, training fees, fees for CBM exploration rights and salaries and benefits.

Qinnan Production Sharing Contract. We are the operator under a PSC to develop the Qinnan Block in the Shanxi Province that is in the process of being assigned by CUCBM to China National Petroleum Company ("CNPC"). The term of the Qinnan PSC consists of an exploration period, a development period and a production period. During the exploration period, we hold a 100% participating interest in the properties, and we must bear all exploration costs for discovering and evaluating CBM-bearing areas. If any CBM field is discovered, the development costs for that CBM field will be borne by us and CUCBM in proportion to the respective participating interests. At that time, we will recover that share of the up-front exploration costs allocable to our Chinese partner through a gradual cost recovery mechanism. The exploration period is divided into three phases called Phase I, Phase II and Phase III. We have completed our Phase I, Phase II and Phase III work program obligations under the PSC, and intend to continue pilot development and exploration activities in Phase III until we transfer into the development period.

Although the Qinnan PSC does not expire until July 31, 2032, the stated date for expiration of the exploration period for the Qinnan PSC occurred on June 30, 2009. We are continuing to pursue an extension of the exploration period of the Qinnan PSC, but we cannot be optimistic at this time. We believe the underlying exploration period should be extended due to events beyond our reasonable control, namely the lengthy transfer of rights taking place from CUCBM to CNPC. At CNPC's request, we have provided certain operational and financial information about our Company to assist them in the decision making process for recognizing an extension of the exploration period in Qinnan. CNPC has completed an accounting audit pursuant to the Qinnan PSC of our expenditures for 2007 and 2008. We also provided to

CNPC at their request our work plan for 2010 for Qinnan. In January 2011, we received a formal notice from CNPC that it has purportedly received all Chinese approvals with respect to the transfer of rights from CUCBM to CNPC, and CNPC has requested we execute a modification agreement to confirm CNPC as our Chinese partner company for the Qinnan PSC. In connection with that notice, we received a form of assignment agreement, assigning the PSC from CUCBM to CNPC. We modified it to include a formal recognition of the existence of force majeure regarding the delays caused by the incomplete transfer of the PSC to CNPC. Currently, we have not received any response from CNPC or CUCBM regarding our proposed amendments to the draft assignment agreement and we have not signed a formal document confirming the assignment of CUCBM's rights to CNPC or its designee. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in extending the exploration period of the Qinnan PSC or that a new PSC will be granted. Additionally, in connection with obtaining this extension or a new PSC, we may be required to commit to certain expenditures or to modify the terms or respective ownership interests and/or acreage in the applicable PSC. However, if we are unable to secure sufficient funds to commit to these expenditures, it may adversely affect our ability to extend the Qinnan PSC.

Under the Qinnan PSC, we have committed to satisfy certain annual minimum exploration expenditure requirements. As with the Shouyang PSC, our minimum exploration expenditure requirement is based on the minimum exploration expenditure requirements of CNPC established by the MLR. The MLR sets its requirements by applying a minimum expenditure per square kilometer to the total acreage encompassed by each PSC. The annual minimum exploration expenditure requirement under the Qinnan PSC is approximately \$3.6 million in the aggregate based on the currency exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and the Chinese RMB as of June 30, 2011. These expenditure requirements are denominated in the RMB and, therefore, are subject to fluctuations in the currency exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and the Chinese RMB. Because the stated expiration date for the exploration period for the Qinnan PSC occurred on June 30, 2009, and we have not yet received an extension, we have halted activities associated with the Qinnan Block pending receipt of an extension, should one ultimately be granted.

Yunnan Production Sharing Contract. We are the operator under one Yunnan PSC with CUCBM to develop two areas in the Yunnan Province: Enhong and Laochang. The term of the Yunnan PSC consists of an exploration period, a development period and a production period. The exploration period is divided into two phases called Phase I and Phase II. We completed Phase I and, during the third quarter of 2009, the MOC approved a modification agreement to extend Phase II of the exploration period for the Yunnan PSC to June 30, 2011 from June 30, 2009. Thus, although the Yunnan PSC does not expire until January 1, 2033, the stated date for expiration of the exploration period for the Yunnan PSC occurred on June 30, 2011. Currently, we are in discussions with CUCBM regarding an additional formal extension of Phase II of the exploration period of the Yunnan PSC. However, final terms have not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The Yunnan PSC has terms regarding extensions similar to that of the Shouyang PSC, stating that CUCBM must provide a reasonable extension of time after the expiration of the exploration period for us to complete work under an approved pilot development work program or where there is no means of transportation, market access or long term sales agreement in place. If we are successful in obtaining an agreement on a formal extension for the Shouyang Block we anticipate that a similar agreement can be reached regarding the Yunnan PSC, but at this time, we cannot ascertain the likelihood that an extension of the exploration period of the Yunnan PSC will be granted. Additionally, there is a possibility that our Chinese partner company could issue a new PSC for Yunnan with less favorable terms than those in the current PSC, including a reduction in acreage.

During the exploration period, we must bear all exploration costs for discovering and evaluating CBM-bearing areas. Our work commitment to complete Phase II consists of drilling 7 exploratory wells and fracturing and test producing a 5-well pilot in the Laochang sub-block (including one vertical well and four deviated wells). In December 2010 we mobilized a drilling company to fracture stimulate 5 wells that we had drilled to test the number 7+8 and number 19 coal seams in Laochang area. These two seams have good gas content based on lab analysis and significant thickness to merit testing for commercial production.

Stimulation operations were completed on January 19, 2011 and the frac company demobilized from the field. However, bad weather prevented the equipment from reaching the field in time to put the wells on production before the Chinese New Year holiday. Therefore, the planned operations were suspended until February 15, 2011 to allow for the roads to improve and the crews to return from the holiday. The dewatering operation started on March 18, 2011 in all five wells of the clustered pilot. With casing pressure of 0.41 Mpa and fluid level several hundred meters above the top of the targeted coal seams, a small amount of gas was produced and flared. Recently, gas production from one of pilot wells has increased steadily to slightly below 35 Mcf per day; however, there can be no assurance that production will continue to increase or sustain current levels of production.

Under the Yunnan PSC, we have committed to satisfy certain annual minimum exploration expenditure requirements. Our minimum exploration expenditure requirements for the blocks subject to the PSC are based on the minimum exploration expenditure requirements of CUCBM established by the MLR. The MLR sets its requirements by applying a minimum expenditure per square kilometer to the total acreage encompassed by the PSC. The annual minimum exploration expenditure requirement is approximately \$1.6 million in the aggregate, based on the currency exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and the Chinese RMB as of June 30, 2011. These requirements are denominated in the RMB, and, therefore, are subject to fluctuations in the currency exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and the Chinese RMB. The MLR minimum expenditure requirements are a significant factor that influences our exploration work program. Under the Yunnan PSC, we are required to pay certain fees totaling \$0.4 million in 2011, which are counted toward the satisfaction of the 2011 minimum exploration expenditure requirements. These fees include assistance fees, training fees, fees for CBM exploration rights and salaries and benefits. Based on the modification agreement, the unfulfilled exploration work commitment will be added to the minimum exploration work commitment for the following year. If the Company terminates the Yunnan PSC and there exists an unfulfilled balance on the minimum exploration work commitment, the Company will be required to pay the balance to CUCBM.

8. Common Stock

Issuance of Shares. On March 16, 2011, we completed a transaction for the sale of 34.9 million shares of our common stock at \$0.5025 per share for net proceeds of \$16.7 million under our shelf registration statement.

Conversion of Exchangeable Note. During the first quarter of 2011, Dart Energy exercised its right to exchange a total of \$6.8 million in principal amount under the \$10.0 million Exchangeable Note for 14,315,789 shares of Common Stock in the aggregate through a series of transactions. See Note 3 – "Transactions with Dart Energy" for additional information.

Shares Withheld for Taxes. During the first six months of 2011, we withheld 49,232 shares of our common stock from the vesting of nonvested shares (also commonly referred to as "restricted stock") granted to employees to satisfy tax withholding obligations of \$26,900. Once withheld, the shares were canceled and removed from the number of outstanding shares. Accordingly, we reduced our common stock and our additional paid in capital on our consolidated balance sheet by an amount which equaled the fair market value of the withheld shares on the date of withholding and cancellation. We subsequently remitted the amount withheld to the tax authority.

Outstanding Warrants. A summary of warrants outstanding as of June 30, 2011 is as follows (in thousands, except exercise price):

Exercise Price	Warrants Outstanding	Expiration Date In			
		2012	2013	2014	2015
\$0.54	290	-	-	290 ⁽¹⁾	-
\$0.80	4,662	-	-	-	4662 ⁽¹⁾
\$1.00	8,400	-	8,400	-	-
\$1.25	4,623	-	-	4,623	-
\$2.61	4,020	4,020	-	-	-
Total	21,995	4,020	8,400	4,913	4,662

(1) During the first quarter of 2010 granted to investors and placement agent in conjunction with the investors' purchase of our common stock.

