

CHINA NORTH EAST PETROLEUM HOLDINGS LTD
Form 10-K
March 31, 2008

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

FORM 10-K

- ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007
- TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 000-49846

CHINA NORTH EAST PETROLEUM HOLDINGS, LIMITED

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or organization)

87-0638750
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

445 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10022
(Address of principal executive office)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (909) 468-1858

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$.001 par value per share
(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.
Yes No

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

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (section 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. x

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$29,226,787. All executive officers and directors of the registrant have been deemed, solely for the purpose of the foregoing calculation, to be "affiliates" of the registrant.

As of March 03, 2008, there were 19,224,080 shares of the issuer's common stock, \$0.001 par value, issued and outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

None

CHINA NORTH EAST PETROLEUM HOLDINGS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

Item 1.	Business
Item 1A	Risk Factors
Item 2.	Description of Properties
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings
Item 4.	Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

PART II

Item 5.	Market for Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities
Item 6.	Selected Financial Data
Item 7.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure
Item 9A (T).	Controls and Procedures
Item 9B.	Other Information

PART III

Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers Corporate Governance
Item 11.	Executive Compensation
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

SIGNATURES

Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

In addition to historical information, this report contains predictions, estimates and other forward-looking statements that relate to future events or our future financial performance. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These risks and other factors include those listed under “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this report, and some of which we may not know. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential,” the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. We discuss many of these risks in this report in greater detail under the heading “Risk Factors.” Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, forward-looking statements represent our management’s beliefs and assumptions only as of the date of this report. You should read this annual report on Form 10-K and the documents that we have filed as exhibits to this annual report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Overview

We are engaged in the exploration and production of crude oil in Northern China. We have an arrangement with the Jilin Refinery of PetroChina Group to sell our crude oil production for use in the China marketplace. We currently operate 157 producing wells located in four oilfields in Northern China and have plans for additional drilling projects.

In particular, through two of our subsidiaries, Song Yuan City Yu Qiao Oil and Gas Development Co. Ltd. (“Yu Qiao”) and Chang Ling Longde Oil and Gas Development Co. Ltd. (“LongDe”), we have entered into binding sales agreements with the PetroChina Group, whereby we sell our crude oil production for use in the China marketplace.

We currently operate 4 oilfields located in Northern China, which include:

Field	Acreage(Gross developed and undeveloped)	Producing Oil Wells	Proved Reserves (Bbls)
Qian’an 112	5,115	133	1,963,319
Daan 34	2,298	7	168,335
Gudian 31	1,779	6	62,533
Hetingbao 301	2,471	11	274,637

Organizational History

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on August 20, 1999 under the name Draco Holding Corporation. On March 29, 2004, we executed an Agreement for Share Exchange with Hong Xiang Petroleum Group Limited, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the British Virgin Islands (“Hong Xiang”), and the individual shareholders owning 100% of the outstanding common shares of Hong Xiang (the “Hong Xiang Shareholders”).

Pursuant to the Agreement for Share Exchange, we issued 18,700,000 shares of our common stock to the Hong Xiang Shareholders in exchange for all of the shares of capital stock of Hong Xiang owned by the Hong Xiang Shareholders at closing, and Hong Xiang became our wholly-owned subsidiary. On June 28, 2004, we changed our name to China North East Petroleum Holdings Ltd.

During 2004, we acquired a 100% ownership in Song Yuan City Hong Xiang Petroleum Technical Services Co., Ltd. (“Hong Xiang Technical”), and Hong Xiang Technical in turn acquired a 100% interest in Song Yuan City Yu Qiao Qianan Hong Xiang Oil and Gas Development Co., Ltd. (“Hong Xiang Oil Development”), which was engaged in the exploration and production of crude oil in the Jilin region of the PRC.

As a result of the Yu Qiao acquisition discussed below, all operations, assets and liabilities of the Company’s subsidiary Hong Xiang Oil Development were transferred to Yu Qiao on March 19, 2007. Since Hong Xiang Oil Development and Hong Xiang Technical were no longer necessary elements of the Company’s corporate structure, and they were liquidated and dissolved.

PetroChina Oil Leases

Pursuant to a 20-year exclusive Cooperative Oil Lease (the “Oil Lease”), among PetroChina Group, Yu Qiao and the Company, entered into in May 2002, the Company has the right to explore, develop and produce oil at Qian’an 112 Oilfield. Pursuant to the Oil Lease, (i) PetroChina is entitled to 20% of the Company’s oil production for the first ten years of the Oil Lease term and 40% of the Company’s oil production for the remaining ten years of the Oil Lease term; and (ii) Yu Qiao is entitled to 2% of the Company’s oil production as a management fee.

LongDe is a party to a 20-year contract with PetroChina Group entered into in May 2003, pursuant to which LongDe has the right to explore, develop and produce oil at the Hetingbao 301 oilfield in the PRC. Pursuant to such between PetroChina and LongDe, PetroChina is entitled to 20% of LongDe’s output in the first ten years and 40% of LongDe’s output thereafter until the end of the contract.

As the controlling shareholder of Yu Qiao, the Company has the rights to extract and develop Qian’an 112 and other oil fields under contracts that Yu Qiao has entered into with PetroChina. These oilfields include the Daan 34 oilfield and Gudian 31 oilfield in Jilin Province.

Song Yuan Technical Joint Venture

On July 26, 2006, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Wang Hong Jung (“Mr. Wang”), the president and a stockholder of the Company and Ju Guizhi (“Ms. Ju”), mother of Mr. Wang, to contribute to the increased registered capital of Song Yuan North East Petroleum Technical Service Co. Ltd. (“Song Yuan Technical”). The purpose of Song Yuan Technical is to acquire oil and gas properties and to engage in the exploration of crude oil in the PRC. The Company owns a 90% equity interest in Song Yuan Technical, and Ms. Ju owns the remaining 10% equity interest in Song Yuan Technical.

Acquisition of LongDe

In order to comply with certain PRC laws relating to foreign entities’ ownership of oil and gas company in the PRC, prior to March 17, 2008, Song Yuan Technical directly owned a 70% equity interest in LongDe, while Sun Peng and Ai Chang Shan, respectively, owned 10% and 20% of the equity interests in Long De in trust for Song Yuan Technical. On March 17, 2008, Song Yuan Technical additionally acquired an additional 20% equity interest in LongDe, of which it acquired a 10% of the equity interest in LongDe from Sun Peng, and 10% of the equity interest in LongDe from Ai Chang Shan. Accordingly, Song Yuan Technical now owns directly 90% of the equity interests in LongDe, with Ai Chang Shan holding the remaining 10% in trust for Song Yuan Technical. The acquisition of LongDe was made pursuant to the laws of the PRC. As a 90% owner of Song Yuan Technical, the Company effectively controls LongDe.

Acquisition of Yu Qiao

On January 26, 2007, the Company, through its 90% owned subsidiary Song Yuan Technical, acquired beneficial ownership of all of the interests in Yu Qiao from Ms. Ju. In consideration for such acquisition, the Company issued to Ms. Ju an aggregate of 10 million shares of its common stock (the "Acquisition Shares"), having a market value of approximately U.S.\$3.1 million. However, on June 29, 2007, the Company, Mr. Wang and Ms. Ju entered into an agreement pursuant to which, among other things, all of the Acquisition Shares were contributed to the Company.

In order to comply with certain PRC laws relating to foreign entities' ownership of oil and gas company in the PRC, the former owners of Yu Qiao, Wang Pingwu and Meng Xiangyun, held 10%, and 20% of the equity interests, respectively, in Yu Qiao in trust for the benefit of Song Yuan Technical. The laws of the PRC govern the agreements by which the Company acquired Yu Qiao and by which the former owners of Yu Qiao hold equity interests in trust. See "Regulations Affecting Our Business" under "Risk Factors." Subsequently, on March 17, 2008, Song Yuan Technical acquired from Meng Xiangyun the 20% equity interest which he had held in Yu Qiao. Accordingly, Song Yuan Technical currently directly holds a 90% equity interest in Yu Qiao, while Wang Pingwu continues to hold a 10% equity interest in Yu Qiao in trust for the benefit of Song Yuan Technical. Thus the Company, through Song Yuan Technical, currently effectively controls 90% of the equity interests in Yu Qiao, while the remaining 10% equity interests in Yu Qiao is effectively controlled by Ms. Ju.

Oil and Gas Properties and Activities

As at the end of 2007, the Company had a total of 157 producing wells, including 133 producing wells at the Qian'an 112 oilfield, 11 producing wells at the Hetingbao 301 oilfield, 7 producing wells at the Daan 34 oilfield and 6 producing wells at the Gudian 31 oilfield. There were 103 traditional sucker-rod pumping machines in operation.

All of the Company's crude oil production is sold to the Jilin Refinery of PetroChina Group. The approximate distance of each of the Company's oil fields from the Jilin Refinery is as follows: the Qian'an 112 oilfield is four kilometers away, the Hetingbao 301 oilfield is three kilometers away, the Daan 34 oilfield is fifteen kilometers away and the Gudian Oilfield 31 is thirty kilometers away.

PetroChina pays the Company a price per barrel equal to the international crude oil spot market price on the first day of every month. The price is FOB the Jilin Refinery.

Sales Volumes and Prices

The following table shows the Company's annual sales volumes of crude oil for the last two fiscal years.

	2007	2006
China		(Bbls)
Crude Oil	267,516	90,520

Proved Reserves

As of December 31, 2007, total proven reserve was 2,468,824 barrels of crude oil. The Qian'an 112 Oilfield had proven reserve of 1,963,319 barrels. The Hetingbao 301 Oilfield had proven reserve of 274,637 barrels. The Gudian 31 Oilfield had proven reserve of 62,533 barrels, and the Daan 34 Oilfield had proven reserve of 168,335 barrels.

Proved reserve estimates were made as of December 31, 2007 by Ralph E. Davis Associates Inc., an independent worldwide petroleum consultant based in Houston TX. Ralph E. Davis Associates Inc. conducted a study of each of the aforementioned oilfields in accordance with generally accepted petroleum engineering and evaluation principles in conformity with SEC definitions and guidelines.

The Company's estimates of proved reserves, proved developed reserves and proved undeveloped reserves at December 31, 2007 and 2006 (restated) are contained in the *Supplemental Information on Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Disclosures—Unaudited (Supplemental Information)* in the CNEH Consolidated Financial Statements (Consolidated Financial Statements) under Item — 7 of this Form 10-K.

Also contained in the *Supplemental Information* in the Consolidated Financial Statements are the Company's estimates of future net cash flows and discounted future net cash flows from proved reserves. See *Operating Results and Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates* under Item 7 of this Form 10-K for additional information on the Company's proved reserves.

The following table shows the Company's annual average sales prices and average production costs. Production costs are costs incurred to operate and maintain the Company's wells and related equipment and include cost of labor, well service and repair, location maintenance, power and fuel, transportation, cost of product, property taxes, production and severance taxes and production related general and administrative costs. Additional detail of production costs is contained in the Supplemental Information under Item 7 of this Form 10-K.

