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Yasheng Eco-Trade Corp
Form 10-Q
November 23, 2009

United States
Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009

☐

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

Commissions file number 001-12000

YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant - registrant as specified in its charter)

VORTEX RESOURCES CORP.
(Former name of registrant)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

13-3696015
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

9107 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 450, Beverly Hills, CA 90210
(Address of principal executive offices)

(310) 461-3559
Issuer's telephone number

(310) 461-1901
Issuer's facsimile number

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

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Non accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company ☒

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

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date:

Common Stock, \$.001 par value
(Class)

115,006,462
(Outstanding at November 20, 2009)

YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION (F/K/A VORTEX RESOURCES CORP.)

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YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION (F/K/A VORTEX RESOURCES CORP.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(Un-Audited)

	2009 (Unaudited)	12/31/2008 (Restated)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,975	123,903
Intangible, debt discount on Notes with conversion option, current (Note 3)	—	—
Note receivable – From discontinued operations (Note 5)	600,000	—
Total current assets from continued operations	5,975	123,903
Total current assets from discontinued operations (Notes 5, 12)	600,000	
Total current assets	605,975	123,903
Intangible, debt discount on Notes with conversion option, net of current portion (Note 3)	—	—
Note receivable- From discontinued operations (Notes 5, 12)	1,500,000	2,600,000
Total assets	2,105,975	2,723,903
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	966,649	813,064
Convertible notes payable to third party – current portion (Note 3)	-	212,290
Other current liabilities	88,336	89,400
Total current liabilities		
Convertible Notes Payable to Third Party (Notes 3, 6 (e))	2,704,129	1,742,899
Total liabilities	3,759,114	2,857,653
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)	—	—
Minority interest in subsidiary's net assets (Note 5)	365,000	525,000
Stockholders' equity (Note 7)		
Preferred stock, 1,000,000 series B convertible, \$1.20 stated value - Authorized and outstanding 0 and 1,200,000 shares respectively	-	1,200,000
Common stock, \$.001 par value - Authorized 400,000,000 shares; 114,456,462 and 872,809 shares issued; 114,456,462 and 872,809 shares outstanding, respectively	200,864	87,281
Additional paid-in capital	97,710,400	93,038,051
Accumulated deficit	(99,902,368)	(94,957,047)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,226)	(2,226)
Treasury stock – 1,000 and 127,889 common shares at cost, respectively (Note 9)	(24,809)	(24,809)
Total stockholders' equity	(2,018,139)	-658,750
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	2,105,975	2,723,903

YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION (F/K/A VORTEX RESOURCES CORP.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Un-Audited)

	Three Months Ended 30-Sep-09		Nine Months Ended 30-Sep-09	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ -	1,990,000	\$ -	1,990,000
Cost of revenues	-	1,933,569	-	1,933,569
Operating expenses				
Compensation and related costs	71,532	864,682	214,597	1,049,065
Consulting, professional and directors fees	164,312	560,531	435,682	12,655,015
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	135,500	30,977.0	222,801	168,813
Total operating expenses (Note 10)	371,344	1,456,190	873,080	13,872,893
Operating loss	(371,344)	(1,399,759)	(873,080)	(13,816,462)
Financing loss-change in conversion price			(1,786,000)	
Bad debt allowance	—	(688,902)		(5,837,762)
Loss from abandoned project		(185,257)		(185,257)
Interest income		116,982	211,567	473,597
Interest expense	(434,129)	(862,374)	(2,172,808)	(1,674,334)
Net loss before minority interest	(805,473)	(3,019,310)	(4,620,321)	(21,040,218)
Minority interest (loss) income of consolidated subsidiary	-	-	(325,000)	-
Net loss	(805,473)	(3,019,310)	(4,945,321)	(21,040,218)
Net income (loss) per share, basic	\$ (0.01)	0.07	\$ (0.18)	1.10
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic (Note 1, 7)	68,293,839	46,429,968	28,985,375	19,046,024
Net income (loss) per share, diluted	\$ (0.01)	0.07	\$ (0.18)	1.10
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, diluted (Notes 1, 7)	68,293,839	46,429,968	28,985,375	19,046,024

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION (F/K/A VORTEX RESOURCES CORP.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
RESTATED FOR 1:100 REVERSE SPLIT AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009
(Un-Audited)