9. Share-Based Compensation

We grant nonvested shares of common stock and options to purchase common stock to employees, members of the board of directors and consultants under our shareholder-approved 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2005 Plan"). Grants prior to the adoption of the 2005 Plan and inducement grants associated with hiring of new employees and appointment of new directors are generally issued outside of the 2005 Plan. During 2010, the Company awarded 315,000 nonvested shares under the 2005 Plan to employees as retention bonuses. During the first half of 2011, we awarded options to purchase up to 1,785,000 shares of our common stock and 1,669,800 nonvested shares under the 2005 Plan to employees and members of the board of directors; and options to purchase up to 250,000 shares of our common stock and 190,000 nonvested shares outside the 2005 Plan to a new employee and a consultant. As of June 30, 2011, we had 2,619,199 shares available for awards under the 2005 Plan, of which 33 shares could be issued as nonvested shares or other full-valued stock-based awards.

We account for share-based compensation expense under FASB ASC Topic 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation ("ASC 718"). We measure the cost of employee and non-employee services received in exchange for stock options and other equity awards based on the grant date fair value of those awards. We use the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to determine the grant date fair value of options and the closing share price on date of grant to determine the grant date fair value of nonvested shares. We recognize the compensation expense over the period during which the grantee is required to provide service in exchange for the award.

The compensation expense is included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Exploration Costs	\$ 46	\$ 30	\$ 92	\$ 65
General and Administrative	168	136	359	330
	<u>\$ 214</u>	<u>\$ 166</u>	<u>\$ 451</u>	<u>\$ 395</u>

The following table summarizes stock option transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2011 (in thousands, except grant price):

	Options	Weighted Average Grant Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	9,075	\$ 1.18
Granted	2,035	0.58
Forfeited	(3)	0.28
Cancelled	-	-
Expired	-	-
Outstanding at June 30, 2011	<u>11,107</u>	<u>\$ 1.07</u>
Exercisable at June 30, 2011	<u>8,577</u>	<u>\$ 1.23</u>

At June 30, 2011, the weighted average remaining contractual life for the stock options outstanding and exercisable was 5.65 years and 4.59 years, respectively.

The following table summarizes shares of nonvested stock transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2011 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Nonvested Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value Per Share	Vest Date Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	779	\$ 0.37	
Granted	1,860	0.58	
Vested	(381)	0.40	\$ 169
Withheld for Taxes	(49)	0.56	
Outstanding at June 30, 2011	<u>2,209</u>	<u>\$ 0.54</u>	

As of June 30, 2011, we had approximately \$1.8 million in total unrecognized compensation cost related to share-based compensation, of which \$1.0 million was related to shares of nonvested stock grants and was recorded in unearned compensation on our consolidated balance sheets. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.5 years at June 30, 2011. This expected cost does not include the impact of any future share-based compensation awards.

10. Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

Cash paid for interest expense and income taxes for the six-month periods ending June 30, 2011 and 2010 was zero.

11. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through August 12, 2011, the date the consolidated financial statements were issued. There were no items that would have a material impact to the consolidated financial statements presented in this Form 10-Q.

PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December, 31, 2010 ("2010 Annual Report"), our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, the financial statements and related notes in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the risk factors contained herein, in our 2010 Annual Report, in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, and all of the other information contained elsewhere in this report. The terms "we," "us," "our," "the Company" and "our company" refer to Far East Energy Corporation and its subsidiaries, unless the context suggests otherwise. The term "FEEB" refers to Far East Energy (Bermuda), Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary, which conducts substantially all of our operations in China.

Overview. We are a development stage company, and our activities have been principally limited to the drilling, testing, and completion of exploratory and pilot development coalbed methane ("CBM") wells and organizational activities. We believe that good environmental, social, health and safety performance is an integral part of our business success. We conduct our business with respect and care for our employees, contractors, communities, and the environments in which we operate. Our vision is zero harm to people and the environment while creating value for our shareholders as well as for China, including the regions and communities within which we operate. Our commitment to these principles is demonstrated by the fact that we have had no lost-time accidents in over five years and no major environmental incidents. We have a commitment to being good corporate citizens of China, striving to emphasize and utilize very high levels of Chinese content in personnel, services, and equipment; and we have achieved very high percentages of Chinese content in each category.

During the first six months of 2011, we continued our efforts to explore and develop CBM in Shanxi Province in northern People's Republic of China ("PRC" or "China") and in Yunnan Province in southern PRC. We continued to employ numerous safety precautions to ensure the safety of our employees and independent contractors. We also conducted our operations in accordance with various laws and regulations concerning the environment, occupational safety and health.

In early January 2011, the in-field gathering system and compression equipment in the Shouyang PSC area were connected to the pipeline constructed last year by Shanxi Province Guoxin Energy Development Group Limited ("SPG") in accordance with the Gas Sales Agreement (defined below). After completion of that process, low level gas flow commenced in January with initial testing of the gathering system in January. After initial commissioning, gas sales were temporarily interrupted while SPG completed testing and commissioning of certain equipment related to our first stage compressor sites as well as installation of gas sales meters. That work was completed and formal gas flow and sales re-commenced in mid-March 2011. Second stage compressor equipment is on site and will be available for use as needed when production volumes increase. The gross gas production for the second quarter 2011 was approximately 68 million cubic feet and gross sales volumes were 47 million cubic feet, up more than 700% from the sales of the first quarter of 2011 as additional wells were connected to the gathering system and the gathering system was in place to sell gas throughout the entire quarter. We believe that the sales rate will continue to increase as gas from additional wells is sold through the gathering system in the coming months. See "Shouyang PSC" below.

In February 2011, Dart Energy (CBM) International Pte Ltd (formerly Arrow Energy International Pte Ltd) ("Dart Energy") exercised its right to exchange a total of \$6.8 million in principal amount under the Exchangeable Note for 14,315,789 shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share ("Common Stock") in the aggregate through a series of transactions.

On March 16, 2011, we completed a transaction for the sale of 34.9 million shares of our common stock at \$0.5025 per share for net proceeds of \$16.7 million under our shelf registration statement. The amount remaining available under the registration statement at August 5, 2011 was approximately \$9.0 million.

Management may seek to secure capital by exploring potential strategic relationships or transactions involving one or more of our PSCs, such as a joint venture, farmout, merger, acquisition or sale of some or all of our assets, by obtaining debt, project or equity-related financing, or by seeking to obtain approval from our Chinese partner company and the PRC's Ministry of Commerce ("MOC") with respect to, and satisfying the other conditions under, the Farmout Agreement with Dart Energy, which would provide additional funding. See Note 3 – "Transactions with Dart Energy" for additional information on our Farmout Agreement with Dart Energy. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in entering into any strategic relationship or transaction, securing capital or raising funds through debt, project or equity-related financing, refinancing or extending our existing debt, or satisfying the conditions under the Farmout Agreement with Dart Energy. In addition, the terms and conditions of any potential strategic relationship or transaction or of any project or debt financing are uncertain, and we cannot predict the timing, structure or other terms and conditions or the consideration that may be paid with respect to any transaction or offering of securities and whether the consideration will meet or exceed our offering price. Under certain circumstances, the structure of a strategic transaction may require the approval of the Chinese authorities, which could delay closing or make the consummation of a transaction more difficult. In particular, any transfer of our rights under the PSCs will require the approval of our Chinese partner company and the MOC. There can be no assurance that the Chinese authorities will provide the approvals necessary for a transaction or transfer. There can be no guarantee of future capital acquisition, fundraising or exploration success or that we will realize the value of our unevaluated exploratory well costs. Based on our planned work programs, which include an accelerated pace of drilling in 2011, if we do not secure additional capital, whether from Dart Energy under the Farmout Agreement or through additional debt, project or equity-related financing, or enter into an agreement with a strategic partner, we believe that the funds currently available to us should provide sufficient cash to fund our planned expenditures under the Shouyang PSC and other minimum operating costs until near the end of the fourth quarter of 2011.

The global financial crisis has created liquidity problems for many companies and financial institutions and international capital markets have stagnated, especially in the United States and Europe. A continuing downturn in these markets could impair our ability to obtain, or may increase our costs associated with obtaining, additional funds through financing, the sale of our securities or otherwise. The ongoing crisis has created a difficult environment in which to negotiate and consummate a transaction or otherwise. While we will continue to seek to secure capital, there can be no assurance that we will be able to enter any strategic relationship or transaction or that we will be successful in raising funds through debt, project, or equity-related financing.

There can be no guarantee of future capital acquisition, fundraising or exploration success or that we will realize the value of our unevaluated exploratory well costs. However, in addition to revenue generated, management believes that we will continue to be successful in securing any funds necessary to continue as a going concern.

Although we believe the results of our exploration activities in Shanxi and Yunnan Provinces to date have been favorable, we will need to complete more wells to achieve commercial viability in these provinces, which will require additional capital expenditures. Our current and future work programs for our PSCs will depend on our ability to raise additional capital to fund our exploration activities. Our current work program is described below.

Shouyang Block, Shanxi Province. Currently, the Company is in discussions with China United Coalbed Methane Corporation, Ltd. ("CUCBM") regarding an additional formal extension of Phase III of the exploration period of the Shouyang PSC. However, final terms have not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Pending a determination with respect to the extension, we have informed CUCBM that the Company is continuing operations under its expanded pilot development work program as provided for in the Shouyang PSC as amended to date. Based on the progress of negotiations with CUCBM regarding an extension of Phase III of the Shouyang exploration period, as well as our analysis of our legal and contractual rights, we expect to reach agreement with CUCBM on an extension, though there can be no assurance that an extension will be granted or that MOC will approve the extension and modification agreement, and we anticipate changes to the terms of the Shouyang PSC in connection therewith, including a reduction in acreage.