	2007	2006
Qian'an 112 Oilfield		
Average annual sales price per barrel	\$ 70.03	\$ 64.45
Aggregate annual sales	\$ 18,466,325	\$ 4,686,747
Average annual production cost per barrel equivalent	\$ 10.5	\$ 12.41

	2007	2006
Hetingbao 301 Oilfield		
Average annual sales price per barrel	\$ 70.03	\$ 64.45
Aggregate annual sales	\$ 797,696	\$ 442,466
Average annual production cost per barrel equivalent	\$ 16.05	\$ 9.32

	2007	2006
Daan 34 Oilfield		
Average annual sales price per barrel	\$ 70.03	\$ 64.45
Aggregate annual sales	\$ 177,231	\$ 140,777
Average annual production cost per barrel equivalent	\$ 10.5	\$ 13.32

	2007	2006
Gudian 31 Oilfield		
Average annual sales price per barrel	\$ 70.03	\$ 64.45
Aggregate annual sales	\$ 40,817	\$ 51,915
Average annual production cost per barrel equivalent	\$ 10.5	\$ 13.32

Drilling Programs

During 2007, the Company drilled 60 new productive wells at the Qian'an 112 oilfield, 5 new productive wells at the Hetingbao 301 oilfield, 1 new productive well at the Daan 34 oilfield, and 1 new productive well at the Gudian 31 oilfield.

Drilling Statistics

The following table shows the results of the oil and gas wells drilled and tested:

	Net Exploratory			Net Development			
	Productive	Dry Holes	Total	Productive	Dry Holes	Total	Total
2007	0	0	0	157	0	157	157
2006	0	0	0	90	0	90	90

Properties and Leases

The following schedule shows the number of developed leases, undeveloped lease and fee mineral acres in which the Company held interests at December 31, 2007:

Property	Developed Lease (1)		Undeveloped Lease (2)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Qian'an 112	2894	2316	1275	1020
Hetingbao 301	475	380	432	346

Daan 34	173	139	497	398
Gudian 31	130	104	238	190

- (1) Developed Proved Acres means the acres assigned to each existing well. Total proved producing wells are 157. Each of the Company's proved developed locations is assigned to approximately 300 square meters or 21.6 acres.
- (2) Undeveloped Proved Acres means the acres assigned to each proved undeveloped location. Each of the Company's proved undeveloped locations is assigned to approximately 300 square meters or 21.6 acres.

Marketing and Sales

Currently, all of the Company's crude oil production is sold to PetroChina's Jilin Refinery. We do not expect the Company to have any other customers during the next twelve months. As restricted by contract with PetroChina, we could not sell any crude oil to any other customer. PetroChina pays the Company the International spot price as of the first day of each calendar month.

Employees

We currently employ 312 people, of which 63 are in management and 249 are site workers. All employees are located in Northern China. Most of them are highly educated, including senior engineers and specialists with bachelors or masters degrees. None of our employees belong to a union nor are any employed pursuant to any collective bargaining agreement or similar agreement. We believe that relationships with our employees are satisfactory.

Regulations

Restrictions on Foreign Ownership in the Oil and Gas Industry

The principal regulation governing foreign ownership of oil and gas companies in China is the “Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by the Foreign Investors” issued by Ministry of Commerce, Foreign Investment Administration, Stock Exchange Committee (September 2006). Currently, qualified foreign investors cannot own 100% of an oil and gas company in China. The foreign investors’ equity holding ratios are subject to the approval of relevant government authorities.

As we understand that any foreign investment in China should be subject to the approval of the Ministry of Commerce and approvals of other authorities (if applicable).

As a result of the rules and regulations described above, we conduct our businesses in China through Yu Qiao and Wang Pingwu, who holds the equity interests of Yu Qiao in trust for the Company and LongDe and Ai ChangShan, who holds the equity interests of LongDe in trust for the Company. We have entered into contractual arrangements with Wang Pingwu and Ai ChangShan pursuant to which we believe, based on the advice of PRC legal counsel, that:

- we are able to exert effective control over Yu Qiao and LongDe;
- substantially all of the economic benefits of Yu Qiao and LongDe will be transferred to us; and
- our 90% owned joint venture, Song Yuan Technical, has an exclusive option to purchase all or part of the equity interests in Yu Qiao and LongDe to the extent permitted by PRC law.

The Company further believes, based on the advice of PRC legal counsel, that:

- the ownership structure of Yu Qiao and LongDe are in compliance with existing PRC laws and regulations;
- the contractual arrangements among Song Yuan Technical, Yu Qiao, Wang Pingwu, LongDe and Ai ChangShan are valid, binding and enforceable, and will not result in any violation of PRC laws or regulations currently in effect; and
- the PRC business operations of Song Yuan Technical and Yu Qiao and LongDe as described in this annual report, are in compliance with existing PRC laws and regulations in all material respects.

We have been further advised, however, that there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of current and future PRC laws and regulations. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the PRC regulatory authorities will not in the future take a view that is contrary to the above opinion of our PRC legal counsel.

Environmental Regulations

We are subject to the environmental laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which we carry on our business. Existing or future laws and regulations could have a significant impact on the exploration and development of natural resources by us. However, to date, we have not been required to spend any material amounts for environmental control facilities. The Chinese government strictly monitors compliance with these laws but compliance therewith has not had any adverse impact on our operations or our financial resources.

Special Oil Fees

In June 2006, the PRC government imposed a new regulation on all oil and gas producers. Under this new regulation, all oil and gas producers are subject to a mandatory special oil fee. The fee is calculated based on the per barrel selling price of crude oil received by the producer. If the selling price of crude oil received by the producer exceeds \$40 per barrel, the special oil fee is 20% of that portion of the selling price that exceeds \$40 per barrel. If the selling price of the crude oil exceeds \$60 per barrel, the special oil fee is 40% of the portion of the selling price that exceeds \$60 per barrel. As a result of this new regulation, the Company paid additional special oil fees of \$2,857,376 to the PRC government during 2007. The Company will be required to continue to pay these special oil fees to the PRC government if the selling price of crude oil remains above \$40 per barrel and these special oil fees will increase to the extent that crude oil prices continue to rise.

Competition

By virtue of our binding contractual agreements with PetroChina Group as described above, we have no competitor with respect to the extraction and production of crude oil from the oilfields where we operate.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to certain risks, and we want you to review these risks while you are evaluating our business and our historical results. Please keep in mind that any of the following risks discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report could materially and adversely affect us, our operating results, our financial condition and our projections and beliefs as to our future performance. As such, our results could differ materially from those projected in our forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business.

Risks Related To Our Business

Oil prices fluctuate significantly, and lower prices for an extended period of time are likely to have a material adverse impact on our business.

Our revenues, profitability and future growth depend substantially on prevailing prices for crude oil. We sell to one customer, PetroChina, and we are paid a price per barrel equal to the international crude oil spot market price on the first day of every month. These prices also affect the amount of cash flow available for capital expenditures and our ability to borrow and raise additional capital. The lower prices may reduce the amount of crude oil that we can economically produce.

Among the factors that can cause fluctuations are:

- The price and availability of alternative fuels;
- disruptions in supply and changes in demand caused by weather conditions;
- changes in demand as a result of changes in price;
- political conditions in oil and gas producing regions; and
- domestic governmental regulations.

Our future success depends on our ability to find, develop and acquire oil and gas reserves.

To maintain production levels, we must locate and develop or acquire new crude oil reserves to replace those depleted by production. Without successful exploration or acquisition activities, our reserves, production and revenues will decline rapidly. We may be unable to find and develop or acquire additional reserves at an acceptable cost. In addition, substantial capital is required to replace and grow reserves. If lower crude oil price or operating constraints or production difficulties result in our cash flow from operations being less than expected, we may be unable to expend the capital necessary to locate and develop or acquire new crude oil reserves.

We may need to raise substantial additional capital, which may result in substantial dilution to existing stockholders.

Although the Company currently has no plans to raise additional capital, the Company may need to raise additional capital to fully deploy wells onto its oilfields or to make acquisitions. There can be no assurance that we will be able to raise sufficient capital at all or on terms favorable to our stockholders or us. If we issue equity securities in order to raise additional capital in the amounts currently contemplated, the stockholders will experience immediate and substantial dilution in their ownership percentage of the combined company. In addition, to raise the capital we need, we may need to issue additional shares at a discount to the current market price. If the terms of such financing are unfavorable to us or our stockholders, the stockholders may experience substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of their stock. In addition, any new equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing holders of common stock. If we cannot raise funds on acceptable terms, we may not be able to fully develop or exploit our existing oil reserves, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements all of which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Environmental and regulatory factors

The oil drilling industry in China to date has not been subject to the type and scope of regulation seen in Europe and the United States. However, the possibility exists that new legislation or regulations may be adopted or that the enforcement of existing laws could become more stringent, either of which may have a significant impact on our mining operations or our customers' ability to use oil and may require us or our customers to significantly change operations or to incur substantial costs. We believe that our operations in China are in compliance with China's applicable legal and regulatory requirements. However, there can be no assurance that China's central or local governments will not impose new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations that would require additional expenditures.

Reserve degradation and depletion

Our profitability depends substantially on our ability to exploit our oil reserves at competitive costs. Replacement reserves may not be available when required or, if available, may not be capable of being drilled at costs comparable to those characteristics of the depleting oil field. We may in the future acquire oil reserves from third parties. We may not be able to accurately assess the geological characteristics of any reserves that we acquire, which may adversely affect our profitability and financial condition. Exhaustion of reserves at our existing oil fields and at oil fields that we may acquire in the future can also have an adverse effect on operating results that is disproportionate to the percentage of overall production represented by such mines.

Reserves – title; leasehold interests

Our proved reserves are estimates. Any material inaccuracies in our reserve estimates or assumptions underlying our reserve estimates could cause the quantities and net present value of our reserves to be overstated or understated. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves, including many factors beyond our control that could cause the quantities and net present value of our reserves to be overstated. The reserve information included or incorporated by reference in this report represents estimates prepared by our internal engineers and examined by independent petroleum consultants. Estimation of reserves is not an exact science. Estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and of future net cash flows necessarily depend upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, any of which may cause these estimates to vary considerably from actual results, such as:

- historical production from an area compared with production from similar producing areas;
- assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies;
- assumptions concerning future oil and natural gas prices, future operating costs and capital expenditures; and
- estimates of future severance and excise taxes, workover and remedial costs.

Estimates of reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of expected future net cash flows prepared or audited by different engineers, or by the same engineers at different times, may vary substantially. Actual production, revenues and expenditures with respect to our reserves will likely vary from estimates, and the variance may be material. The net present values referred to in this report should not be construed as the current market value of the estimated oil reserves attributable to our properties. In accordance with SEC requirements, the estimated discounted net cash flows from proved reserves are generally based on prices and costs as of the date of the estimate, whereas

actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower.