	Preferred Stock Number of Shares	Amount	Common Stock Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Shareholders' Equity
Balances December 31, 2007			46,092	4,609	53,281,396	(38,289,630)	(2,226)	(2,117,711)	12,876,438
Compensation charge on shares, options and warrants issued to consultants			2,540	254	2,018,161				2,018,415
Issuance of preferred shares and subsequent conversion into common shares			500,000	50,000	49,950,000				50,000,000
Issuance of shares - common			25,207	2,521	1,014,993				1,017,514
Conversion of notes payable into common shares			450,000	45,000	2,105,000				2,150,000
Cancellation of treasury shares					(2,121,302)			2,121,302	-
Discount on Note Payable					1,907,220				1,907,220
Surrendered 5MM shares			(150,000)	(15,000)	(14,985,000)				(15,000,000)
Conversion of note to Series B preferred	1,000,000	1,200,000			(132,417)				1,067,583
Net loss for the period						(56,667,417)			(56,667,417)
Balances December 31, 2008	1,000,000	1,200,000	872,809	87,281	93,038,051	(94,957,047)	(2,226)	(24,809)	(658,750)

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Conversion of note to common shares			8,500,000	8,500	1,041,815				1,050,315
Change in conversion price					1,786,000				1,786,000
Conversion of preferred stock	(1,000,000)	(1,200,000)	7,500,000	7,500	1,192,500				-
Conversion of AP note			8,000,000	8,000	342,097				350,097
Private Placement			1,075,655	1,076	376,143				377,219
Yasheng issuance			50,000,000	50,000	(49,999)				1
Capitol issuance			38,461,538	38,461	(38,461)				-
Professional Services issuance			46,460	46	22,254				22,300
Net loss for the period						(4,945,321)			(4,945,321)
Balances September 30, 2009	-	-	114,456,462	200,864	97,710,400	(99,902,368)	(2,226)	(24,809)	(2,018,139)

YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION (F/K/A VORTEX RESOURCES CORP.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Un-Audited)

	Nine Months Ended 30-Sep	
	2009	2008
Net income	(4,945,321)	
Financing loss	1,786,000	
Amortization of debt discount and accrued interest	2,141,344	
	—	
Net cash provided by (used by) continuing operations	(1,017,977)	2,510,809
Net cash provided by (used by) discontinued operations	447,830	
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities	(570,147)	2,510,809
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Loan advances to ERC		(294,361)
Loan advances to Verge		(241,837)
Cash from Vortex Ocean One		525,000
Cash from DCG members		10,000
Investment in gas rights on real property		(767,313)
Repayments from Verge		328,300
Investment in land development		-
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(440,211)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION (F/K/A VORTEX RESOURCES CORP.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, continued

(Un-Audited)

	Nine Months Ended 30-Sep	
	2009	2008
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from bank loans	—	17,993
Repayment of bank loans		(4,249,590)
Proceeds from related party		889,530
Repayment to related party		(1,000,000)
Proceeds from loan payable		3,240,000
Principal repayments on loan payable		(200,000)
Proceeds from issuance of stock	452,219	1,017,514
Payments to acquire treasury stock	—	(3,594)
Proceeds from AFG loan		-
Net cash provided by financing activities	452,219	(288,147)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(117,928)	1,782,451
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	123,903	369,576
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	5,975	2,152,027
Supplemental disclosure:		
Cash paid for interest	(1,437)	4,725
Cash received for interest	40,000	305,803
Summary of non-cash transactions:		
Appswing note payable converted to 25MM shares		2,000,000
DCG preferred shares converted into 50MM shares		50,000,000
Restricted shares issued	88,507,998	
Note payable converted to common stock and accrued balance of Trafalgar Note	2,784,226	
Notes from selling subsidiary assets	2,100,000	

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION (F/K/A VORTEX RESOURCES CORP.)

Notes to Un-Audited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization and Business

Yasheng Eco-Trade Corporation (f/k/a Vortex Resources Corp, a/k/a Emvelco Corp), is a Delaware corporation and was organized on November 9, 1992. It was a development stage company through December 1993. Yasheng Eco-Trade Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as “Yash” or “Vortex” or the “Company”. Effective July 15, 2009, the Company changed its name from Vortex Resources Corp. to Yasheng Eco-Trade Corporation. In addition, effective July 15, 2009, the Company’s quotation symbol on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board was changed from VXRC to YASH.

The Company’s headquarters are located in Beverly Hills, California, and its operational offices located in West Hollywood, California.