On June 12, 2010, CUCBM and SPG executed the Shouyang Project Coalbed Methane Purchase and Sales Contract (the "Gas Sales Agreement") through which CBM produced at the CBM field located in the Shouyang PSC area (the "Shouyang Field") is sold. Pursuant to the Gas Sales Agreement, SPG is initially required to purchase up to 300,000 cubic meters (10,584,000 cubic feet) per day of CBM (the "Daily Volume Limit") produced at the Shouyang Field on a take-or-pay basis, with the purchase of any quantities above such amount to be negotiated pursuant to a separate agreement. At the request of FEEB and CUCBM to provide competitive pricing options for offtake of CBM production in excess of the Daily Volume Limit with assured offtake capacity, the Gas Sales Agreement obligates SPG to commit to having demand capacity to accept at least 1 million cubic meters (approximately 35 million cubic feet) per day from the Shouyang Field by 2015 but does not obligate FEEB or CUCBM to sell gas in excess of the Daily Volume Limit. The term of the Gas Sales Agreement is 20 years. FEEB and CUCBM sought to have the 300,000 cubic meter (10,584,000 cubic feet) per day Daily Volume Limit included in the Gas Sales Agreement, rather than committing to supply up to the entire capacity of the pipeline (approximately 40 million cubic feet per day), because they desired to preserve the opportunity to negotiate a new contract for gas volumes above 10,584,000 cubic feet in the belief that a competing pipeline company was considering building to the initial 1H Pilot Area. As of June 30, 2011, the pipeline company had laid a line, purportedly with a capacity of 50 million cubic feet per day, extending east from Taiyuan toward the 1H Pilot Area. At the 1H Pilot Area the line has turned south and will continue south to the city of Changzhi. A second pipeline would potentially provide an additional 50 million cubic feet per day of offtake infrastructure as well as provide price competition.

In April 2011, SPG commenced the construction of additional gathering lines in the 1H Pilot Area. This new construction is expected to tie an additional 24 wells into the current system which currently includes 30 wells. It is anticipated that this new construction will be completed shortly.

Under Chinese law and practice, foreign-owned and controlled entities can only sell gas through a licensed, local entity, such as CUCBM. Therefore, concurrently with the execution of the Gas Sales Agreement, FEEB, which is the operator of the Shouyang Field, and CUCBM entered into a letter agreement (the "Acceptance Letter") under which FEEB acknowledged that sales by CUCBM under the Gas Sales Agreement would constitute the joint marketing and sales of CBM from the Shouyang Field for purposes of the Shouyang PSC. The Acceptance Letter further confirmed that FEEB accepted the terms of the Gas Sales Agreement, which named the parties to the Shouyang PSC, including FEEB, as express beneficiaries. On June 12, 2010, FEEB and CUCBM also entered into a letter agreement (the "Letter Agreement") in which they agreed that they would share any value added tax refunds and government subsidies related to gas sales from the Shouyang Field in accordance with their pro rata entitlement to CBM under the PSC. In the Letter Agreement, the parties also acknowledged that the funds received under the Gas Sales Agreement would be allocated in accordance with the Shouyang PSC, which includes an express allocation of funds in accordance with the parties' working interest therein, subject to certain provisions providing for accelerated recovery of operational, exploration and development expenses prior to the distribution of all surplus CBM.

The price to be paid by SPG, excluding the effect of any applicable rebates or subsidies, for CBM under the Gas Sales Agreement was 1.20 RMB per cubic meter (including tax) until June 12, 2011 and thereafter the price is subject to change based on the parties' agreement in accordance with market economic principles. If the parties are unable to agree on new pricing, the then-current price shall apply to all gas sales. As we have not yet agreed upon a revised price for CBM sales, the 1.20 RMB per cubic meter price continues to apply at this time. Additionally, enacted Chinese government and Shanxi provincial subsidies equal 0.20 RMB and 0.05 RMB per cubic meter, respectively, for a total of 0.25 RMB per cubic meter. Thus, the price received by CUCBM and FEEB, including subsidies for gas sales that will be allocated between CUCBM and FEEB as agreed under the Letter Agreement, should be approximately 1.45 RMB per cubic meter. This equates to approximately \$6.35 per Mcf at exchange rates as of June 30, 2011. The Chinese news service Xinhua News Agency, has recently advised that the PRC's CBM subsidy will be increased this summer in conjunction with the release of the 12th Five Year Plan and could be increased as much as 0.2 RMB per cubic meter (or \$0.88 per Mcf based on the June 30, 2011 exchange rate). If implemented, this level of subsidy increase would take our current sales price of \$6.35 up to \$7.23 per Mcf (inclusive of taxes). The Gas Sales Agreement also provides for price adjustments in accordance with changes to the published Chinese national natural gas price and annual price adjustments based on the parties' mutual agreement. If the parties do not agree on a new price, the then-current price shall continue in effect and either party may seek to resolve any pricing dispute pursuant to arbitration. SPG is obligated to pay for all CBM monthly in advance, based on anticipated deliveries for the coming month.

The Gas Sales Agreement does not have any minimum delivery obligations, but it does require that all CBM produced at the Shouyang Field up to 300,000 cubic meters (10,584,000 cubic feet) per day be sold to SPG and production in excess of that level shall be subject to further agreement. The parties agreed to use reasonable efforts to provide a stable supply of gas and to provide the same amount of CBM during the summer and the winter. This is relevant for FEEB because typically gas demand is significantly higher in the winter than the summer, so the Gas Sales Agreement is structured to provide for even demand levels and delivery requirements, without setting any minimum requirements or 'deliver or pay' obligations on the seller. Each party is to notify the other at least 30 days before it is able to deliver or receive gas. In order to deliver our gas, we needed to install an in-field gathering system as well as a field compression facility to increase the gas pressure to the pressure required for delivery. This was completed in late December 2010.

Once the initial gas delivery and acceptance date is set, if one party fails to deliver or receive gas on such date, then it shall pay the other party 5% of the value of CBM comprising such shortfall. After initial CBM deliveries commence, if either party fails to deliver gas or receive gas as nominated for the month, and it fails to notify the other party that it will not deliver or receive such quantity of gas, then the non-performing party will pay the other party a penalty based upon 10% of the value of 80% of the portion of gas not delivered or received, as applicable.

During the initial 180 days following the first delivery of CBM under the Gas Sales Agreement (the "Commissioning Period"), the parties are required to make reasonable efforts to deliver and accept CBM in an amount not to exceed the Daily Volume Limit. Thereafter, SPG will be required to accept and pay for all deliveries of CBM produced under the Shouyang PSC up to the Daily Volume Limit. If at any time after the Commissioning Period SPG fails to accept any CBM delivered to the delivery point up to the Daily Volume Limit, other than due to force majeure, required maintenance or breakdowns, SPG will pay an amount equal to the sales price of 80% of the amount it refuses to accept. If SPG refuses to accept gas, neither CUCBM nor FEEB will be required to provide make-up gas in the future.

The northern portion of the Shouyang Block is being closely monitored and work programs are being carried out there to achieve three primary goals: (i) to expand the area in our initial 1H Pilot Area where critical desorption and gas production are occurring, thereby increasing gas production, (ii) to determine the optimal approach to minimize costs and maximize gas recovery and (iii) to add pilot development test wells (PDTW) spaced at intervals of several kilometers across the entire Shouyang Block to help delineate the geographic extent of the high permeability and high gas content area. In pursuit of these goals in our initial 1H Pilot

Area, we had drilled and completed the following wells by the end of June 30, 2011:

	Wells Drilled and Completed as of	
	March 31, 2011	June 30, 2011
Horizontal	6	6
Vertical	18	21
Deviated	22	30
Pilot Development Test	13	17
	<u>59</u>	<u>74</u>

Drilling activity in our Shouyang Block during the first six months of 2011 is summarized as follows:

	Wells Spudded, Drilling Not Completed		Wells Completed	
	March 31, 2011	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011	June 30, 2011
Vertical	1	0	1	3
Deviated	1	8	4	8
Pilot Development Test	5	0	1	4
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>

At the end of June 30, 2011, the Company had 52 wells producing gas (both flared or sold) in the Shouyang Block. Additionally, as of that date, one well has been abandoned in the Shouyang Block, and no dry holes have been drilled.