Acquisitions

We are seeking to expand our operations and oil reserves in the regions in which we operate through acquisitions of businesses and assets, including leases of oil reserves. Acquisition transactions involve inherent risks, such as:

- uncertainties in assessing the value, strengths, weaknesses, contingent and other liabilities and potential profitability of acquisition or other transaction candidates;
- the potential loss of key personnel of an acquired business;
- the ability to achieve identified operating and financial synergies anticipated to result from an acquisition or other transaction;
- problems that could arise from the integration of the acquired business;
- unanticipated changes in business, industry or general economic conditions that affect the assumptions underlying the acquisition or other transaction rationale; and
- Unexpected development costs, that adversely affect our profitability.

Any one or more of these factors could cause us not to realize the benefits anticipated to result from the acquisition of businesses or assets.

Risks Related To Doing Business In China

Our operations are primarily located in China and may be adversely affected by changes in the policies of the Chinese government.

The political environment in the PRC may adversely affect the Company's business operations. The PRC has operated as a socialist state since 1949 and is controlled by the Communist Party of China. In recent years, however, the government has introduced reforms aimed at creating a "socialist market economy" and policies have been implemented to allow business enterprises greater autonomy in their operations. Changes in the political leadership of the PRC may have a significant effect on laws and policies related to the current economic reforms program, other policies affecting business and the general political, economic and social environment in the PRC, including the introduction of measures to control inflation, changes in the rate or method of taxation, the imposition of additional restrictions on currency conversion and remittances abroad, and foreign investment. These effects could substantially impair the Company's business, profits or prospects in China. Moreover, economic reforms and growth in the PRC have been more successful in certain provinces than in others, and the continuation or increases of such disparities could affect the political or social stability of the PRC.

The PRC's economic, political and social conditions, as well as governmental policies, could affect the financial markets in China and our liquidity and access to capital and our ability to operate our business.

The PRC economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the amount of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. While the PRC economy has experienced significant growth over the past, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. The PRC government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures benefit the overall PRC economy, but may also have a negative effect on us. The PRC economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. Although the PRC government has implemented measures since the late 1970s emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of

productive assets and the establishment of improved corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of productive assets in China is still owned by the PRC government. In addition, the PRC government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. The PRC government also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency- denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Since late 2003, the PRC government implemented a number of measures, such as raising bank reserves against deposit rates to place additional limitations on the ability of commercial banks to make loans and raise interest rates, in order to slow down specific segments of China's economy which it believed to be overheating. These actions, as well as future actions and policies of the PRC government, could materially affect our liquidity and access to capital and our ability to operate our business.

The Chinese government exerts substantial influence over the manner in which the Company must conduct its business activities.

The PRC only recently has permitted greater provincial and local economic autonomy and private economic activities. The government of the PRC has exercised and continues to exercise substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through regulation and state ownership. Accordingly, government actions in the future, including any decision not to continue to support recent economic reforms and to return to a more centrally planned economy or regional or local variations in the implementation of economic policies, could have a significant effect on economic conditions in the PRC or particular regions thereof, and could require the Company to divest the interests it then holds in Chinese properties or joint ventures. Any such developments could have a material adverse effect on the business, operations, financial condition and prospects of the Company.

Future inflation in China may inhibit economic activity and adversely affect the Company's operations.

In recent years, the Chinese economy has experienced periods of rapid expansion and within which some years with high rates of inflation and deflation, which have led to the adoption by the PRC government, from time to time, of various corrective measures designed to restrict the availability of credit or regulate growth and contain inflation. While inflation has moderated since 1995, high inflation may in the future cause the PRC government to impose controls on credit and/or prices, or to take other action, which could inhibit economic activity in China, and thereby adversely affect the Company's business operations and prospects in the PRC.

We may be restricted from freely converting the Renminbi to other currencies in a timely manner.

The Renminbi is not a freely convertible currency at present. The Company receives all of its revenue in Renminbi, which may need to be converted to other currencies, primarily U.S. dollars, and remitted outside of the PRC. Effective July 1, 1996, foreign currency "current account" transactions by foreign investment enterprises, including Sino-foreign joint ventures, are no longer subject to the approval of State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE," formerly, "State Administration of Exchange Control"), but need only a ministerial review, according to the Administration of the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Provisions promulgated in 1996 (the "FX regulations"). "Current account" items include international commercial transactions, which occur on a regular basis, such as those relating to trade and provision of services. Distributions to joint venture parties also are considered a "current account transaction." Other non-current account items, known as "capital account" items, remain subject to SAFE approval. Under current regulations, the Company can obtain foreign currency in exchange for Renminbi from swap centers authorized by the government. The Company does not anticipate problems in obtaining foreign currency to satisfy its requirements; however, there is no assurance that foreign currency shortages or changes in currency exchange laws and regulations by the Chinese government will not restrict the Company from freely converting Renminbi in a timely manner. If such shortages or change in laws and regulations occur, the Company may accept Renminbi, which can be held or re-invested in other projects.

We may suffer from exchange rate risks that could result in foreign currency exchange loss.

Because our business transactions are denominated in RMB and our funding and result of operations will be denominated in USD, fluctuations in exchange rates between USD and RMB will affect our balance sheet and financial results. Since July 2005, RMB is no longer solely pegged with USD but is pegged against a basket of currencies as a whole in order to keep a more stable exchange rate for international trading. With the very strong economic growth in China in the last few years, RMB is facing a very high pressure to appreciate against USD. Such pressure would result more fluctuations in exchange rates and in turn our business would be suffered from higher exchange rate risk.

There are very limited hedging tools available in China to hedge our exposure in exchange rate fluctuations. They are also ineffective in the sense that these hedges cannot be freely preformed in the PRC financial market, and more important, the frequent changes in PRC exchange control regulations would limit our hedging ability for RMB.

We may be unable to enforce our rights due to policies regarding the regulation of foreign investments in China.

The PRC's legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes in which decided legal cases have little value as precedents, unlike the common law system prevalent in the United States. The PRC does not have a well-developed, consolidated body of laws governing foreign investment enterprises. As a result, the administration of laws and regulations by government agencies may be subject to considerable discretion and variation, and may be subject to influence by external forces unrelated to the legal merits of a particular matter. China's regulations and policies with respect to foreign investments are evolving. Definitive regulations and policies with respect to such matters as the permissible percentage of foreign investment and permissible rates of equity returns have not yet been published. Statements regarding these evolving policies have been conflicting and any such policies, as administered, are likely to be subject to broad interpretation and discretion and to be modified, perhaps on a case-by-case basis. The uncertainties regarding such regulations and policies present risks that the Company will not be able to achieve its business objectives. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to enforce any legal rights it may have under its contracts or otherwise.

Because our assets are located overseas, stockholders may not receive distributions that they would otherwise be entitled to if we were declared bankrupt or insolvent.

Our assets are, for the most part, located in the PRC. Because the Company's assets are located overseas, the assets of the Company may be outside of the jurisdiction of U.S. courts to administer if the Company was the subject of an insolvency or bankruptcy proceeding. As a result, if the Company was declared bankrupt or insolvent, the Company's stockholders may not receive the distributions on liquidation that they are otherwise entitled to under U.S. bankruptcy law.

Our acquisitions of LongDe and Yu Qiao were structured to attempt to fully comply with PRC rules and regulations. However, such arrangements may be adjudicated by relevant PRC government agencies as not being in compliance with PRC governmental regulations on foreign investment in oil and gas industries and such structures may limit our control with respect to such entities.

PRC rules and regulations do not allow foreign investors to directly own 100% of a domestic oil and gas business. As such, we are ineligible to own directly 100% a domestic oil and gas business in China. We acquired Hong Xiang Oil Development through Hong Xiang Technical, our 100% owned subsidiary. We acquired a majority interest of LongDe and Yu Qiao through Song Yuan Technical, our 90% owned joint venture incorporated in the PRC. Our acquisition of Yu Qiao is currently provided through a trust arrangement with a PRC citizen designated by PetroChina, a government owned entity; pursuant to which they agree to hold 10% securities of Yu Qiao for the benefit of Song Yuan Technical in compliance with the applicable law of the PRC. However, pursuant to the trust agreement, they agree, among other things, to (i) vote the securities as directed by Song Yuan technical, (ii) deliver all payments, distributions and other economic benefits received with respect to the securities to Song Yuan Technical, (iii) not transfer or encumber the securities without the consent of Song Yuan Technical and (iv) to transfer the securities to Song Yuan Technical as soon as permissible under the laws of the PRC.

Although we have been advised by our PRC counsel that our arrangements with our affiliated Chinese entities are valid under current PRC laws and regulations, we cannot assure you that we will not be required to restructure our organization structure and operations in China to comply with changing and new PRC laws and regulations. Restructuring of our operations may result in disruption of our business, diversion of management attention and the incurrence of substantial costs.

Recent PRC regulations relating to offshore investment activities by PRC residents may increase our administrative burden and restrict our overseas and cross-border investment activities. If our shareholders who are PRC residents fail to make any required applications and filings under such regulations, we may be unable to distribute profits and may become subject to liability under PRC laws.

The PRC National Development and Reform Commission, or NDRC, and SAFE recently promulgated regulations that require PRC residents and PRC corporate entities to register with and obtain approvals from relevant PRC government authorities in connection with their direct or indirect offshore investment activities. These regulations apply to our shareholders who are PRC residents and may apply to any offshore acquisitions that we make in the future.

Under the SAFE regulations, PRC residents who make, or have previously made, direct or indirect investments in offshore companies will be required to register those investments. In addition, any PRC resident who is a direct or indirect shareholder of an offshore company is required to file with the local branch of SAFE, with respect to that offshore company, any material change involving capital variation, such as an increase or decrease in capital, transfer or swap of shares, merger, division, long-term equity or debt investment or creation of any security interest over the assets located in China. If any PRC shareholder fails to make the required SAFE registration, the PRC subsidiaries of that offshore parent company may be prohibited from distributing their profits and the proceeds from any reduction in

capital, share transfer or liquidation, to their offshore parent company, and the offshore parent company may also be prohibited from injecting additional capital into their PRC subsidiaries. Moreover, failure to comply with the various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions.

We cannot assure you that all of our shareholders who are PRC residents will comply with our request to make or obtain any registrations or approvals required under these regulations or other related legislation. Furthermore, as the regulations are relatively new, the PRC government has yet to publish implementing rules, and much uncertainty remains concerning the reconciliation of the new regulations with other approval requirements. It is unclear how these regulations, and any future legislation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions, will be interpreted, amended and implemented by the relevant government authorities. The failure or inability of our PRC resident shareholders to comply with these regulations may subject us to fines and legal sanctions, restrict our overseas or cross-border investment activities, limit our ability to inject additional capital into our PRC subsidiaries, and the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to make distributions or pay dividends, or materially and adversely affect our ownership structure. If any of the foregoing events occur, our acquisition strategy, business operations and ability to distribute profits to you could be materially and adversely affected.

PRC regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to PRC entities may delay or prevent us from raising finance to make loans or additional capital contributions to our PRC operating subsidiaries and affiliates.