Since 1997, the Company’s strategy has been the identification and acquisition of undervalued assets within emerging industries for the purpose of consolidation and development of these businesses and sale if favorable market conditions exist. The Company’s objective is to find, acquire and develop resources at the lowest cost possible and recycle its cash flows into new projects yielding the highest returns with controlled risk. In 2008, the Company focused on the mineral resources industry, commencing gas and oil sub-industry, which was approved by its shareholders.

Due to issues in the development of the oil and gas project in Crockett County, Texas, the board obtained in January 2009, a reserve report for the Company's interest in Davy Crockett Gas Company, LLC (“DCG”) and Vortex Ocean One, LLC (“Vortex One”) which report indicated that the DCG properties as being negative in value. As a result of such report, the world and US recessions and the depressed oil and gas prices, the board of directors elected to dispose of the DCG property and/or desert the project in its entirety.

As a result of the series of these acquisition transactions, the Company’s ownership structure at September 30, 2009 is as follows:

100% of DCG – discontinued operations

50% of Vortex Ocean One, LLC - discontinued operations

About 7% of Micrologic, (Via EA Emerging Ventures Corp)

General Business Strategy

Our business plan since 1993 has been identifying, developing and operating companies within emerging industries for the purpose of consolidation and sale if favorable market conditions exist. Although the Company primarily focuses on the operation and development of its core businesses, the Company pursues consolidations and sale opportunities in a variety of different industries, as such opportunities may present themselves, in order to develop its core businesses and additional areas outside of its core business. The Company may invest in other unidentified industries that the Company deems profitable. If the opportunity presents itself, the Company will consider implementing its consolidation strategy with its subsidiaries and any other business that it enters into a transaction. In January 2009, the Company commenced the development of a logistics center in Southern California.

Logistics Center

The Company's mission is to develop an Asian Pacific Cooperation Zone in Southern California to enhance and enable increased trade between the United States and China. The Company's proposed future facility will provide a "Gateway to China" through a centralized location for the marketing, sales, customer service, product completion for "Made in the USA" products and distribution of goods imported from China.

The goal is for the Asian Pacific Cooperation Zone to initially house approximately 50 companies. Although the Company's relationship with Yasheng Group, a California corporation, is currently under review by our Board of Directors, the Company may continue to pursue companies from the Gansu region of Northwest China introduced by Yasheng Group as potential clients for the logistics center. As there is no guarantee that the Company will proceed with Yasheng Group, management intends to expand its search throughout China for potential clients. The Company plans to generate logistic center revenue, of which there is no guarantee, through a number of services including the lease of office space and storage space, distribution services and administration services along with other value added services.

The Company continues to pursue a lease for its facility. On August 12, 2009, the Company entered into a 45 day exclusivity period to finalize an "Option to Buy" on a lease agreement for a "big box" facility located in Southern, California (the "Facility"). As the Yasheng Group acquisition has been terminated and our Board of Directors is presently considering whether to move forward with Yasheng Group on other areas of interest, the Company is now actively seeking a smaller facility for the first stage of its logistic center.

Yasheng Group

On January 20, 2009, the Company entered into a non-binding Term Sheet (the “Term Sheet”) with Yasheng Group, Inc., a California corporation (“Yasheng”). Pursuant to the Term Sheet, Yasheng agreed to transfer 100% ownership of 80 acres of property located in Victorville, California for use as a logistics center and eco-trade cooperation zone (the “Project”). On March 5, 2009, the Company and Yasheng implemented an amendment to the Term Sheet pursuant to which the parties agreed to explore further business opportunities including the potential lease of an existing logistics center, and/or alliance with other major groups complimenting and/or synergetic to the development of a logistics center. Further, in accordance with the amendment, the Company has agreed to issue 50,000,000 shares to Yasheng and 38,461,538 shares to Capitol in consideration for exploring the business opportunities and their efforts associated with the development of the logistics center. The issuance of the shares of common stock to Yasheng and Capital Properties resulted in substantial dilution to the interests of other stockholders of the Company, but did not represent a change of control in the Company in light of the number of shares of common stock and Super Voting Series B Preferred Stock that was outstanding on the date of issuance. The Company and Yasheng have also evaluated several properties throughout California with the goal of leasing the property to be used for the logistics center. Management believes that leasing the property with an option to buy will have significant cost savings in comparison to acquiring such property.