The deviated wells represent another phase in the process of reducing costs. These are essentially vertical wells drilled at a very high angle from an existing well pad and location. Utilizing an existing well location allows more than one well to be drilled from the same pad, consequently reducing land and pad construction costs, as well as reducing environmental impact. Once drilled to the coal seam, the wells were fracture stimulated. We have gained insights over time as to situations where cavitation or hydraulic fracture stimulation may improve our dewatering efficiency in the pilot area. Hydraulic fracturing is a stimulation method successfully used in gas shale and other coalbed reservoirs to improve wellbore productivity by providing channels that extend beyond any formation damage done to the wellbore during the drilling process. This allows for water and gas to more easily flow into the wellbore and then be produced. The fracturing activity during the first six months of 2011 is summarized as follows:

Quarter Ended	Fracturing		
	Workovers	New Wells	Total
March 31, 2011	8	7	15
June 30, 2011	-	4	4
	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>19</u>

In late March and early April 2011, we successfully fracture stimulated 15 wells. Nine of these wells were completed in the 1H Pilot area. Several modifications to the fracture procedures were made during the process that included higher concentrations of sand and high viscosity fracturing fluid, both designed to improve near wellbore communication with the formation. Three wells were fracture-stimulated with a chemical product which is designed to immobilize coal fines that could be created during the treatment. Three wells were stimulated with water only to improve production by cleaning the near wellbore area of coal fines. Three of the stimulations involved PDTW that were designed to test the permeability of the #15 coal seam in other areas of the block. The SYS02 was a PDTW drilled nearly 22 km south of the 1H Pilot Area. This well is used to test the permeability at a structurally deep position. A positive result from this well may

indicate that the high permeability of the 1H Pilot Area extends to nearly halfway down the Shouyang Block. The P8 and P12 are PDTW drilled on the eastern side of the Shouyang Block. The data collected from these wells may determine whether the permeability around the 1H Pilot Area on the western side of the block extends over to the eastern side of the block.

Also, five wells were fracture-stimulated with another chemical product which is designed to immobilize coal fines that could become mobile during production and potentially plug the fractures and cleats of the coal seam.

Current plans call for 5 to 8 rigs to continue a drilling program of 60 pilot production and PDTWs which commenced in September 2010 and is scheduled to run through the third quarter of 2011. Approximately 50 of the wells have been or will be drilled in the initial 1H Pilot Area to increase gas production and gas sales.

Gross proceeds of \$17.5 million raised from the March 2011 registered direct placement will be used to drill additional wells to add to production, to accelerate drilling of additional PDTWs that will cover the far reaches of the Shouyang Block, and also to possibly drill two 5-well clusters. The five well clusters or "5 spots" may aid in the establishment of additional Chinese reserves for overall development plan ("ODP") purposes and perhaps establish additional pilot production areas with our ongoing pilot development work program. We drilled a number of PDTWs at approximately 4 to 5 kilometer intervals to the west and south of the pilot area, with the goal of providing data to support the full extent of the large area of the northern Shouyang Block (pilot area) that contains high gas content as well as good permeability characteristics. We have begun to drill PDTWs to the east and southeast of the initial 1H Pilot Area. Through the PDTWs we seek to determine what portion of the northern area of the Shouyang Block shares the same rare combination of high permeability and high gas content discovered in the initial 1H Pilot Area. The following table reflects the permeability determined in the Shouyang Block:

<u>Well Area</u>	<u>Permeability Range (Millidarcies - mD)</u>	<u>Number of Wells In this Range</u>
1H Pilot Area	80-100	1H Pilot Area Wells
PDTW	200-300	2
PDTW	100-199	3
PDTW	50-99	3
PDTW	10-49	4

With permeabilities ranging from 10 millidarcies to 300 millidarcies, the number 15 coal seam in the expanded areas tested appears to have areas of high permeability coupled with high gas content.

We are in the process of obtaining Chinese reserve certification to support the submission of the ODP which will be filed as soon as possible.

Qinnan Block, Shanxi Province. Although the Qinnan PSC does not expire until July 31, 2032, the stated date for expiration of the exploration period for the Qinnan PSC occurred on June 30, 2009. We are continuing to pursue an extension of the exploration period of the Qinnan PSC, but we cannot be optimistic at this time. The Company believes the underlying exploration period should be extended due to events beyond its reasonable control, namely the lengthy transfer of rights taking place from CUCBM to China National Petroleum Company ("CNPC"). At CNPC's request, we have provided certain operational and financial information about our Company to assist them in the decision making process for recognizing an extension of the exploration period in Qinnan. CNPC has completed an accounting audit pursuant to the Qinnan PSC of our expenditures for 2007 and 2008. We have also provided to CNPC at their request our work plan for 2010 for Qinnan. In January 2011, we received a formal notice from CNPC that it has purportedly received all Chinese approvals with respect to the transfer of rights from CUCBM to CNPC and CNPC has requested we execute a modification agreement to confirm CNPC as our Chinese partner company for the Qinnan PSC. In connection with that notice, we received a form of assignment agreement,

assigning the PSC from CUCBM to CNPC. We modified it to include a formal recognition of the existence of force majeure regarding the delays caused by the incomplete transfer of the PSC to CNPC. Currently, we have not received any response from CNPC or CUCBM regarding our proposed amendments to the draft assignment agreement and we have not signed a formal document confirming the assignment of CUCBM's rights to CNPC or its designee. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in extending the exploration period of the Qinnan PSC or that a new PSC will be granted. Additionally, in connection with obtaining this extension or a new PSC, we may be required to commit to certain expenditures or to modify the terms or respective ownership interests and/or acreage in the applicable PSC. However, if we are unable to secure sufficient funds to commit to these expenditures, it may adversely affect our ability to extend the Qinnan PSC.

In March of 2009, we entered into a series of transactions related to our Qinnan Block with Dart Energy. For additional information, see Item 1 – "Business" of our 2010 Annual Report.

Enhong-Laochang Area, Yunnan Province. Currently, we are in discussions with CUCBM regarding an additional formal extension of Phase II of the exploration period of the Yunnan PSC. However, final terms have not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The Yunnan PSC has terms regarding extensions similar to that of the Shouyang PSC, stating that CUCBM must provide a reasonable extension of time after the expiration of the exploration period for us to complete work under an approved pilot development work program or where there is no means of transportation, market access or long term sales agreement in place. If we are successful in obtaining an agreement on a formal extension for the Shouyang Block, we anticipate that a similar agreement can be reached regarding the Yunnan PSC, but at this time, we cannot ascertain the likelihood that an extension of the exploration period of the Yunnan PSC will be granted. Additionally, there is a possibility that our Chinese partner company could issue a new PSC for Yunnan with less favorable terms than those in the current PSC, including a reduction in acreage.

Currently, we are conducting a strategic review of our Yunnan holdings to determine whether they fit within our risk profile given the tight capital markets and ongoing economic downturn. We take into consideration, among other factors, our overall corporate strategy, the prospective costs and benefits of the acreage, our relationship with our Chinese partner companies and our current cash position in order to formulate an optimal strategy for the Company. The strategy may include, but not be limited to: (i) minimal capital spending to continue holding the acreage, (ii) sale, farmout or partial farmout of the acreage, (iii) full or partial relinquishment of the acreage, or (iv) continued staged exploration of the acreage. We have not yet concluded this review and cannot make any projection as to the likely outcome of this review. Moreover, CUCBM will have its own view and certain outcomes will be subject to CUCBM and MOC approval. In December 2010 we mobilized a drilling company to fracture stimulate 5 wells that we had drilled to test the number 7+8 and number 19 coal seams in Laochang area. These two seams have good gas content based on lab analysis and significant thickness to merit testing for commercial production. Stimulation operations were completed on January 19, 2011 and the dewatering operation started on March 18, 2011 in a total of nine coal layers from all five wells of the clustered pilot. With fluid level kept going down smoothly and stably, some coal seams have reached the critical desorption pressure in the area close to wellbore, and a small amount of gas was produced and flared. The dewatering/test-production is planned to continue, and more gas is anticipated to come with dewatering process going forward when the interference between wells can be established and a fluid-level drop as a funnel can be realized covering a relatively bigger area of the reservoir. Recently, gas production from one of pilot wells has increased steadily to slightly below 35 Mcf per day. Production has continued to increase; however, there can be no assurance that production will continue to increase or sustain current levels of production.

We have learned that CNPC has undertaken a pipeline construction project with support from the Yunnan provincial government to extend the Myanmar-China natural gas pipeline to pass through the city of Kunming, then go northward through the city of Zhaotong, and finally connect with major interprovincial pipelines in Sichuan Province. Further, the pipeline plans are expected to include a branch that is intended to connect Kunming to Qujing, then extend eastward to the Guizhou Province. We believe that the construction, which would lay pipelines closer to our projects in the Yunnan Province, would help reduce the cost for CBM off-take from our projects and increase our ability to eventually deliver gas to consumers.

Production Sharing Contracts. Our operations in the Shouyang and Qinnan Blocks in Shanxi Province and the Enhong-Laochang area of Yunnan Province are conducted under three separate PSCs. The Shouyang and Qinnan PSCs will expire July 1, 2032 and the Yunnan PSC will expire January 1, 2033, subject to satisfying work and expenditure requirements and the existence of commercially productive reserves, unless extended or otherwise amended.

The three PSCs are divided into three periods: exploration, development and production. The stated date for expiration of the exploration periods of the Shouyang and Yunnan PSCs occurred on June 30, 2011, and is the subject of our continued discussions with CUCBM.