As an offshore holding company of our PRC operating subsidiaries and affiliates, we may make loans to our PRC subsidiaries and consolidated PRC affiliated entities, or we may make additional capital contributions to our PRC subsidiaries. Any loans to our PRC subsidiaries or consolidated PRC affiliated entities are subject to PRC regulations and approvals.

We may also determine to finance Song Yuan Technical, by means of capital contributions. These capital contributions to Song Yuan Technical must be approved by the PRC Ministry of Commerce or its local counterpart. We cannot assure you that we can obtain these government registrations or approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to future loans or capital contributions by us to our operating subsidiaries. If we fail to receive such registrations or approvals, our ability to capitalize our PRC operations would be negatively affected which would adversely and materially affect our liquidity and our ability to expand our business.

Risks Related To Corporate And Stock Matters

Our authorized preferred stock exposes stockholders to certain risks.

Our Articles of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.001 per share. To date, no shares of preferred stock have been issued. The authorized preferred stock constitutes what is commonly referred to as “blank check” preferred stock. This type of preferred stock allows the Board of Directors to divide the preferred stock into series, to designate each series, to fix and determine separately for each series any one or more relative rights and preferences and to issue shares of any series without further stockholder approval. Preferred stock authorized in series allows our Board of Directors to hinder or discourage an attempt to gain control of us by a merger, tender offer at a control premium price, proxy contest or otherwise. Consequently, the preferred stock could entrench our management. In addition, the market price of our common stock could be materially and adversely affected by the existence of the preferred stock.

The market for the Company’s common stock is illiquid.

The Company’s common stock is traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board. It is thinly traded compared to larger more widely known companies in its industry. Thinly traded common stock can be more volatile than stock trading in an active public market. The Company cannot predict the extent to which an active public market for its common stock will develop or be sustained.

Our stock is a penny stock. Trading of our stock may be restricted by the SEC’s penny stock regulations which may limit a stockholder’s ability to buy and sell our stock.

Our stock is a penny stock. The SEC has adopted Rule 15g-9 which generally defines “penny stock” to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and “accredited investors”. The term “accredited investor” refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer’s account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer’s confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock.

NASD sales practice requirements may also limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, the NASD has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, the NASD believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The NASD requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

Stockholders should have no expectation of any dividends.

The holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefore. To date, we have not declared nor paid any cash dividends. The board of directors does not intend to declare any dividends in the foreseeable future, but instead intends to retain all earnings, if any, for use in our business operations.

All of our directors and officers are outside the United States, with the result that it may be difficult for investors to enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against us or any of our directors or officers.

All of our directors and officers are nationals and/or residents of countries other than the United States, and all or a substantial portion of such persons' assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process on our directors or officers, or enforce within the United States or Canada any judgments obtained against us or our officers or directors, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof. Consequently, you may be effectively prevented from pursuing remedies under U.S. federal securities laws against them. In addition, investors may not be able to commence an action in a Canadian court predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States.

If we or our independent registered public accountants cannot attest our adequacy in the internal control measures over our financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007, we may be adversely affected.

As a public company, we are subject to report our internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting in our annual reports on Form 10-K, as a requirement of Section 404 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The report must contain an assessment by management about the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. Moreover, the independent registered public accountants of our company must attest to and report on management's assessment of the same. Even if our management attests to our internal control measure to be effective, our independent registered public accountants may not satisfy with our internal control structure and procedures. We cannot assure possible outcomes about the conclusion of the report and it could result in an adverse impact on us in the financial marketplace due to the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could negatively impact to our stock market price.

ITEM 2 PROPERTIES

China North East Petroleum's principal headquarters are located in Song Yuan City, in the People's Republic of China. The Company leases an approximately 7,747 square foot facility for approximately \$12,294 per year that expires in

June 30, 2015. These headquarters house all of our administrative and clerical staff. The Company also leases an approximately 26,910 square foot facility as its production base for \$160 per year that expires in September 20, 2023.

The Company's crude oil exploration and production operations are conducted on property which is located in the Jilin Oil Region.

The Company also has an office located at the Qian'an 112 Oilfield. The Company owns the buildings although the land is leased pursuant to the Oil Lease. Actual oil exploration and production operations are controlled from this office and housing is provided for up to 60 workers. The Company pays no rent for use of this space. In addition the Company has no written agreement or formal arrangement pertaining to the use of this space. No other businesses operate from this office.

The Company does not have an office located in the Hetingbao 301, Daan 34 or Gudian 31 Oilfields.

The Company has no current plans to occupy any additional office space.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On August 17, 2007, the Company filed a complaint in the Third Judicial District Court in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, naming Topworth Assets Limited ("Topworth") as the principal defendant. The Company asserted conversion, unjust enrichment, breach of warranty, fraud, and for declaratory relief causes of action. The actions arise out of the issuance of 3,715,000 shares of the Company's stock to Topworth in or about early 2004. The Company was able to recover from Topworth 2,715,000 of these shares shortly after their issuance, and now contends it is entitled to recover the remaining 1,000,000 shares because Topworth received all the stock by fraud. The Company sought and obtained an injunction preventing Topworth's transfer of this disputed stock.

In response to the Company's complaint and the issuance of the injunction against it, Topworth filed an answer to the complaint and a counterclaim against the Company, Wei Guo Ping, and Wang Hong Jun on December 11, 2007. Topworth asserts various legal theories that contend it performed consulting services to the Company; was entitled to all of the disputed stock as compensation for services; and was improperly required to return some of the disputed stock to the Company.

Overall, the principal parties seek recovery of the ownership or value of all the shares of stock the Company contends were fraudulently issued to Topworth. All of the disputed shares are currently deemed to be issued and outstanding. The Company intends to vigorously pursue its claims for recovery against Topworth and to defend against the counterclaim of Topworth.

We know of no other material, active or pending legal proceedings against our company, and, other than as disclosed above, we are not involved as a plaintiff in any other material proceeding or pending litigation. There are no proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial shareholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to our interest.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2007.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

CNEH common stock is quoted on the Over-the-Counter Electronic Bulletin Board under the symbol "CNEH.OB". As of March 26, 2008, CNEH had approximately 87 holders of record. Presented below is the high and low bid

information of CNEH's common stock for the periods indicated. The source of the following information is Merrill Lynch. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

	CNEH COMMON STOCK	
	HIGH	LOW
FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007:		
First Quarter	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.31
Second Quarter	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.30
Third Quarter	\$ 4.24	\$ 0.37
Fourth Quarter	\$ 4.12	\$ 2.0

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2006:

First Quarter	\$.84	\$.20
Second Quarter	\$.55	\$.35
Third Quarter	\$.45	\$.25
Fourth Quarter	\$.51	\$.22

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The Company issued no options, warrants or other rights to acquire the Company's securities during 2007.

Our common shares are issued in registered form. Interwest Transfer Co. Inc. (Telephone: 801-272-9294; Facsimile: 801-277-3147) is the registrar and transfer agent for our common shares.

We have not declared any dividends since incorporation and do not anticipate that we will do so in the foreseeable future. Although there are no restrictions that limit the ability to pay dividends on our common shares, our intention is to retain future earnings for use in our operations and the expansion of our business.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION.

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historic or current facts. They use words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "project," "intend," "plan," "believe" and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance. In particular, these include statements relating to:

- Our expectation of continued growth in the demand for our oil;
- Our expectation that we will continue to have adequate liquidity from cash flows from operations;
- A variety of market, operational, geologic, permitting, labor and weather related factors; and

- The other risks and uncertainties which are described below under “RISK FACTORS”, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - Unanticipated conditions may cause profitability to fluctuate.
 - Decreases in purchases of oil by our customer will adversely affect our revenues.
-

Overview

We are engaged in the exploration and production of crude oil in Northern China. We have an arrangement with the Jilin Refinery of PetroChina Group to sell our crude oil production for use in the China marketplace. We currently operate 157 producing wells located in four oilfields in Northern China and have plans for additional drilling projects.

In particular, through two of our subsidiaries, Song Yuan City Yu Qiao Oil and Gas Development Co. Ltd. (“Yu Qiao”) and Chang Ling Longde Oil and Gas Development Co. Ltd. (“LongDe”), we have entered into binding sales agreements with the PetroChina Group, whereby we sell our crude oil production for use in the China marketplace.

We currently operate 4 oilfields located in Northern China, which include:

Field	Acreage (Gross developed and undeveloped)	Producing Oil Wells	Proved Reserves (Bbls)
Qian'an 112	5,115	133	1,963,319
Daan 34	2,298	7	168,335
Gudian 31	1,779	6	62,533
Hetingbao 301	2,471	11	274,637

The following chart illustrates our company's organizational structure.

Organizational History

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on August 20, 1999 under the name Draco Holding Corporation. On March 29, 2004, we executed an Agreement for Share Exchange with Hong Xiang Petroleum Group Limited, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the British Virgin Islands (“Hong Xiang”), and the individual shareholders owning 100% of the outstanding common shares of Hong Xiang (the “Hong Xiang Shareholders”).

Pursuant to the Agreement for Share Exchange, we issued 18,700,000 shares of our common stock to the Hong Xiang Shareholders in exchange for all of the shares of capital stock of Hong Xiang owned by the Hong Xiang Shareholders at closing, and Hong Xiang became our wholly-owned subsidiary. On June 28, 2004, we changed our name to China North East Petroleum Holdings Ltd.

During 2004, we acquired a 100% ownership in Song Yuan City Hong Xiang Petroleum Technical Services Co., Ltd. (“Hong Xiang Technical”), and Hong Xiang Technical in turn acquired a 100% interest in Song Yuan City Yu Qiao Qianan Hong Xiang Oil and Gas Development Co., Ltd. (“Hong Xiang Oil Development”), which was engaged in the exploration and production of crude oil in the Jilin region of the PRC.

As a result of the Yu Qiao acquisition discussed below, all operations, assets and liabilities of the Company's subsidiary Hong Xiang Oil Development were transferred to Yu Qiao on March 19, 2007. Since Hong Xiang Oil Development and Hong Xiang Technical were no longer necessary elements of the Company's corporate structure, and they were liquidated and dissolved.

PetroChina Oil Leases

Pursuant to a 20-year exclusive Cooperative Oil Lease (the “Oil Lease”), among PetroChina Group, Yu Qiao and the Company, entered into in May 2002, the Company has the right to explore, develop and produce oil at Qian’an 112 Oilfield. Pursuant to the Oil Lease, (i) PetroChina is entitled to 20% of the Company’s oil production for the first ten years of the Oil Lease term and 40% of the Company’s oil production for the remaining ten years of the Oil Lease term; and (ii) Yu Qiao is entitled to 2% of the Company’s oil production as a management fee.

LongDe is a party to a 20-year contract with PetroChina Group entered into in May 2003, pursuant to which LongDe has the right to explore, develop and produce oil at the Hetingbao 301 oilfield in the PRC. Pursuant to such between PetroChina and LongDe, PetroChina is entitled to 20% of LongDe’s output in the first ten years and 40% of LongDe’s output thereafter until the end of the contract.