On August 26, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Yasheng pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire 49% of the outstanding securities (the “Yasheng Logistic Securities”) of Yasheng (the United States) Logistic Service Company Incorporated (“Yasheng Logistic”), a California corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Yasheng. In consideration of the Yasheng Logistic Securities, the Company will issue Yasheng 100,000,000 restricted shares of common stock of the Company. Further, Yasheng has agreed to cancel the 50,000,000 shares of the Company that were previously issued to Yasheng. The sole asset of Yasheng Logistic is the certificate of approval for Chinese enterprises investing in foreign countries granted by the Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China. Closing of the Yasheng Logistic Securities transaction did not take place yet, as the Company did not received the required legal opinion from Yasheng. Please see Commitments and Contingencies.

On August 26, 2009, the Company entered into a Stock Exchange Agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with Yasheng Group (BVI), a British Virgin Island corporation (“Yasheng-BVI”), pursuant to which Yasheng-BVI agreed to sell the Company 75,000,000 shares (the “Group Shares”) of common stock of Yasheng Group in consideration of 396,668,000 shares (the “Company Shares”) of common stock of the Company (the “Exchange”). The Exchange Agreement was subsequently terminated. The Company is continuing to pursue its eco-trade center in Southern California.

Yasheng Group Option & Transactions

Pursuant to the Term Sheet, the Company granted Yasheng an irrevocable option to merge all or part of its assets into the Company (the “Yasheng Option”). The Company is presently considering whether to pursue this matter further.

Effective February 24, 2009, the Company effected a reverse split of its issued and outstanding shares of common stock on a 100 for one basis. As a result of the reverse split, the issued and outstanding shares of common stock were reduced from 92,280,919 to 922,809. The authorized shares of common stock remain as 400,000,000. All shares amounts in this filing take into effect said reverse split, unless stated differently, presented on a retroactive basis.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP").

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its majority-owned subsidiaries and all variable interest entities for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation. Control is determined based on ownership rights or, when applicable, whether the Company is considered the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity.

Variable Interest Entities

Under Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003) "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("FIN 46R"), the Company is required to consolidate variable interest entities ("VIE's"), where it is the entity's primary beneficiary. VIE's are entities in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The primary beneficiary is the party that has exposure to a majority of the expected losses and/or expected residual returns of the VIE.

Based on certain transactions that were closed on November 2, 2007, the Company owned 58.3% of Attia Group Limited (AGL) as of December 31, 2007. This interest was divested as of effective January 1st, 2008 upon completion of the DCG reverse merger transaction. Since the company is the primary beneficiary through December 31, 2007, the financial statements of AGL are consolidated into these 2007 financial statements. However, as of January 1, 2008, the balance sheet and results of operations of AGL are not consolidated into these financial statements. The Company previously issued interim financial statements dated as of March 31, 2008 and for the three month period ending March 31, 2008. Those financial statements included the consolidation of the AGL. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards, FAS 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, the Company disclosed the accounting change results in financial statements that are, in effect, the statements of a different reporting entity. The change shall be retrospectively applied to the financial statements of all prior periods presented to show financial information for the new reporting entity for those periods.

Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying values of cash equivalents, notes and loans receivable, accounts payable, loans payable and accrued expenses approximate fair values.

Revenue recognition

The Company applies the provisions of Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 104, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" ("SAB 104"), which provides guidance on the recognition, presentation and disclosure of revenue in financial statements filed with the SEC. SAB 104 outlines the basic criteria that must be met to recognize revenue and provides guidance for disclosure related to revenue recognition policies. The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product or service has been delivered, fees are fixed or determinable, collection is probable and all other significant obligations have been fulfilled.

Revenues from property sales are recognized in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 66, "Accounting for Sales of Real Estate," when the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer, when the consideration received can be reasonably determined and when Vortex has completed its obligations to perform certain supplementary development activities, if any exist, at the time of the sale. Consideration is reasonably determined and considered likely of collection when Emvelco has signed sales agreements and has determined that the buyer has demonstrated a commitment to pay. The buyer's commitment to pay is supported by the level of their initial investment, Vortex' assessment of the buyer's credit standing and Vortex' assessment of whether the buyer's stake in the property is sufficient to motivate the buyer to honor their obligation to it.

Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognized on the percentage of completion method. The percentage of completion method is also used for condominium projects in which the Company is a real estate developer and all units have been sold prior to the completion of the preliminary stage and at least 25% of the project has been carried out. Percentage of completion is measured by the percentage of costs incurred to balance sheet date to estimated total costs. Selling, general, and administrative costs are charged to expense as incurred. Profit incentives are included in revenues, when their realization is reasonably assured. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted projects are made in the period in which such losses are first determined, in the amount of the estimated loss of the full contract.

Differences between estimates and actual costs and revenues are recognized in the year in which such differences are determined. The provision for warranties is provided at certain percentage of revenues, based on the preliminary calculations and best estimates of the Company's management.

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues includes the cost of real estate sold and rented as well as costs directly attributable to the properties sold such as marketing, selling and depreciation.

Real estate

Real estate held for development is stated at the lower of cost or market. All direct and indirect costs relating to the Company's development project are capitalized in accordance with SFAS No. 67 "Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects". Such standard requires costs associated with the acquisition, development and construction of real estate and real estate-related projects to be capitalized as part of that project. The realization of these costs is predicated on the ability of the Company to successfully complete and subsequently sell or rent the property.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is recorded at cost. Issuance of treasury shares is accounted for on a first-in, first-out basis. Differences between the cost of treasury shares and the re-issuance proceeds are charged to additional paid-in capital.

Foreign currency translation

The Company considers the United States Dollar ("US Dollar" or "\$") to be the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, the prior owned subsidiary, AGL, which reports its financial statements in New Israeli Shekel. ("N.I.S") The reporting currency of the Company is the US Dollar and accordingly, all amounts included in the consolidated financial statements have been presented or translated into US Dollars. For non-US subsidiaries that do not utilize the US Dollar as its functional currency, assets and liabilities are translated to US Dollars at period-end exchange rates, and income and expense items are translated at weighted-average rates of exchange prevailing during the period. Translation adjustments are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive income" within stockholders' equity. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in the consolidated results of operations for the periods presented.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and money market funds with maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition by the Company.

Marketable securities

The Company determines the appropriate classification of all marketable securities as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale or trading at the time of purchase, and re-evaluates such classification as of each balance sheet date in accordance with SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" ("SFAS 115"). In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") No. 03-01, "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investment" ("EITF 03-01"), the Company assesses whether temporary or other-than-temporary gains or losses on its marketable securities have occurred due to increases or declines in fair value or other market conditions.

The Company did not have any marketable securities within continuing operations for the period ended September 30, 2009 (other than 1,000 Treasury Stocks as disclosed).

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. The Company provides for depreciation of property and equipment using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Software	3 years
Computer equipment	3-5 years
Other furniture equipment and fixtures	5-7 years

The Company's policy is to evaluate the appropriateness of the carrying value of long-lived assets. If such evaluation were to indicate an impairment of assets, such impairment would be recognized by a write-down of the applicable assets to the fair value. Based on the evaluation, no impairment was indicated in accordance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144").

Equipment purchased under capital leases is stated at the lower of fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation. The Company provides for depreciation of leased equipment using the straight-line method over the shorter of estimated useful life and the lease term. During the year ended December 31, 2008 and the period ended September 30, 2009, the Company did not enter into any capital leases.

Recurring maintenance on property and equipment is expensed as incurred.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill results from business acquisitions and represents the excess of purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired at the acquisition date. There was goodwill recorded in the transaction with AGL totaling \$1.2 million as of December 31, 2007. Since this subsidiary was divested as of January 1, 2008 in compliance with the C Properties Agreement, this goodwill was impaired during the first quarter of 2008 and presented as a consulting, director and professional fees in the P&L. As a result of the acquisition of DCG, the Company recorded Goodwill for a total of \$49,990,000 as the former members of DCG were given conversion rights under the preferred stock arrangement for 50,000,000 common shares at a \$1.00 price per share less the contribution of \$10,000.

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", goodwill is tested for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Management evaluates the recoverability of goodwill by comparing the carrying value of the Company's reporting units to their fair value. Fair value is determined based a market approach. For the year ended December 31, 2008, an analysis was performed on the goodwill associated with the investment in DCG, and impairment was charged against the P&L for approximately \$35.0 million.

Intangible assets that have finite useful lives, whether or not acquired in a business combination, are amortized over their estimated useful lives, and also reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS 144. On July 22, 2007, the Company entered into a \$2 million note payable agreement with third party, which included an option to convert the debt into equity. The estimated value of the conversion feature is approximately \$976,334, and would be reported as interest expense over the anticipated repayment period of the debt. Said note was converted during August 2008. As such all value of the conversion feature is approximately \$976,334 was recorded as interest expense.

The Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") with Trafalgar Capital Specialized Investment Fund, Luxembourg ("Buyer") on September 25, 2008 for the sale of up to \$2,750,000 in convertible notes (the "Notes"). The Company recorded an intangible asset related to the discount on the issuance of debt. The estimated value of the conversion feature was approximately \$1.9MM and will be reported as interest expense over the anticipated repayment period of the debt. As reported under Legal proceedings on the Company annual filling, the Company notified Trafalgar that Trafalgar is in breech with regard to the services to be performed in accordance with the \$2,000,000 loan agreement (on an accrual basis the amount is \$2,434,129), and as such the Company believes such notes are null and void. Pursuant to FASB 5, the \$2,000,000 loan agreement (on an accrual basis the amount is \$2,434,129) is recorded as a liability on the balance sheet since the outcome of the legal actions is undeterminable at this time. The Company filed a lawsuit against Trafalgar, and as such all the unamortized value of the conversion feature was recorded as interest expense in the first quarter of 2009. Please see Commitments and Contingencies – Legal Proceedings.

Upon finalization of the Exchange transaction with Yasheng Group and the Yasheng Logistic Securities, the Company may record goodwill according to SFAS No. 142.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share are computed by dividing income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share reflect the effect of dilutive potential common shares issuable upon exercise of stock options and warrants and convertible preferred stock.

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income includes all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by and distributions to shareholders.

Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities, are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to

taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Stock-based compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"). Under SFAS 123R, the Company is required to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. The measured cost is recognized in the statement of operations over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. Additionally, if an award of an equity instrument involves a performance condition, the related compensation cost is recognized only if it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company accounted for stock-based employee compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25") and related interpretations, and chose to adopt the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), as amended by SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure" ("SFAS 148"). Under APB 25, the Company did not recognize expense related to employee stock options because the exercise price of such options was equal to the quoted market price of the underlying stock at the grant date.

The Company adopted SFAS 123R using the modified prospective method, which requires the application of the accounting standard as of January 1, 2006, the first day of the Company's fiscal year 2006. Under this method, compensation cost recognized during the year ended December 31, 2006 includes: (a) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested, as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123 and amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Results for prior periods have not been restated.

The Company estimates the fair value of each option award on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock over a period commensurate with the options' expected term. The expected term represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding and is calculated in accordance with SEC guidance provided in the SAB 107, using a "simplified" method. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based upon observed interest rates appropriate for the expected term of the Company's stock options.

The following table shows total non-cash stock-based employee compensation expense included in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 (there were no such expenses during the quarters ended on September 30, 2009):

	Year ended December 31, 2008
Categories of cost and expenses	
Consulting, professional and directors fees	2,018,101
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 2,018,101

Recently Issued but Not Yet Adopted Accounting Standards

In December 2007, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 ("SAB 110"). SAB 110 amends and replaces Question 6 of Section D.2 of Topic 14, "Share-Based Payment," of the Staff Accounting Bulletin series. Question 6 of Section D.2 of Topic 14 expresses the views of the staff regarding the use of the "simplified" method in developing an estimate of the expected term of "plain vanilla" share options and allows usage of the "simplified" method for share option grants prior to December 31, 2007. SAB 110 allows public companies which do not have historically sufficient experience to provide a reasonable estimate to continue to use the "simplified" method for estimating the expected term of "plain vanilla" share option grants after December 31, 2007. The Company will continue to use the "simplified" method until it has enough historical experience to provide a reasonable estimate of expected term in accordance with SAB 110.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 141-R, "Business Combinations." SFAS 141-R retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (referred to as the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. It also establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer: (a) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree; (b) recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase and (c) determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141-R will apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the Company's fiscal year beginning October 1, 2009. While the Company has not yet evaluated the impact, if any, that SFAS 141-R will have

on its consolidated financial statements, the Company will be required to expense costs related to any acquisitions after September 30, 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements." This Statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the non-controlling (minority) interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. The Company has not yet determined the impact, if any, that SFAS 160 will have on its consolidated financial statements. SFAS 160 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning October 1, 2009.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS 157”). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, “Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157”, which provides a one year deferral of the effective date of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed in the financial statements at fair value at least annually. Therefore, effective January 1, 2008, we adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157 with respect to our financial assets and liabilities only. Since the Company has no investments available for sale, the adoption of this pronouncement has no material impact to the financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115” (“SFAS 159”). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This statement provides entities the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity’s first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS No. 159 and have chosen not to elect the fair value option for any items that are not already required to be measured at fair value in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Gas Rights on Real Property, plant, and equipment