Currently, the Company is in discussions with CUCBM regarding an additional formal extension of Phase III of the exploration period of the Shouyang PSC. However, final terms have not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Pending a determination with respect to the extension, we have informed CUCBM that the Company is continuing operations under its expanded pilot development work program as provided for in the Shouyang PSC as amended to date. Based on the progress of negotiations with CUCBM regarding an extension of Phase III of the Shouyang exploration period, as well as our analysis of our legal and contractual rights, we expect to reach agreement with CUCBM on an extension, though there can be no assurance that an extension will be granted or that MOC will approve the extension and modification agreement, and we anticipate changes to the terms of the Shouyang PSC in connection therewith, including a reduction in acreage. For additional information regarding the status of discussions related to an extension of the exploration period in the Shouyang Block, see “Shouyang Block, Shanxi Province” above.

Currently, we are in discussions with CUCBM regarding an additional formal extension of Phase II of the exploration period of the Yunnan PSC. However, final terms have not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The Yunnan PSC has terms regarding extensions similar to that of the Shouyang PSC, stating that CUCBM must provide a reasonable extension of time after the expiration of the exploration period for us to complete work under an approved pilot development work program or where there is no means of transportation, market access or long term sales agreement in place. If we are successful in obtaining an agreement on a formal extension for the Shouyang Block, we anticipate that a similar agreement can be reached regarding the Yunnan PSC, but at this time, we cannot ascertain the likelihood that an extension of the exploration period of the Yunnan PSC will be granted. Additionally, there is a possibility that our Chinese partner company could issue a new PSC for Yunnan with less favorable terms than those in the current PSC, including a reduction in acreage. For additional information regarding the status of discussions related to an extension of the exploration period in the Enhong-Laochang Area, see “Enhong-Laochang Area, Yunnan Province” above.

The stated date for expiration of the exploration period of the Qinnan PSC occurred on June 30, 2009 and is the subject of our discussions with CUCBM and CNPC. For additional information regarding our extension request for the Qinnan PSC, see “Qinnan Block, Shanxi Province” above. Currently, we bear all exploration costs for discovering and evaluating CBM-bearing areas during the exploration period. If any CBM field is discovered, the development costs for that CBM field will be borne by us and CUCBM (or, with respect to the Qinnan Block, CNPC, or Sinopec after CUCBM’s interest is officially transferred) in proportion to the respective participating interests in the Qinnan PSC.

During the exploration period, all expenditures are funded by us. Expenditures in the development and production periods are funded in proportion to the respective participating share of the participants in the Qinnan PSC. If we satisfy the conditions to the Farmout Agreement, including obtaining approval from our Chinese partners and the MOC, and successfully assign 75.25% of our participating interest in the Qinnan PSC to Dart Energy, Dart Energy would make an initial payment of approximately \$8 million to us, become the operator under the Qinnan PSC, and, subject to certain conditions, would fund all exploration costs associated with the Qinnan PSC up to a maximum of \$30 million. Since December 19, 2009, each of the Company and Dart Energy has had the right to terminate the Farmout Agreement at any time, though neither party has elected to exercise that right, and we are continuing to use efforts to satisfy the conditions contemplated by the Farmout Agreement. In conjunction with entering into the Farmout Agreement, FEEB issued and we guaranteed the Exchangeable Note to Dart Energy with an aggregate principal amount of \$10 million. The Exchangeable Note bears interest at a rate of 8% per annum, which began to accrue on October 16, 2009, and originally matured on March 13, 2011, unless repaid earlier. On March 10, 2011, the parties agreed to extend the remaining balance of the Exchangeable Note of \$3.2 million plus approximately \$1.1 million in accrued interest to a new maturity date of September 15, 2011 (the "Maturity Date"). Interest will continue to accrue on the remaining principal balance at the original 8% annual rate. Principal and interest are due and payable on the Maturity Date or earlier if payment is accelerated upon the occurrence and continuance of an event of default. Dart Energy has the right at any time to exchange the Exchangeable Note in whole or in part for shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the "Common Stock") at an exchange rate of 21,052.63 shares per \$10,000 (or \$0.475 per share) of principal and interest (the "Exchange Rate"), subject to certain equitable adjustment mechanisms in the event of a sale of the Company, stock split or similar occurrence. During the first quarter of 2011, Dart Energy exercised its right to exchange a total of \$6.8 million in principal amount under the Exchangeable Note for 14,315,789 shares of Common Stock in the aggregate through the series of transactions. Dart Energy has informed the Company that it has sold all of the acquired shares through block trades with institutional investors.

If the Farmout Agreement conditions are met prior to the termination of the Farmout Agreement and Dart Energy reaches its \$30 million cap on exploration costs associated with the Qinnan PSC, FEEB and Dart Energy would share further Qinnan development costs and any future revenues in proportion to the participating interests in the Qinnan PSC, provided that FEEB may, in its discretion, instead elect to assign all of its interest in the Qinnan PSC to Dart Energy subject to retaining a 2% overriding royalty interest. In addition, under the Farmout Agreement, if we obtain Chinese governmental approval of an overall development plan for the Qinnan area after satisfaction of the conditions to the Farmout Agreement, Dart Energy will pay FEEB an additional \$8 million in cash as a bonus, and FEEB will have the option to assign all of its interest in the Qinnan PSC to Dart Energy, while retaining a 5% overriding royalty interest.

After the deduction of any royalties or value added taxes, a portion of commercial production will be allocated in accordance with the parties' participating interests, and the majority (70% for Yunnan, 75% for Qinnan and Shouyang) of production will be reserved for cost recovery before being distributed to the parties. Cost recovery CBM is first allocated to reimbursement for operating costs, then exploration costs of FEEB and pre-contract costs of CUCBM, and lastly development costs plus accrued interest to the parties in accordance with their participating interests. In accordance with relevant government regulations, allocations for value added taxes and state royalties will be deducted before the allocation of proceeds or CBM to the parties to the PSCs. In addition, with respect to the Shouyang and Qinnan PSCs, we must pay ConocoPhillips, Inc. a 3.5% overriding royalty on production.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended June 30, 2011 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2010:

The table below sets out major components of our expenditures (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Additions to Unevaluated		
Oil and Gas Properties (capitalized)		
- Shouyang Block, Shanxi Province ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,084	\$ 3,414
Exploration Expenditures (expensed)		
- Shouyang Block, Shanxi Province	837	498
- Qinnan Block, Shanxi Province	123	151
- Yunnan Province	357	255
- Total	<u>1,317</u>	<u>904</u>
Lease Operating Expenditures (expensed)		
- Shouyang Block, Shanxi Province	704	473
- Qinnan Block, Shanxi Province	3	20
- Accretion Cost on ARO	17	11
- Total	<u>724</u>	<u>504</u>
Total Exploration and Operating Expenditures	<u>\$ 6,125</u>	<u>\$ 4,822</u>
General and Administrative Expenses	<u>\$ 2,409</u>	<u>\$ 1,889</u>

(1) Capitalized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The costs of drilling exploratory wells are capitalized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Additions to Unevaluated Oil and Gas Properties pending determination of whether they have discovered proved commercial reserves. If it is determined that no proved commercial reserves are discovered, the related capitalized costs will be expensed on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Other exploration and lease operating expenditures are charged to expense as incurred.

The table below sets out the operating expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Exploration costs	\$ 1,317	\$ 904
Lease operating expense	724	504
General and Administrative	2,409	1,889
Total	<u>\$ 4,450</u>	<u>\$ 3,297</u>

The table below sets out components of exploration costs for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Technical personnel compensation	\$ 167	\$ 137
PSC related payments	241	231
Contract drilling & related expenses	909	536
Total	<u>\$ 1,317</u>	<u>\$ 904</u>

Exploration costs for the three months ended June 30, 2011 increased \$0.4 million due primarily to an increase in contract and drilling related expenses.

The table below sets out components of lease operating expense ("LOE") for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Workovers	\$ 126	\$ 87
Pumping Related Costs	550	385
Accretion Cost on ARO	17	11
Supervision	31	21
Total	<u>\$ 724</u>	<u>\$ 504</u>

LOE for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was comprised of costs pertaining to the production and dewatering efforts in the Shouyang and Qinnan Blocks in Shanxi Province. LOE for the three months ended June 30, 2011 increased \$0.2 million, due primarily to an increase in pumping related costs, including an increase in the number of wells operating.

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2011 increased \$0.5 million due primarily to an increase in professional consulting fees of \$0.4 million and an increase in investor relations costs of \$0.1 million.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2010:

The table below sets out major components of our expenditures (in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Additions to Unevaluated Oil and Gas Properties (capitalized)		
- Shouyang Block, Shanxi Province ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8,212	\$ 4,398
Exploration Expenditures (expensed)		
- Shouyang Block, Shanxi Province	1,921	910
- Qinnan Block, Shanxi Province	244	288
- Yunnan Province	829	739
- Total	<u>2,994</u>	<u>1,937</u>
Lease Operating Expenditures (expensed)		
- Shouyang Block, Shanxi Province	1,454	905
- Qinnan Block, Shanxi Province	4	63
- Accretion Cost on ARO	32	21
- Total	<u>1,490</u>	<u>989</u>
Total Exploration and Operating Expenditures	<u>\$ 12,696</u>	<u>\$ 7,324</u>
General and Administrative Expenses	<u>\$ 4,537</u>	<u>\$ 3,603</u>

(1) Capitalized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The costs of drilling exploratory wells are capitalized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Additions to Unevaluated Oil and Gas Properties pending determination of whether they have discovered proved commercial reserves. If it is determined that no proved commercial reserves are discovered, the related capitalized costs will be expensed on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Other exploration and lease operating expenditures are charged to expense as incurred.