As the controlling shareholder of Yu Qiao, the Company has the rights to extract and develop Qian’an 112 and other oil fields under contracts that Yu Qiao has entered into with PetroChina. These oilfields include the Daan 34 oilfield and Gudian 31 oilfield in Jilin Province.

Song Yuan Technical Joint Venture

On July 26, 2006, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Wang Hong Jung (“Mr. Wang”), the president and a stockholder of the Company and Ju Guizhi (“Ms. Ju”), mother of Mr. Wang, to contribute to the increased registered capital of Song Yuan North East Petroleum Technical Service Co. Ltd. (“Song Yuan Technical”). The purpose of Song Yuan Technical is to acquire oil and gas properties and to engage in the exploration of crude oil in the PRC. The Company owns a 90% equity interest in Song Yuan Technical, and Ms. Ju owns the remaining 10% equity interest in Song Yuan Technical.

Acquisition of LongDe

In order to comply with certain PRC laws relating to foreign entities’ ownership of oil and gas company in the PRC, prior to March 17, 2008, Song Yuan Technical directly owned a 70% equity interest in LongDe, while Sun Peng and Ai Chang Shan, respectively, owned 10% and 20% of the equity interests in Long De in trust for Song Yuan Technical. On March 17, 2008, Song Yuan Technical additionally acquired an additional 20% equity interest in LongDe, of which it acquired a 10% of the equity interest in LongDe from Sun Peng, and 10% of the equity interest in LongDe from Ai Chang Shan. Accordingly, Song Yuan Technical now owns directly 90% of the equity interests in LongDe, with Ai ChangShan holding the remaining 10% in trust for in trust for Song Yuan Technical. The acquisition of LongDe was made pursuant to the laws of the PRC. As a 90% owner of Song Yuan Technical, the Company effectively controls LongDe.

Acquisition of Yu Qiao

On January 26, 2007, the Company, through its 90% owned subsidiary Song Yuan Technical, acquired beneficial ownership of all of the interests in Yu Qiao from Ms. Ju. In consideration for such acquisition, the Company issued to Ms. Ju an aggregate of 10 million shares of its common stock (the “Acquisition Shares”), having a market value of approximately U.S.\$3.1 million. However, on June 29, 2007, the Company, Mr. Wang and Ms. Ju entered into an agreement pursuant to which, among other things, all of the Acquisition Shares were contributed to the Company.

In order to comply with certain PRC laws relating to foreign entities’ ownership of oil and gas company in the PRC, the former owners of Yu Qiao, Wang Pingwu and Meng Xiangyun, held 10%, and 20% of the equity interests, respectively, in Yu Qiao in trust for the benefit of Song Yuan Technical. The laws of the PRC govern the agreements by which the Company acquired Yu Qiao and by which the former owners of Yu Qiao hold equity interests in trust.

See “Regulations Affecting Our Business” under “Risk Factors.” Subsequently, on March 17, 2008, Song Yuan Technical acquired from Meng Xiangyun the 20% equity interest which he had held in Yu Qiao. Accordingly, Song Yuan Technical currently directly holds a 90% equity interest in Yu Qiao, while Wang Pingwu continues to hold a 10% equity interest in Yu Qiao in trust for the benefit of Song Yuan Technical. Thus the Company, through Song Yuan Technical, currently effectively controls 90% of the equity interests in Yu Qiao, while the remaining 10% equity interests in Yu Qiao is effectively controlled by Ms. Ju.

Oil and Gas Properties and Activities

As at the end of 2007, the Company had a total of 157 producing wells, including 133 producing wells at the Qian'an 112 oilfield, 11 producing wells at the Hetingbao 301 oilfield, 7 producing wells at the Daan 34 oilfield and 6 producing wells at the Gudian 31 oilfield. There were 103 traditional sucker-rod pumping machines in operation.

All of the Company's crude oil production is sold to the Jilin Refinery of PetroChina Group. The approximate distance of each of the Company's oil fields from the Jilin Refinery is as follows: the Qian'an 112 oilfield is four kilometers away, the Hetingbao 301 oilfield is three kilometers away, the Daan 34 oilfield is fifteen kilometers away and the Gudian Oilfield 31 is thirty kilometers away.

PetroChina pays the Company a price per barrel equal to the international crude oil spot market price on the first day of every month. The price is FOB the Jilin Refinery.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company is paid by PetroChina base on the crude oil price in the international commodity market. Prices in 2007 averaged RMB 3,937 per ton or approximately \$70.03 per barrel, which represents an increase of 8.7% over 2006.

Our cost of net revenues consists of cost of labor, well service and repair, location maintenance, power and fuel, transportation, cost of product, property taxes, production and severance taxes and production related general and administrative costs.

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenses for executive, finance, accounting, information technology, facilities and human resources personnel, recruiting expenses, professional fees and costs associated with expanding our information systems.

Comparing Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

The following table presents certain consolidated statement of operations information. Financial information is presented for the 12-month period ending as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

	2007		2006	
Revenues, net	\$	19,482,069	\$	5,321,905
Cost and Expenses	\$	10,236,486	\$	3,957,655
Income from Operations	\$	9,245,583	\$	1,364,250

Revenues. Revenues for 2007 increased to \$19,482,069 from \$5,321,905 in 2006 as a result of the increase in oil production and higher oil price. During the whole year, the Company drilled 67 new oil wells in the four oilfields which are owned by the Company. Total number of producing wells increase from 90 in 2006 to 157 in 2007, a total increase of 74%. These new wells increased the production in 2007 by 196% compared with the same periods in 2006. Total oil production for 2007 was 267,516 barrels, or approximately a 196% increase, as compared to 90,520 barrels in the same period in 2006. Oil prices in 2007 averaged RMB 3,937 per ton or approximately \$70.03 per barrel, which represents an increase of 8.7% over 2006.

Oilfield	2007 wells	2006 wells	2007 Production	2006 Production
Qian'an 112	133	73	253,116	80,306
Hetingbao 301	11	6	11,318	6,642
Gudian 31	6	5	502	962
Daan 34	7	6	2,580	2,610

Total	157	90	267,516	90,520
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Company	2007 wells	2006 wells	2007 Production	2006 Production
Yu Qiao	146	84	256,198	83,878
LongDe	11	6	11,318	6,642

Cost of sales. Cost of sales increased by 228% from \$2,723,477 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$8,941,976 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in cost of sales resulted primarily from the increased producing wells and higher production in 2007. During 2007, with the addition of LongDe and Yu'Qiao, our total number of producing wells increased from 90 in 2006 to 157 in 2007, a total increase of 74%. Higher production also led to an increase in Special Oil Surcharge. The company paid a special oil surcharge of \$2,857,376 to the PRC government while \$560,584 was paid to PRC government for the same period in 2006. In addition, depreciation of oil and gas properties were increased by 234% to \$3,562,265 in 2007, compared to \$1,067,335 in the same period in 2006 by the result of increase in producing wells.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses increased by 5% from \$1,234,178 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$1,294,510 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in operating expenses resulted primarily from the higher depreciation due to the increased fixed assets. During 2007, the Company paid approximately \$108,500 for consulting service in connection with its first full year as a U.S. public traded company, as compared with \$81,375 in 2006.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses remained almost same for two years, with \$880,161 for 2007 and \$884,778 for 2006. We expect the general and administrative expense will grow in 2008, as we plan to increase our production with the acquisition of Yu Qiao and engage in potential financing activities.

Net Income. The Company's net income increased by 439% to \$5,132,581 for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$952,395 for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase in net income was primarily due to the increase in revenues and higher crude oil price.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of December 31, 2007, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$74,638, other current assets of \$5,902,584 and current liabilities of \$10,713,944. For the year ended December 31, 2007, our primary source of liquidity was \$9,503,642 in net cash provided by operations and \$4,286,530 in loans made to the Company by related parties.

As of December 31, 2007, the Company's current liabilities were \$10,713,944 consisting of \$6,580,930 in accounts payable primarily comprised of costs related to the drilling of an additional 67 wells in the whole year of 2007. In July 2007, the Company was able to negotiate new payment terms with its primary drilling company, which extends the payment term for each well from over 12 to over 24 months beginning upon completion of the well. In addition, on June 29, 2007, the Company negotiated an agreement with Mr. Hong Jun Wang, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Ms. Guizhi Ju, Mr. Wang's mother pursuant to which Mr. Wang and Ms. Ju contributed an aggregate of approximately \$7.2 million owed by the Company to Mr. Wang and Ms. Ju to the capital of the Company, reducing the Company's current liabilities by approximately \$1.7 million and its long-term liabilities by approximately \$5.5 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$9,503,642 for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$16,291,534 for the year 2006. The decrease is primarily related to a decrease in account payable as a result of the addition of 67 producing wells during the year.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$12,334,036 for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$19,181,324 for the year 2006. The decrease is primarily a result of decrease in the oil and gas properties under construction.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$4,362,473 for the year ended December 31, 2007 as a result of advances made to the Company by related parties.

While we expect cash provided by operations to continue to increase as additional oil wells come into production, we also expect to continue to require a significant amount of cash to develop existing oil tracts. Each well costs approximately \$320,000 to bring into production and the Company's business plan contemplates the development of an additional 100 wells over the next 12 months, which will require the Company to spend an additional \$3,840,000 as an initial payment with the balance amount of \$28.16 million payable over 24 months.

The Company intends to pay for this development with cash from operations as well as by raising funds through the sale of equity or debt, including the financing described below under the caption "Material Subsequent Events". The full and timely development and implementation of its business plan and growth strategy will require significant additional resources, and the Company may not be able to obtain the funding necessary to implement its growth

strategy on acceptable terms or at all. An inability to obtain such funding could slow down or prevent the Company from further development of its oil resources. The Company intends to explore a number of options to secure sources of capital, including the issuance of debt, and equity, including preferred equity securities or other equity securities. The Company has not yet identified the sources for the additional financing it requires and the Company does not have commitments from any third parties to provide this financing. The Company might not succeed, therefore, in raising additional equity capital or in negotiating and obtaining additional and acceptable financing when it needs it or at all. The Company's ability to obtain additional capital will also depend on market conditions, national and global economies and other factors beyond its control. We cannot assure you that the Company will be able to implement or capitalize on various financing alternatives or otherwise obtain required capital, the need for which is substantial given its operating loss history and its business and development plan. The terms of any future debt or equity funding that the Company may obtain in the future may be unfavorable to the Company and to its stockholders.

Capital Commitment

Pursuant to the Joint Venture Agreement, the Company is obligated to contribute \$1 million as registered capital of Song Yuan Technical. On October 8, 2006, the Company made a capital contribution of \$490,000 to Song Yuan Technical and received 90% of Song Yuan Technical's membership and profit interests. The remaining \$510,000 of was contributed by the Company on March 4, 2008.

As of December 31, 2007, the Company had capital commitments of \$1,780,000 with a contractor for the completion of drilling of 19 oil wells under construction

Inflation

Inflation did not have a material impact on our business in 2007 other than the increase in oil price received as discussed above.

Material Subsequent Events

On February 28, 2008, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with Lotusbox Investments Limited (the "Investor"). Pursuant to which, the Company agreed to issue to the Investor a 8.00% Secured Debenture due 2012 (the "Debenture") in the aggregate principal amount of \$15,000,000, and agreed to issue to the Investor five-year warrants exercisable for up to (i) 1,200,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an initial exercise price equal to \$0.01 per share ("Class A Warrants"), (ii) 1,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an initial exercise price equal to \$3.20 per share ("Class B Warrants") and (iii) 2,100,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an initial exercise price equal to \$3.45, with all warrant exercise prices being subject to certain adjustments. The Class B Warrants are subject to certain call rights by the Company.

As of March 25, 2008, the Company has received net proceeds of \$13,815,500 from the sale of the Debentures. The Company intends to use the net proceeds to fund drilling operations, to increase production and for general working capital purposes.

At the closing of the transaction, the Company entered into:

- A 8.00% Secured Debenture due 2012;
- A registration rights agreement covering the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Class A, Class B and Class C Warrants;
- A share pledge agreement whereby the Company granted to the Investor a pledge on 66% of the Company's equity interest in Song Yuan Technical as collateral to secure the Debenture;
- A security agreement whereby the Company granted to the Investor a security interest in certain properties of the Company as collateral to secure the Debenture;
- and
- An option agreement whereby the Company grants the Investor an option to purchase up to 24% of the registered capital of Song Yuan Technical at fair market value, which option will vest immediately on the date following the occurrence of an event of default which results in the acceleration of the Debenture.

In addition, Hongjun Wang, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, executed a pledge agreement whereby Mr. Wang, personally pledged 6,732,000 shares of common stock in the Company as collateral to secure the Debenture.

Hong Jie Ltd. acted as the financial consultant for this transaction and is entitled to receive a cash fee equal to 6.5% of the aggregate principal amount of the Debenture and warrants to purchase up to (i) 120,000 shares of common stock in the Company on the same terms as the Class A Warrants, (ii) 150,000 shares of common stock in the Company on the same terms as the Class B Warrants and (iii) 210,000 shares of common stock in the company on the same terms as the Class C Warrants.

The Debenture will mature on February 27, 2012. The Company is required to make payments on the principal amount of the Debenture as follows:

Repayment Date	Repayment of Principal	
	Amount	
6 months from the issue date	\$	750,000
12 months from the issue date	\$	750,000
18 months from the issue date	\$	1,875,000
24 months from the issue date	\$	1,875,000
30 months from the issue date	\$	3,375,000
36 months from the issue date	\$	3,375,000
42 months from the issue date	\$	1,500,000
48 months from the issue date	\$	1,500,000

The Company has the option to redeem the Debenture at any time after the second anniversary of the issue date of the Debenture by prepaying 100% of the then outstanding principal amount of the Debenture, all accrued but unpaid interest and all other amounts due in respect of the Debenture. If any portion of the payment pursuant to such redemption is not be paid by the Company, interest will accrue thereon at an interest rate equal to the lesser of 18% per annum and the maximum rate permitted by applicable law until such amount is paid in full.

Interest on the then outstanding principal amount of the Debenture will accrue at the rate of 8% per annum, payable quarterly on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1, beginning on the first such date after the issue date.

The Debenture requires the Company to pay interest at the rate equal to the lesser of 18% per annum or the maximum rate permitted under applicable law if certain events of default occur, including but not limited to, the event where the Company has not obtained a listing of its common stock on the Nasdaq Stock Market or the American stock Exchange by one year anniversary of the issue date of the Debenture and use its best efforts to maintain such listing continuously thereafter as long as the Debenture is outstanding.

The Debenture limits the Company's ability to incur debt and enter into transactions with affiliates, among other things.

Upon an event of default, the Investor will have the right to require that the Company pay any portion or all principal and accrued interest on the Debenture with 10 days' prior written notice to the Company.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Proved Reserves. Proved oil and gas reserves, as defined by SEC Regulation S-X Rule 4-10(a) (2i), (2ii), (2iii), (3) and (4), are the estimated quantities of crude oil that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, i.e., prices and costs as of the date the estimate is made. Prices include consideration of changes in existing prices provided only by contractual arrangements, but not on escalations based upon future conditions.

The Company's estimates of proved reserves are made using available geological and reservoir data as well as production performance data. These estimates, made by the Company's engineers, are reviewed annually and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by additional data. Revisions are necessary due to changes in, among other things, reservoir performance, prices, economic conditions and governmental restrictions. Decreases in prices, for example, may cause a reduction in some proved reserves due to reaching economic limits sooner.

Properties and Equipment. The Company uses the full cost method of accounting for exploration and development activities as defined by the SEC. Under this method of accounting, the costs of unsuccessful, as well as successful, exploration and development activities are capitalized as properties and equipment. This includes any internal costs that are directly related to exploration and development activities but does not include any costs related to production, general corporate overhead or similar activities. Gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of oil and gas properties is not recognized, unless the gain or loss would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves of oil and natural gas attributable to a country. The application of the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas properties generally results in higher capitalized costs and higher DD&A rates compared to the successful efforts method of accounting for oil and gas properties.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to our investors.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No.157, Fair Value Measurements (“SFAS 157”), which addresses how companies should measure fair value when they are required to use a fair value measure for recognition or disclosure purposes under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 157-2 of which the effective date delays the effective date of SFAS 157 for certain non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 157 on its consolidated financial statements, but believes that it will not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159 (“SFAS 159”) The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, providing companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. This Standard’s objective is to reduce both complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. Generally accepted accounting principles have required different measurement attributes for different assets and liabilities that can create artificial volatility in earnings. SFAS 159 helps to mitigate this type of accounting-induced volatility by enabling companies to report related assets and liabilities at fair value, which would likely reduce the need for companies to comply with detailed rules for hedge accounting. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. This Standard requires companies to provide additional information that will help investors and other users of financial statements to more easily understand the effect of the Company’s choice to use fair value on its earnings. It also requires entities to display the fair value of those assets and liabilities for which the Company has chosen to use fair value on the face of the balance sheet. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of SFAS 159 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In June 2007, the Emerging Issues Task Force (Task Force) of the FASB reached a consensus on Issue No. 07-3 (“EITF 07-3”), Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services to Be Used in Future Research and Development Activities . Under EITF 07-3, nonrefundable advance payments for goods or services that will be used or rendered for research and development activities should be deferred and capitalized. Such payments should be recognized as an expense as the goods are delivered or the related services are performed, not when the advance payment is made. If a company does not expect the goods to be delivered or services to be rendered, the capitalized advance payment should be charged to expense. EITF 07-3 is effective for new contracts entered into in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier application is not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of EITF 07-3 on its consolidated financial statements, but believes that it will not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position.

In its December 2007 meeting, the FASB ratified the consensus reached by the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF or Task Force) in Issue No. 07-1 (“EITF 07-1”), Accounting for Collaborative Arrangements . The scope of EITF 07-1 is limited to collaborative arrangements where no separate legal entity exists and in which the parties are active participants and are exposed to significant risks and rewards that depend on the success of the activity. The Task Force concluded that revenue transactions with third parties and associated costs incurred should be reported in the appropriate line item in each company’s financial statements pursuant to the guidance in EITF 99-19, Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent . The Task Force also concluded that the equity method of

accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion 18, The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock, should not be applied to arrangements that are not conducted through a separate legal entity. The Task Force also concluded that the income statement classification of payments made between the parties in an arrangement should be based on a consideration of the following factors: the nature and terms of the arrangement; the nature of the entities' operations; and whether the partners' payments are within the scope of existing GAAP. To the extent such costs are not within the scope of other authoritative accounting literature, the income statement characterization for the payments should be based on an analogy to authoritative accounting literature or a reasonable, rational, and consistently applied accounting policy election. The provisions of EITF 07-1 are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and companies will be required to apply the provisions through retrospective application to all collaborative arrangements existing at adoption as a change in accounting principle. If it is impracticable to apply the consensus to a specific arrangement, disclosure is required regarding the reason why retrospective application is not practicable and the effect of reclassification on the current period. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of EITF 07-1 on its consolidated financial statements, but believes that it will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141(R)"), which replaces SFAS No. 141. SFAS No. 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. The Statement also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 141(R) will have an impact on accounting for business combinations once adopted, but the effect is dependent upon acquisitions at that time.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51". This statement improves the relevance, comparability, and transparency of the financial information that a reporting entity provides in its consolidated financial statements by establishing accounting and reporting standards that require; the ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent and the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income, changes in a parent's ownership interest while the parent retains its controlling financial interest in its subsidiary be accounted for consistently, when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained noncontrolling equity investment in the former subsidiary be initially measured at fair value, entities provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. SFAS No. 160 affects those entities that have an outstanding noncontrolling interest in one or more subsidiaries or that deconsolidate a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Early adoption is prohibited. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not required for smaller reporting issuers.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The financial statements are attached to this Annual Report on Form 10-K as Appendix A. The report of Company's Independent Auditor appears at Page F-1 through F-2 hereof, the Financial Statements of the Company appear at Page F-3 through F-24 hereof.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENT WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, being December 31, 2007, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. This evaluation ("Evaluation") was performed by our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer in consultation with our accounting personnel.

Based upon the Evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Further, because of changes in conditions, effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting may vary over time.

A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the company's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report external financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected. An internal control material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Management of the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the Company's evaluation under the COSO framework, management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this Annual Report."

Changes In Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The following table sets forth the names, ages and positions of our directors and executive officers:

Name	Age	Position
Wang Hong Jun	37	President and Chairman of the Board
Wei Guo Ping	41	Director
Yu Li Guo	36	Director
Zhang Yang	27	Chief Financial Officer
Jiang Chao	29	Secretary

Each Director will hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until his successor has been elected and qualified.

WANG HONG JUN has served as Chairman and President of the Company since May 2004, following completion of the share exchange transaction with Hong Xiang. Mr. Wang has over 15 years experience in the business management and oil industry experience. Before he joined the company, Mr. Wang worked for Jilin Oil Field and Drilling Company as an Executive with the responsibility of overseeing operations and coordinating various projects.

WEI GUO PING has served as a Director of the Company since May 2004, following completion of the share exchange transaction with Hong Xiang. From 1991 to 1997, Mr. Wei was the Executive Officer for the Government Office of Heilongjiang Province where he was responsible for evaluation and approval of business projects. From 1997 to 2002, he was General Manager of Shui Tak Chemical Company Limited and was responsible for handling day-to-day operations and strategic planning. Mr. Wei received a bachelor degree from the Heilongjiang Petrochemical Institute.

ZHANG YANG has served as Chief Financial Officer of the Company since January 2006. Prior to CNEH, Mr. Zhang served as Controller of Harbin Gloria Inn from 2004 to 2005. Mr. Zhang received a Business degree in 2001, from London College of International Business Study and a degree in Accounting from London South Bank University. Mr. Zhang is a candidate member under the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA).