The table below sets out the operating expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations (in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Exploration costs	\$ 2,994	\$ 1,937
Lease operating expense	1,490	989
General and Administrative	4,537	3,603
Total	<u>\$ 9,021</u>	<u>\$ 6,529</u>

The table below sets out components of exploration costs for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Technical personnel compensation	\$ 364	\$ 281
PSC related payments	480	464
Contract drilling & related expenses	2,150	1,192
Total	<u>\$ 2,994</u>	<u>\$ 1,937</u>

Exploration costs for the six months ended June 30, 2011 increased \$1.0 million due primarily to an increase in contract and drilling related expenses including well stimulation, reserves analysis, crop compensation and road access fees.

The table below sets out components of lease operating expense ("LOE") for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Workovers	\$ 194	\$ 166
Pumping Related Costs	1,191	747
Accretion Cost on ARO	32	21
Supervision	73	55
Total	<u>\$ 1,490</u>	<u>\$ 989</u>

LOE for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was comprised of costs pertaining to the production and dewatering efforts in the Shouyang and Qinnan Blocks in Shanxi Province. LOE for the six months ended June 30, 2011 increased \$0.5 million, due primarily to an increase in pumping related costs, including an increase in the number of wells operating.

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2011 increased \$0.9 million due primarily to financial professional fees of \$0.4 million, an increase in investor relations costs of \$0.3 million, and payroll related expenses of \$0.2 million.

Capital Resources and Liquidity. Although gas sales under the Gas Sales Agreement commenced in the first quarter of 2011, our primary source of cash flow has been cash proceeds from public offerings and private placements of our common stock and warrants to purchase our common stock, and the exercise of warrants and options to purchase our common stock.

On March 16, 2011, we completed a transaction for the sale of 34.9 million shares of our common stock at \$0.5025 per share for net proceeds of \$16.7 million under our shelf registration statement.

Work Program Funding. Our current work programs would satisfy the minimum exploration expenditures for our Shouyang and Yunnan PSCs for 2011. With respect to the Qinnan PSC, we have halted activities on the Qinnan Block pending regulatory approval or denial. Management may seek to secure capital by exploring potential strategic relationships or transactions involving one or more of our PSCs, such as a joint venture, farmout, merger, acquisition or sale of some or all of our assets, by obtaining debt, project or equity-related financing, or by seeking to obtain approval from our Chinese partner company and the MOC with respect to, and satisfying the other conditions under, the Farmout Agreement with Dart Energy, which would provide additional funding. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in entering into any strategic relationship or transaction, securing capital or raising funds through debt, project or equity-related financing, refinancing or extending our existing debt, or satisfying the conditions under the Farmout Agreement with Dart Energy. In addition, the terms and conditions of any potential strategic relationship or transaction or of any debt, project or equity-related financing are uncertain and we cannot predict the timing, structure or other terms and conditions or the consideration that may be paid with respect to any transaction or offering of securities and whether the consideration will meet or exceed our offering price. Under certain circumstances, the structure of a strategic transaction may require the approval of the Chinese authorities, which could delay closing or make the consummation of a transaction more difficult. In particular, any transfer of our rights under the PSCs will require the approval of our Chinese partner company and the MOC. There can be no assurance that the Chinese authorities will provide the approvals necessary for a transaction or transfer. There can be no guarantee of future success in capital acquisition, fundraising or exploration

success or that we will realize the value of our unevaluated exploratory well costs. Based on our planned work programs, which includes an accelerated pace of drilling in 2011, if we do not secure additional capital, or enter into an agreement with a strategic partner, we believe that the funds currently available to us should provide sufficient cash to fund our planned expenditures under the Shouyang PSC and other minimum operating costs until near the end of the fourth quarter of 2011. Our ability to continue as a going concern depends upon our ability to obtain substantial funds for use in our development activities and upon the success of our planned exploration and development activities. There can be no guarantee of future capital acquisition, fundraising or exploration success or that we will realize the value of our unevaluated exploratory well costs. However, in addition to revenue generated, management believes that we will continue to be successful in securing any funds necessary to continue as a going concern.

On March 13, 2009, the Company and FEEB entered into a series of transactions related to our Qinnan Block with Dart Energy. Specifically, on that date, among other things, (i) FEEB and Dart Energy entered into the Farmout Agreement under which, subject to certain conditions, FEEB would assign to Dart Energy 75.25% of its rights (the "Assignment") in the Qinnan PSC and (ii) FEEB issued an Exchangeable Note, \$10 million initial principal amount (the "Exchangeable Note"), to Dart Energy for \$10 million in cash.

Farmout Agreement. The Farmout Agreement, as amended, conditions the Assignment on, among other things, the receipt of required approvals from the government of the PRC (collectively, the "Farm-In Conditions") on or prior to December 19, 2009 or such later date as the parties may agree upon (the "Farm-In Deadline"). Interest on the Exchangeable Note began to accrue on October 16, 2009. Since December 19, 2009, each of the Company and Dart Energy has had the right to terminate the Farmout Agreement at any time, though neither party has elected to exercise that right, and the parties are continuing to use efforts to satisfy the conditions contemplated by the Farmout Agreement. There can be no assurance that our Chinese partners or the MOC will approve the Farmout Agreement, and we cannot be optimistic at this time. The parties are required to exercise their respective commercially reasonable efforts in good faith to satisfy the Farm-In Conditions. Under the Farmout Agreement, upon satisfaction of the Farm-In Conditions, Dart Energy would make an initial payment to the Company of \$8 million, and, subject to certain other conditions, including government approval for the extension of the current exploration period, Dart Energy would fund all exploration costs associated with the Qinnan PSC up to a maximum of \$30 million. After Dart Energy reaches such \$30 million cap, FEEB and Dart Energy would share further Qinnan area exploration costs in proportion to their participating interests in the Qinnan PSC, provided that FEEB would, in its discretion, instead be able to elect to assign all of its interest in the Qinnan PSC to Dart Energy, subject to retaining a 2% overriding royalty interest. In addition, under the Farmout Agreement, if the parties obtain Chinese governmental approval of an ODP for the Qinnan area, Dart Energy would pay FEEB an additional \$8 million in cash as a bonus, and FEEB would have the option to assign all of its interest in the Qinnan PSC to Dart Energy, while retaining a 5% overriding royalty interest. If an overall development program is approved, then FEEB and Dart Energy would share related development costs and any future revenues for such area on a pro-rata basis in accordance with their participating interests in the Qinnan PSC. If our Chinese partner or the MOC does not approve the agreement in an expedient manner, the parties may seek to modify certain terms of the Farmout Agreement.

Exchangeable Note. The Exchangeable Note had an initial principal amount of \$10 million and bears interest at a rate of 8% per annum, which began to accrue on October 16, 2009, and originally matured on March 13, 2011, unless repaid earlier. On March 10, 2011, the parties agreed to extend the remaining balance of the Exchangeable Note of \$3.2 million plus approximately \$1.1 million in accrued interest to a new maturity date of September 15, 2011 (the "Maturity Date"). Interest will continue to accrue on the remaining principal balance at the original 8% annual rate. Principal and interest are due and payable on the Maturity Date or earlier if payment is accelerated upon the occurrence and continuance of an event of default (addressed below).

Dart Energy has the right at any time to exchange the Exchangeable Note in whole or in part for shares of the Company's Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, at an exchange rate of 21,052.63 shares per \$10,000 (or \$0.475 per share) of principal and interest (the "Exchange Rate"), subject to certain equitable adjustment mechanisms in the event of a sale of the Company, stock split or similar occurrence. Dart Energy exercised its right to exchange a total of \$6.8 million in principal amount under the Exchangeable Note for 14,315,789 shares of Common Stock in the aggregate through the series of transactions. Dart Energy has informed the Company that it has sold all of the acquired shares through block trades with institutional investors.

The Exchangeable Note contains certain restrictive covenants applicable to the Company and FEEB, including, among others, restrictions on the incurrence of indebtedness that ranks senior to or pari passu with the Exchangeable Note and restrictions on FEEB's ability to sell all of its rights under Shouyang PSC. The Company has guaranteed FEEB's payment obligations under the Exchangeable Note.

Our capital resources and planning can be impacted by fluctuations in the U.S. Dollar and Chinese RMB exchange rate as well as inflation in these countries. For further discussion of these risks, see Item 3. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

Cash Flows. As of June 30, 2011, our balance in cash and cash equivalents was \$24.9 million, a decrease of \$2.9 million from the balance of \$27.8 million as of December 31, 2010. The decrease was due primarily to \$8.2 million and \$11.3 million cash used by operating activities and investing activities, respectively, offset by the sale under our shelf registration statement of 34.9 million shares of our common stock for total net proceeds of \$16.7 million.

Cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$8.2 million as compared to cash used in operating activities for the same period in 2010 of \$4.3 million. The increase in cash used in operating activities was due primarily to an increase in exploratory contract drilling expenses of \$1.1 million, an increase in cash G&A of \$0.9 million, an increase in LOE pumping related costs of \$0.5 million and a \$1.3 million change in working capital.

Cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$11.3 million as compared to \$2.2 million for the same period in 2010. The increase was primarily due to an increase in additions to oil and gas properties of \$8.9 million.

Cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$16.7 million as a result of the sale of 34.9 million shares of our common stock. Cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$4.6 million as a result of the sale of 11.7 million shares of our common stock and warrants to the purchase of up to 4.7 million shares of our common stock.

Forward-Looking Statements. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21B of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this report, including statements regarding our future financial position, business strategy and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe," "may," "will," "plan," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "expect," "project," and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the actual results or developments we anticipate will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected effects on our business or operations. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in such forward-looking statements include: our Chinese partner companies or the MOC may require certain changes to the terms and conditions of our PSCs in conjunction with their approval of any extension of the exploration period of the PSCs, including a relinquishment of acreage; the gas produced at our wells may not increase to commercially viable quantities or may decrease; we may be unsuccessful in obtaining additional capital, whether through a strategic transaction or through debt, project or equity-related financing; certain of the proposed transactions with Dart Energy may not close on a timely basis or at all, including due to a failure to satisfy closing conditions or otherwise; the benefits to us of the transactions with Dart Energy may not be realized; the MOC may not approve the extension of the Qinnan PSC; our lack of operating history; limited and potentially inadequate management of our cash resources; the pipelines currently under consideration may not be constructed, or if constructed may not be timely, or their routes may differ from those currently anticipated; the pipeline and local distribution/compressed natural gas companies may decline to purchase or take our gas, or the timing of any definitive agreement may take longer than anticipated and the terms may not as advantageous as expected; risk and uncertainties associated with exploration, development and production of CBM; expropriation and other risks associated with foreign operations; disruptions in capital markets affecting fundraising; matters affecting the energy industry generally; lack of availability of oil and gas field goods and services; environmental risks; drilling and production risks; changes in laws or regulations affecting our operations, as well as other risks described in our 2010 Annual Report and subsequent filings with the SEC.

When you consider these forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind these factors, the risk factors set forth in our 2010 Annual Report, the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, and this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q under "Item 1A. Risk Factors" and in other filings with the SEC and the other cautionary statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Our forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. All subsequent oral and written forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these factors. We assume no obligation to update any of these statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In addition to the U.S. Dollar, we conduct our business in Chinese RMB and, therefore, are subject to foreign currency exchange risk on cash flows related to expenses and investing transactions. Prior to July 2005, the exchange rate between U.S. Dollars and Chinese RMB was fixed, and, consequently, we experienced no fluctuations in the value of goods and services we purchased in China because of currency exchange. In July 2005, the Chinese government began to permit the Chinese RMB to float against the U.S. Dollar. All of our costs to operate our Chinese offices are paid in Chinese RMB. Our exploration costs in China may be incurred under contracts denominated in Chinese RMB or U.S. Dollars. As of June 30, 2011, the U.S. Dollar (\$) to Chinese RMB (¥) appreciated slightly at an exchange rate of about \$1 to ¥6.46, compared to an exchange rate of \$1 to ¥6.55 at March 31, 2011. If the Chinese RMB appreciates with respect to the U.S. Dollar, our costs in China may increase. To date we have not engaged in hedging activities to hedge our foreign currency exposure. In the future, we may enter into hedging instruments to manage our foreign currency exchange risk or continue to be subject to exchange rate risk. To date we have not engaged in hedging activities to hedge our foreign currency exposure. In the future, we may enter into hedging instruments to manage our foreign currency exchange risk or continue to be subject to exchange rate risk. If the exchange rate increased by 10%, it is estimated that our costs would be approximately \$0.6 million lower for the second quarter of 2011. If the exchange rate were 10% lower during the second quarter of 2011, our costs would increase by approximately \$0.7 million.

Although inflation has not materially impacted our operations in the recent past, increased inflation in China or the U.S. could have a negative impact on our operating and general and administrative expenses, as these costs could increase. In the last couple of years, we have increased our use of Chinese suppliers, including drilling contractors, that are paid in RMB. In 2009, 2010 and the first six months of 2011, China did not experience any significant inflation. In the future, inflation in China may result in higher minimum expenditure requirements under our PSCs if our Chinese partner companies adjust these requirements for inflation. The actual inflationary impact on the Company may also be exacerbated by the increasing demand for goods and services in the oil and gas industry. A material increase in these costs as a result could adversely affect our operations and, if there are material changes in our costs, we may seek to obtain additional funds earlier than anticipated.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

FAR EAST ENERGY CORPORATION

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our 2010 Annual Report and the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, which could materially affect our business, financial condition, or future results. The risks described in our 2010 Annual Report and the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, are not the only risks facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We must obtain additional capital in order to continue our operations.

Although we commenced gas sales under the Gas Sales Agreement in the first quarter of 2011 and production steadily increased in the second quarter, we are not able to predict exactly when we will recognize significant revenues. We expect to experience operating losses and negative cash flow until production levels in the Shouyang Block increase sufficiently. On March 13, 2009, we entered into a series of related transactions with Dart Energy associated with our Qinnan Block. The transactions with Dart Energy included a Farmout Agreement, which is subject to approval by our Chinese partner company and the Chinese MOC. If our Chinese partner company and the MOC approve the Farmout Agreement, Dart Energy would be obligated to pay us \$8 million and fund certain exploration costs. However, there can be no assurance that the approvals for the Farmout Agreement will be received, and we cannot be optimistic at this time. Moreover, since December 19, 2009, each of Dart Energy and the Company has had the right to terminate the Farmout Agreement at any time, though neither party has elected to exercise that right. The Exchangeable Note bears interest at a rate of 8% per annum, which began to accrue on October 16, 2009, and originally matured on March 13, 2011, unless repaid earlier. On March 10, 2011, the parties agreed to extend the remaining balance of the Exchangeable Note of \$3.2 million plus approximately \$1.1 million in accrued interest to a new Maturity Date of September 15, 2011. Interest will continue to accrue on the remaining principal balance at the original 8% annual rate. Principal and interest are due and payable on the Maturity Date or earlier if payment is accelerated upon the occurrence and continuance of an event of default.

Dart Energy has the right at any time to exchange the Exchangeable Note in whole or in part for shares of the Company's Common Stock at the Exchange Rate, subject to certain equitable adjustment mechanisms in the event of a sale of the Company, stock split or similar occurrence. During the first quarter of 2011, Dart Energy exercised its right to exchange a total of \$6.8 million in principal amount under the Exchangeable Note for 14,315,789 shares of Common Stock in the aggregate through the series of transactions. Dart Energy has informed the Company that it has sold all of the acquired shares through block trades with institutional investors.

Management will continue to seek to secure additional capital to continue operations, to meet future expenditure requirements necessary to retain our rights under the PSCs and to pay amounts due under the Exchangeable Note to the extent it is not exchanged for shares prior to its maturity date. Management may seek to secure capital by exploring potential strategic relationships or transactions involving one or more of our PSCs, such as a joint venture, farmout, merger, acquisition or sale of some or all of our assets, by obtaining debt, project or equity-related financing, or by seeking to obtain approval from our Chinese partner company and the MOC with respect to, and satisfying the other conditions under, the Farmout Agreement with Dart Energy, which would provide additional funding. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in entering into any strategic relationship or transaction, securing capital or raising funds

through debt, project or equity-related financing, refinancing or extending our existing debt, or satisfying the conditions under the Farmout Agreement with Dart Energy. Under certain circumstances, the structure of a strategic transaction may require the approval of the Chinese authorities, which could delay closing or make the consummation of a transaction more difficult or impossible. In particular, any transfer of our rights under any PSC will require the approval of our Chinese partner company. There can be no assurance that the Chinese authorities will provide the approvals necessary for a transaction or transfer. The ongoing global financial crisis has created liquidity problems for many companies and financial institutions and international capital markets have stagnated, especially in the United States and Europe. A continuing downturn in these markets could impair our ability to obtain, or may increase our costs associated with obtaining, additional funds through the sale of our securities or otherwise. The ongoing crisis has created a difficult environment in which to negotiate and consummate a transaction. In addition, the terms and conditions of any potential strategic relationship or transaction or of any debt or equity-related financing are uncertain and we cannot predict the timing, structure or other terms and conditions of any such arrangements or the consideration that may be paid with respect to any transaction or offering of securities and whether the consideration will meet or exceed our offering price.

Our ability to continue as a going concern depends upon our ability to obtain substantial funds for use in our development activities and upon the success of our planned exploration and development activities. There can be no guarantee of future capital acquisition, fundraising or exploration success or that we will realize the value of our unevaluated exploratory well costs. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Management believes that we will continue to be successful in securing any funds necessary to continue as a going concern.

If our operating requirements or drilling obligations materially change from those currently planned, we may require more capital than currently anticipated or may be required to secure capital earlier than anticipated. For example, it is possible that the Ministry of Land and Resources or one of our Chinese partner companies could seek to, among other things, force us to relinquish acreage, increase our capital expenditures or accelerate our drilling program. If we are unable to commit to the expenditures or accelerate our drilling and dewatering efforts, it may adversely affect our ability to extend the terms of our PSCs. Raising additional funds by issuing shares or other types of equity securities would further dilute our existing stockholders. If we fail to obtain the necessary funds to complete our exploration activities under our PSCs, and we cannot obtain extensions to the requirements under our PSCs, we would not be able to successfully complete our exploration and development activities and we may lose rights under our PSCs or we may have to limit the acreage used in the Shouyang Block.

We must obtain extensions for our PSCs to continue our operations in China.

The exploration periods for the Shouyang area of Shanxi Province and the Enhong and Laochang areas of Yunnan Province had a stated expiration date of June 30, 2011, and we cannot continue our exploration activities in the Shouyang Block or Enhong-Laochang areas without an extension. China United Coalbed Methane Co. Ltd. (“CUCBM”) is our partner company for the Shouyang and Yunnan PSCs.

The exploration period is divided into three phases called Phase I, Phase II and Phase III. We are currently negotiating a modification agreement with our Chinese partner, CUCBM, to extend Phase III of the exploration period of the Shouyang PSC. In connection with the extension of this PSC or the acquisition of a new PSC, we may be required to comply with certain covenants, including meeting minimum exploration requirements and providing certain information and payments to CUCBM. However, if we are unable to comply with all of the covenants, it may adversely affect our ability to extend the Shouyang PSC, enter into a new PSC, or continue with an existing PSC. Additionally, if we execute a modification agreement with CUCBM, we will have to seek approval of the extension and modification agreement from the MOC.

We have exceeded our minimum work program obligations for all exploration period phases under the Shouyang PSC and intend to continue voluntary pilot development and exploration activities in Phase III until we transfer portions of the contract area into the development period for certain CBM discoveries in accordance with applicable provisions of the Shouyang PSC and Chinese law. Currently, the Company is in discussions with CUCBM regarding an additional formal extension of Phase III of the exploration period of the Shouyang PSC. However, final terms have not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Pending a determination with respect to the extension, we have informed CUCBM that the Company is continuing operations under its expanded pilot development work program as provided for in the Shouyang PSC as amended to date. Based on the progress of negotiations with CUCBM regarding an extension of Phase III of the Shouyang exploration period, as well as our analysis of our legal and contractual rights, we expect to reach agreement with CUCBM on an extension, though there can be no assurance that an extension will be granted or that MOC will approve the extension and modification agreement, and we anticipate changes to the terms of the Shouyang PSC in connection therewith, including a reduction in acreage.

The term of the Yunnan PSC consists of an exploration period, a development period and a production period. The exploration period is divided into two phases called Phase I and Phase II. We completed Phase I of the Yunnan PSC, and during the third quarter of 2009, the MOC approved a modification agreement to extend Phase II of the exploration period for the Yunnan PSC to June 30, 2011 from June 30, 2009. Thus, although the Yunnan PSC does not expire until January 1, 2033, the stated date for expiration of the exploration period for the Yunnan PSC occurred on June 30, 2011. Currently, we are in discussions with CUCBM regarding an additional formal extension of Phase II of the exploration period of the Yunnan PSC. However, final terms have not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The Yunnan PSC has terms regarding extensions similar to that of the Shouyang PSC, stating that CUCBM must provide a reasonable extension of time after the expiration of the exploration period for us to complete work under an approved pilot development work program or where there is no means of transportation, market access or long term sales agreement in place. If we are successful in obtaining an agreement on a formal extension for the Shouyang Block, we anticipate that a similar agreement can be reached regarding the Yunnan PSC. At this time, we cannot ascertain the likelihood that an extension of the exploration period of the Yunnan PSC will be granted. Additionally, there is a possibility that our Chinese partner company could issue a new PSC for Yunnan with less favorable terms than those in the current PSC, including a reduction in acreage.

Under the Yunnan PSC, we have committed to satisfying certain annual minimum exploration expenditure requirements. Our minimum exploration expenditure requirements for the blocks subject to the PSC are based on the minimum exploration expenditure requirements of CUCBM established by the MLR. The MLR minimum expenditure requirement is a significant factor that influences the Company's exploration work program. Under the Yunnan PSC, we are required to pay certain fees totaling \$0.4 million in 2011, which are counted toward the satisfaction of the 2011 minimum exploration expenditure requirements. These fees include assistance fees, training fees, fees for CBM exploration rights and salaries and benefits. Based on the modification agreement, the unfulfilled exploration work commitment will be added to the minimum exploration work commitment for the following year. If the Company terminates the Yunnan PSC and there exists an unfulfilled balance on the minimum exploration work commitment, in such case, the Company will be required to pay the balance to CUCBM.

The exploration period of the Qinnan PSC in Shanxi Province had a stated expiration date of June 30, 2009, and we cannot continue our exploration activities in the Qinnan Block without an extension. China National Petroleum Corporation ("CNPC") has replaced CUCBM as our Chinese partner company for the Qinnan PSC. We are continuing to pursue an extension of the exploration period of the Qinnan PSC, but we cannot be optimistic at this time. There is a likelihood that our Chinese partner company could issue a new PSC with less favorable terms than those in the current PSC, including a reduction in acreage. At CNPC's request, we have provided certain operational and financial information about our Company to assist them in the decision making process. CNPC has completed an accounting audit pursuant to the Qinnan PSC of our expenditures for 2007 and 2008. We have also provided to CNPC at their request our work plan for 2010 for Qinnan. In

January 2011, we received a formal notice from CNPC that it has purportedly received all Chinese approvals with respect to the transfer of rights from CUCBM to CNPC and CNPC has requested that we execute a modification agreement to confirm CNPC as our Chinese partner company for the Qinnan PSC. In connection with that notice, we received a form of assignment agreement, assigning the PSC from CUCBM to CNPC. We revised it to include a formal recognition of the existence of force majeure regarding the transfer of the Qinnan PSC to CNPC. Currently, we have not received any response from CNPC or CUCBM regarding our proposed amendments to the assignment agreement. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in extending the exploration period of the Qinnan PSC or that a new PSC will be granted. Additionally, in connection with obtaining this extension or a new PSC, we may be required to commit to certain expenditures or to modify the terms or respective ownership interests and/or acreage in the applicable PSC. However, if we are unable to secure sufficient funds to commit to these expenditures, it may adversely affect our ability to extend the Qinnan PSC.

We have a limited source of revenue.

We will not generate material revenues from our existing properties until we have successfully completed exploration and development, and started meaningful production of CBM. Although we commenced sales under the Gas Sales Agreement in the early first quarter of 2011, and production steadily increased in the second quarter, we are not able to predict exactly when we will recognize significant revenues. SPG has completed its pipeline, which runs within 2 kilometers of our 1H Pilot Area and is being used to transport CBM sold pursuant to the Gas Sales Agreement. The in-field gathering system and compression equipment were connected to the pipeline in early January 2011. After completion of that process, low level gas flow commenced in January with initial testing of the gathering system in January. Gas sales were interrupted while SPG completed testing and commissioning of equipment related to our first stage compressor sites as well as installation of gas sales meters. That work was completed and formal gas flow and sales re-commenced in mid-March 2011. Second stage compressor equipment is on site and will be available for use as needed when volumes increase. Additionally, no facilities exist to transport or process CBM near our Yunnan Province projects. Our ability to realize revenues from any producing wells may be impaired until these pipelines or facilities are built out or arrangements are made to deliver our production to market.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Issuer Withholdings and Subsequent Cancellations of Equity Securities

Column (a) in the tabulation below indicates shares which were withheld by us to satisfy tax withholding obligations that arose upon the vesting of shares of nonvested stock (also commonly referred to as restricted stock) during the first quarter of 2011. Once withheld, these shares were cancelled and removed from the number of outstanding shares. Currently, the Company does not have a share repurchase plan.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan or Programs	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under The Plans or Programs
April 2011	14,973	\$ 0.30	-	-
May 2011	-	-	-	-
June 2011	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>14,973</u>	<u>\$ 0.30</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

The 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on Tuesday, October 11, 2011 at 10:00 a.m. local time, at the Hilton Americas located at 1600 Lamar, Houston, Texas 77010, which is more than 30 calendar days from the anniversary date of the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Accordingly, for stockholder proposals submitted pursuant to Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act to be considered by us for inclusion in the Company's proxy materials for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, such proposals must be received by the Secretary of the Company at our principal executive offices no later than the close of business on August 22, 2011. Additionally, any stockholder proposals for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders submitted pursuant to our Amended and Restated Bylaws outside the processes of Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act must be received by the Secretary of the Company at our principal executive offices no later than the close of business on August 22, 2011, and otherwise comply with the requirements of our Amended and Restated Bylaws. We have established August 22, 2011 as the record date for determining stockholders of record entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits required to be attached by Item 601 of Regulation S-K are listed in the Index to Exhibits beginning on page 44 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which is incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Far East Energy Corporation

/s/ Michael R. McElwrath

Michael R. McElwrath

Chief Executive Officer and President

(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Bruce N. Huff

Bruce N. Huff

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Date: August 12, 2011

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of the Company, as amended (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, which was filed on March 15, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 17, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
31.1 †	Certification of Chief Executive Officer of the Company under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2 †	Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Company under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1 †	Certification of Chief Executive Officer of the Company Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350.
32.2 †	Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Company Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350.
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

** Furnished herewith

† Filed herewith