JIANG CHAO has served as Secretary of the Company since January 2006. Prior to joining CNEH, from 2004 to 2005, Mr. Jiang served as a Financial Manager at Songzai International Holding Group, Inc., a Nevada corporation engaged in the coal mining business. Mr. Jiang holds a Master's degree in International Business Management from University of Surrey (UK) and received Business degree from University of Bradford (UK) and Heilongjiang University (China).

YU LI GUO has served as Director of the Company since June 2005. In 2003, Mr. Yu was elected a director of Harbin Hong Xiang Petroleum Services Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Xiang Petroleum Group Limited. From 2000 to 2003, Mr. Yu was employed by Jilin Yong Ji Telecommunication Company as General Manager. Prior, Mr. Yu was employed by the Department of Industrial & Commercial Bank of China as Vice Manager of Human Resources from 1997 to 2000. Mr. Yu received a bachelor degree in International Finance from Jilin Financial College.

There are no family relationships, or other arrangements or understandings between or among any of the directors, executive officers or other person pursuant to which such person was selected to serve as a director or officer.

Corporate Governance Matters

The Company intends to appoint independent directors to its board of directors during fiscal 2008, and to create an audit committee and compensation committee of its board.

Code of Ethics. A Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is a written standard designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote (a) honest and ethical conduct, (b) full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in regulatory filings and public statements, (c) compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, (d) the prompt reporting violation of the code and (e) accountability for adherence to the Code. We are not currently subject to any law, rule or regulation requiring that we adopt a Code of Ethics, however, we have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, chief financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. Such code of ethics will be provided to any person without charge, upon request, a copy of such code of ethics by sending such request to us at our principal office.

Audit Committee. The Board of Directors has not yet established an audit committee, and the functions of the audit committee are currently performed by our Chief Financial Officer, with assistance by expert independent accounting personnel and oversight by the entire board of directors. We are not currently subject to any law, rule or regulation requiring that we establish or maintain an audit committee. We intend to establish an audit committee in 2008 if the board determines it to be advisable or we are otherwise required to do so by applicable law, rule or regulation.

Board of Directors Independence. Our Board of Directors consists of three members. We are not currently subject to any law, rule or regulation requiring that all or any portion of our board of directors include "independent" directors. None of the members of the board of directors is "independent" as defined under the rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market.

Audit Committee Financial Expert. Our Board of Directors has determined that it does not have a member that qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert”, nor one who is “independent”, in each case as defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We believe that the members of our Board of Directors are collectively capable of analyzing and evaluating our financial statements and understanding internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. In addition, we believe that retaining an independent director who would qualify as an “audit committee financial expert” would be overly costly and burdensome and is not warranted in our circumstances given the early stages of our development and the fact that we have not generated significant revenues to date.

Nominating Committee. We have not yet established a nominating committee. Our board of directors, sitting as a board, performs the role of a nominating committee. We are not currently subject to any law, rule or regulation requiring that we establish a nominating committee.

Compensation Committee. We have not yet established a compensation committee. Our board of directors, sitting as a board, performs the role of a compensation committee. We are not currently subject to any law, rule or regulation requiring that we establish a compensation committee. We intend to establish a compensation committee in 2008 if the board determines it to be advisable or we are otherwise required to do so by applicable law, rule or regulation.

At this stage of our development, we have elected not to expend our limited financial resources to implement these measures. It is possible that if we were to adopt some or all of the corporate governance measures described in this section, shareholders would benefit from somewhat greater assurances that internal corporate decisions were being made pursuant to objective criteria, by disinterested directors and that policies had been implemented to define responsible conduct.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our executive officers and directors and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission initial statements of beneficial ownership, reports of changes in ownership and annual reports concerning their ownership of our common stock and other equity securities, on Forms 3, 4 and 5 respectively. Executive officers, directors and greater than 10% shareholders are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations to furnish our company with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file.

To the best of our knowledge, all executive officers, directors and greater than 10% shareholders filed the required reports in a timely manner.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The table below sets forth information concerning compensation paid to the chief executive officer and two of our most highly compensated officers of the Company. None of the Company’s other executive officers currently serving as such had annual compensation exceeded \$100,000 (U.S.) in the last fiscal year.

Summary Compensation Table (1)

Name and Principal Position (a)	Year (b)	Salary (\$) (c)	Bonus (\$) (d)	Stock Awards (\$) (e)	Option Awards (\$) (f)	Nonqualified Non-Equity Deferred		All Other Compensation (\$) (i)	Total (\$) (j)
						Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) (g)	Earnings (\$) (h)		
Wang Hong Jun, President, and Chairman of the Board	2007	5,922	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	5,922
	2006	3,002	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	3,002
Zhang Yang, Chief Financial Officer	2007	6,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,580
	2006	3,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,075
Jiang Chao	2007	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 12,000
	2006	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 12,000

(1) All compensation is paid in RMB. The amounts in the foregoing table have been converted to U.S. dollars at the conversion rate of one U.S. dollar to RMB 7.2946 for year 2007 and one U.S. dollar to RMB 7.8041 for year 2006.

No deferred compensation or long-term incentive plan awards were issued or granted to the Company's officers and directors as at the fiscal year end, December 31, 2007. No employee, director, or executive officer has been granted any option or stock appreciation rights, options awards and stock awards, accordingly, no tables relating to such items have been included within this Item.

Directors Compensation

The non-employee directors received compensation in cash in connection with their service on the Board of Directors during the years ended December 31, 2007. Yu Li Guo and Wei Guo Ping each received \$4,935 (RMB 36,000) during 2007. Wang Hong Jun did not receive any compensation for his service on the Board during 2007. The only compensation received by Wang Hong Jun was his salary disclosed above.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Options Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Nonqualified		All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
				Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)		
Wang Hong Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wei Guo Ping	4,935						4,935
Yu Li Guo	4,935	0	0	0	0	0	4,935

(1) All compensation is paid in RMB. The amounts in the foregoing table have been converted to U.S. dollars at the conversion rate of one U.S. dollar to RMB 7.2946 for year 2007.

Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change-In-Control Arrangements

There are no employment contracts, compensatory plans or arrangements, including payments to be received from the Company, with respect to any director or executive officer of the Company which would in any way result in payments to any such person because of his resignation, retirement or other termination of employment with the Company, any change in control of the Company, or a change in the person's responsibilities following a change in control of the Company.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The following tables set forth information as of March 03, 2008 regarding the beneficial ownership of stock by (a) each stockholder who is known by the Company to own beneficially in excess of 5% of the Company's outstanding stock; (b) each director; (c) the Company's chief executive officer; and (d) the executive officers and directors as a group. Except as otherwise indicated, all persons listed below have (i) sole voting power and investment power with respect to their shares of common stock (the only class of outstanding stock), except to the extent that authority is shared by spouses under applicable law, and (ii) record and beneficial ownership with respect to their shares of stock. The percentage of beneficial ownership is based upon 19,224,080 shares of common stock outstanding, as of March 03, 2008.

Security Ownership Of Certain Beneficial Owners, Directors And Executive Officers In Common Stock

NAME AND ADDRESS OF BENEFICIAL OWNER(1)	AMOUNT OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP	PERCENT OF CLASS OF STOCK OUTSTANDING
Officers and Directors		
Wang Hong Jun	6,732,000	35.02%
Zhang Yang	0	0.0%
Wei Guo Ping	2,000	0.01%
Yu Li Guo	0	0.00%
Jiang Chao	0	0.0%
All Officers and Directors as a Group (five persons)	6,734,000	35.03%
5% Beneficial Owners		
N/A		

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, the address of the stockholders is 445 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022.
- (2) Security ownership information for beneficial owners is taken from statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to information made known by the Company. There are no shares issuable to any beneficial owner, director or executive officer pursuant to stock options that are/or will become exercisable within 60 days of March 03, 2008.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plan

None.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

During the last two fiscal years, we have not entered into any material transactions or series of transactions that would be considered material in which any officer, director or beneficial owner of 5% or more of any class of our capital stock, or any immediate family member of any of the preceding persons, had a direct or indirect material interest. There are no transactions presently proposed, except as follows:

a) Pursuant to an agreement entered into by a stockholder, a related party and the Company on June 29, 2007, the stockholder and the related party unconditionally and irrevocably contributed all of the advances owed by the Company as of March 31, 2007 amounting to \$1,746,128 and \$5,451,685 respectively to the Company. These contributions were recorded as additional paid-in capital by the Company.

b) On January 26, 2007, Song Yuan Technical entered into an agreement with a related party and certain third parties who are stockholders of Yu Qiao to acquire 100% of the equity interest of Yu Qiao. In consideration for the acquisition, the Company will issue to the related party an aggregate of 10,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock ("the Acquisition Shares") having a fair value of \$3,100,000.

On June 29, 2007, the Company and the related party entered into an agreement pursuant to which the related party unconditionally and irrevocably contributed the Acquisition Shares to the Company. The contribution of the Acquisition Shares was recorded as additional paid-in capital by the Company.

c) In 2007 and 2006, the Company owed a related party \$3,118,085 and \$4,255,441 respectively for advances made without fixed repayment terms. Imputed interest expense is computed at 7% and 6% per annum on the amount due respectively.

d) In 2007 and 2006, the Company owed a related party \$13,672 and \$12,806 respectively which is repayable on demand. Imputed interest expense is computed at 7% and 6% per annum on the amount due respectively.

e) In 2007, the Company owed a related party \$14,364 which is repayable on demand. Imputed interest expense is computed at 7% per annum on the amount due.

f) In 2006, a related party owed the Company \$64,031 which is interest free and repayable on demand.

g) In 2006, the Company owed a related party \$43,029 which is repayable on demand. Interest is charged at 24% per annum. Interest expense paid for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$351.

h) In 2007 and 2006, the Company owed a stockholder \$123,105 and \$1,656,935 respectively which is repayable on demand. Imputed interest expense is computed at 7% and 6% per annum on the amount due respectively.

i) Total imputed interest expenses recorded as additional paid-in capital amounted to \$200,165 and \$349,393 for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 respectively.

j) The Company paid a stockholder \$12,603 and \$12,027 for leased office spaces for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 respectively.

k) On April 3, 2006, the Company issued 700,000 shares of common stock to a related party for consulting services. The stock was valued at the closing price on the date of grant of \$0.31 per share, yielding an aggregate value of \$217,000.

Indemnification Agreements

None.

Director Independence

None of the members of the board of directors is "independent" as defined under the rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

Jimmy C.H. Cheung & Co., Certified Public Accountants, is our independent auditors engaged to examine our financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2007. The following table shows

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the fees that we paid or accrued for the audit and other services provided by Jimmy C.H. Cheung & Co. for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

	Years Ended December 31	
	2007	2006
Audit Fees	100,000	69,000
Audit-Related Fees	-	-
Tax Fees	-	-
Other Fees	-	-

Audit Fees

This category includes the audit of our annual financial statements, review of financial statements included in our annual and quarterly reports and services that are normally provided by the independent auditors in connection with engagements for those fiscal years. This category also includes advice on audit and accounting matters that arose during, or as a result of, the audit or the review of interim financial statements.

Audit-Related Fees

This category consists of assurance and related services by the independent auditors that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported above under "Audit Fees". The services for the fees disclosed under this category include services relating to our registration statement and consultation regarding our correspondence with the SEC.

Tax Fees

This category consists of professional services rendered for tax compliance and tax advice.

All Other Fees

This category consists of fees for other miscellaneous items.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Exhibit No.	Description
2.1	Distribution Agreement between Draco Holding Corporation and Jump'n Jax, dated April 30, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 14, 2004.
2.2	Agreement for Share Exchange dated as of March 29, 2004, by and among Draco Holding Corp., Hong Xiang Petroleum International Holdings, Ltd., and the shareholders of Hong Xiang is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 30, 2004.
3.1	Articles of Incorporation are incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on March 28, 2001.
3.2	By-laws are incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on March 28, 2001.
3.3	Certificate of Amendments to Articles of Incorporation is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Information Statement on Form 14C filed with the SEC on May 26, 2004.
4.1	2006 Stock Option/Stock Issuance Plan is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on February 27, 2006.
4.2	8% Secured Debenture issued to Lotusbox Investments Limited is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2008.
4.3	Form of Series A and C Common Stock Warrant is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2008.
4.4	Form of Series B Common Stock Warrant is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2008.
10.1	Loan Contract between Song Yuan City Yu Qiao Qian'an Hong Xiang Oil and Gas Development Limited Company and Song Yuan City Wu Lan Da Jie Cheng Shi Xin Yong She is incorporated

herein by reference from Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB filed with the SEC on November 23, 2005. (Translated from the original Mandarin)

- 10.2 Loan Contract between Song Yuan City Yu Qiao Qian'an Hong Xiang Oil and Gas Development Limited Company and Song Yuan City Wu Lan Da Jie Cheng Shi Xin Yong She is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB filed with the SEC on November 23, 2005. (Translated from the original Mandarin)
-

- 10.3 Warranty Deed between Lien holder: Song Yuan City Wu Lan Da Jie Cheng Shi Xin Yong She and Mortgager: Wang Hongjun, Sun Jishuang is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB filed with the SEC on November 23, 2005. (Translated from the original Mandarin)
- 10.4 Guarantee Contract between Creditor: Song Yuan City Wu Lan Da Jie Cheng Shi Xin Yong She and Assurer: Songyuan City Hongxiang Petroleum Technical Services Co., Ltd is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB filed with the SEC on November 23, 2005. (Translated from the original Mandarin)
- 10.5 Qian-112 Oilfield Cooperative Development Contract among PetroChina Oil and Gas Company Limited, Jilin Oil Field Branch Company; Song Yuan City Yu Qiao Oil and Gas Development Company Limited, dated as of May 28, 2003 is incorporated by reference from Registrant's annual report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on April 17, 2006.
- 10.6 Joint Venture Agreement among the Registrant, Ms. Ju GuiZhi and Mr. Wang Hongjun, to form a joint venture limited liability company in China, to be named Song Yuan North East Petroleum Technical Service Co., Ltd is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 28, 2006.
- 10.7 Equity Transfer Agreement by and among LongDe Oil & Gas Development Co. Ltd and Song Yuan North East Petroleum Technical Service Co., Ltd. dated June 1, 2005 is incorporated by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 28, 2006.
- 10.8 Hetingbao 301 Oilfield Cooperative Development Contract among PetroChina Oil and Gas Company Limited and Chang Ling LongDe Oil and Gas Development Company Limited dated as of May 28, 2003.
- 10.9 Agreement for the Purchase and Sale of Stock among Song Yuan North East Petroleum Technical Service Co., Ltd., China North East Petroleum Holdings, Limited, Ju Guizhi, Ping Wu Wang, Meng Xiangyun, dated January 26, 2007 is incorporated by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 29, 2007.
- 10.10 Trust Agreement between Bing Wu Wang and Song Yuan North East Petroleum Technical Service Co., Ltd. is incorporated by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 29, 2007.
- 10.11 Trust Agreement between Meng Xiangyun and Song Yuan North East Petroleum Technical Service Co., Ltd. is incorporated by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 29, 2007.
- 10.12 Cooperative Development Contract among PetroChina Oil and Gas Company Limited, Jilin Oil Field Branch Company and Song Yuan City Yu Qiao Oil and Gas Development Company Limited dated as May 28, 2003 to develop Qian 112 Oilfield, Da 34 Oilfield and Gu 31 Oilfield is incorporated by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on April 16, 2007.
- 10.13 Capital Contribution Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2007, by and among the Company, Mr. Hong Jun Wang and Ms. Guizhi Ju is incorporated by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 7, 2007.
- 10.14 Securities Purchase Agreement dated February 28, 2008 between the Company and Lotusbox Investments Limited is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2008.
- 10.15 Security Agreement dated February 28, 2008 between the Company and Lotusbox Investments Limited is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2008.
- 10.16

Agreement of Pledge dated February 28, 2008 between the Company and Lotusbox Investments Limited is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2008.

10.17 Registration Rights Agreement dated February 28, 2008 between the Company and Lotusbox Investments Limited is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2008.

10.18 Option Agreement dated February 28, 2008 between the Company and Lotusbox Investments Limited is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2008.

- 14.1 Code of Ethics of China North East Petroleum Holdings, Ltd. is incorporated herein by reference from Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on May 18, 2005.
- 21.1 List of Subsidiaries
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
- 23.2 Consent of Independent Petroleum Consultants Ralph E. Davis & Associates, Inc.
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification by the Chief Executive Officer
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification by the Chief Financial Officer
- 32.1 Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, China North East Petroleum Holdings, Limited has duly caused this annual report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: March 31, 2008

CHINA NORTH EAST PETROLEUM HOLDINGS, LIMITED

By: /s/ Hong Jun Wang
Wang Hong Jun
Chairman of the Board and President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
/s/ Wang Hong Jun Wang Hong Jun	Chairman of the Board and President (Principal Executive Officer)	March 31, 2008
/s/ Wei Guo Ping Wei Guo Ping	Director	March 31, 2008
/s/ Yu Li Guo Yu Li Guo	Director	March 31, 2008
/s/ Zhang Yang Zhang Yang	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer (Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)	March 31, 2008

CHINA NORTH EAST PETROLEUM HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006

CHINA NORTH EAST PETROLEUM HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONTENTS

	Pages
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	1
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006	2
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006	3
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006	4
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006	5
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2007 and 2006	6 - 22

Jimmy C.H. Cheung & Co

Certified Public Accountants

(A member of Kreston

International)

Registered with the Public Company

Accounting Oversight Board

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of:
China North East Petroleum Holdings Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of China North East Petroleum Holdings Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of China North East Petroleum Holdings Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

JIMMY C.H. CHEUNG & CO

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

Date: March 3, 2008

1607 Dominion Centre, 43 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 25295500 Fax: (852) 28651067

Email: jimmycheung@jimmycheungco.com

Website: <http://www.jimmycheungco.com>

CHINA NORTH EAST PETROLEUM HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006

	2007	2006
<u>ASSETS</u>		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 74,638	\$ 13,746
Accounts receivable, net	4,852,633	750,684
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	398,046	925,358
Due from a related party	-	64,031
Value added tax recoverable	651,905	447,603
Total Current Assets	5,977,222	2,201,422
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		
Oil and gas properties, net	40,345,008	22,858,367
Fixed assets, net	885,474	754,052
Oil and gas properties under construction	2,550,058	8,955,976
Total Property and Equipment	43,780,540	32,568,395
LAND USE RIGHTS, NET	45,076	52,669
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 49,802,838	\$ 34,822,486
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,580,930	\$ 21,236,864
Other payables and accrued liabilities	1,020,980	1,393,269
Due to related parties	28,036	55,835
Notes payable	273,444	128,062
Other loans payable	-	25,612
Income tax and other taxes payable	2,687,449	104,912
Due to a stockholder	123,105	1,656,935
Total Current Liabilities	10,713,944	24,601,489
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	15,467,661	-
Deferred tax payable	543,100	202,752
Due to a related party	3,118,085	4,255,441
Note payable	-	256,125
Total Long-term Liabilities	19,128,846	4,714,318
TOTAL LIABILITIES	29,842,790	29,315,807
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	-	-
MINORITY INTERESTS	1,124,964	402,594

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common stock (\$0.001 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 19,224,080 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2007; 29,224,080 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2006)	19,224	29,224
Additional paid-in capital	11,361,579	3,953,601
Deferred stock compensation	(27,125)	(135,625)
Retained earnings		
Unappropriated	5,200,907	696,955
Appropriated	916,263	287,634
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,364,236	272,296
Total Stockholders' Equity	18,835,084	5,104,085
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 49,802,838	\$ 34,822,486

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CHINA NORTH EAST PETROLEUM HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006

	2007	2006
NET SALES	\$ 19,482,069	\$ 5,321,905
COST OF SALES		
Production costs	2,872,990	1,091,190
Depreciation of oil and gas properties	3,562,265	1,067,335
Amortization of intangible assets	10,711	4,368
Government oil surcharge	2,857,376	560,584
Recovery of deposit from a supplier previously written off	(361,366)	-
Total Cost of Sales	8,941,976	2,723,477
GROSS PROFIT	10,540,093	2,598,428
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	880,161	884,778
Professional fees	186,214	164,577
Consulting fees	108,500	81,375
Depreciation of fixed assets	187,766	103,448
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(68,131)	-
Total Operating Expenses	1,294,510	1,234,178
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	9,245,583	1,364,250
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Other expense	(13,144)	(33,930)
Other income	-	78,888
Interest expense	(81,434)	(55,775)
Interest expense on overdue payables	-	(61,814)
Imputed interest expense	(200,165)	(349,393)
Interest income	1,760	883
Total Other Expense, net	(292,983)	(421,141)
NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES AND MINORITY INTERESTS	8,952,600	943,109
Income tax (expense) benefits	(3,097,649)	16,852
Minority interests	(722,370)	(7,566)
NET INCOME	5,132,581	952,395
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Foreign currency translation gain	1,091,940	325,859

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$	6,224,521	\$	1,278,254
Net income per share-basic and diluted	\$	0.21	\$	0.03
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year- basic and diluted		24,128,190		29,003,806

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statement

CHINA NORTH EAST PETROLEUM HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006

	Common stock		Additional	Deferred	Unappropriated	Appropriated	Accumulated	Other	Total
	Number of	Amount	paid-in stock	capitalisation	earnings	retained	deficit)	comprehensive	
	shares		capital		Accumulated	earnings		income (loss)	
Balance at December 31, 2005 (business combination under common control)	28,274,080	\$ 28,274	\$ 3,300,658	\$ -	\$ (110,390)	\$ 142,584	\$ (53,563)	\$ 3,307,563	
Issuance of common stock for services	250,000	250	87,250	-	-	-	-	87,500	
Issuance of common stock for services	700,000	700	216,300						