Depreciation, depletion and amortization, based on cost less estimated salvage value of the asset, are primarily determined under either the unit-of-production method or the straight-line method, which is based on estimated asset service life taking obsolescence into consideration. Maintenance and repairs, including planned major maintenance, are expensed as incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and the assets replaced are retired. Interest costs incurred to finance expenditures during the construction phase of multiyear projects are capitalized as part of the historical cost of acquiring the constructed assets. The project construction phase commences with the development of the detailed engineering design and ends when the constructed assets are ready for their intended use. Capitalized interest costs are included in property, plant and equipment and are depreciated over the service life of the related assets.

The Company uses the “successful efforts” method to account for its exploration and production activities. Under this method, costs are accumulated on a field-by-field basis with certain exploratory expenditures and exploratory dry holes being expensed as incurred. Costs of productive wells and development dry holes are capitalized and amortized on the unit-of-production method. The Company records an asset for exploratory well costs when the well has found a sufficient quantity of reserves to justify its completion as a producing well and where the Company is making sufficient progress assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project. Exploratory well costs not meeting these criteria are charged to expense. Acquisition costs of proved properties are amortized using a unit-of-production method, computed on the basis of total proved natural gas reserves. Significant unproved properties are assessed for impairment individually and valuation allowances against the capitalized costs are recorded based on the estimated economic chance of success and the length of time that the Company expects to hold the properties. The valuation allowances are reviewed at least annually. Other exploratory expenditures, including geophysical costs, other dry hole costs and annual lease rentals, are expensed as incurred.

Unit-of-production depreciation is applied to property, plant and equipment, including capitalized exploratory drilling and development costs, associated with productive depletable extractive properties. Unit-of-production rates are based on the amount of proved developed reserves of natural gas and other minerals that are estimated to be

recoverable from existing facilities using current operating methods. Under the unit-of-production method, natural gas volumes are considered produced once they have been measured through meters at custody transfer or sales transaction points at the outlet valve on the lease or field storage tank.

Gains on sales of proved and unproved properties are only recognized when there is no uncertainty about the recovery of costs applicable to any interest retained or where there is no substantial obligation for future performance by the Company's. Losses on properties sold are recognized when incurred or when the properties are held for sale and the fair value of the properties is less than the carrying value. Proved oil and gas properties held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. The Company estimates the future undiscounted cash flows of the affected properties to judge the recoverability of carrying amounts. Cash flows used in impairment evaluations are developed using annually updated corporate plan investment evaluation assumptions for natural gas commodity prices. Annual volumes are based on individual field production profiles, which are also updated annually. Cash flow estimates for impairment testing exclude derivative instruments. Impairment analyses are generally based on proved reserves. Where probable reserves exist, an appropriately risk-adjusted amount of these reserves may be included in the impairment evaluation. Impairments are measured by the amount the carrying value exceeds the fair value.

Restoration, Removal and Environmental Liabilities

The Company is subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. These laws regulate the discharge of materials into the environment and may require the Company to remove or mitigate the environmental effects of the disposal or release of natural gas substances at various sites. Environmental expenditures are expensed or capitalized depending on their future economic benefit. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and that have no future economic benefit are expensed. Liabilities for expenditures of a non capital nature are recorded when environmental assessments and/or remediation is probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Such liabilities are generally undiscounted unless the timing of cash payments for the liability or component is fixed or reliably determinable.

The Company accounts for asset retirement obligations in accordance with SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (SFAS 143). SFAS 143 addresses accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. SFAS 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset's retirement obligation be recorded in the period in which it is incurred and the corresponding cost capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. The liability is accreted to its then present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. The Company will include estimated future costs of abandonment and dismantlement in the full cost amortization base and amortize these costs as a component of our depletion expense in the accompanying financial statements.

Business segment reporting

Though the company had minor holdings of real estate properties which have been sold as of September 30, 2009, the Company manages its operations in one business segment, the Resources, Logistic Development, Development and Mineral business.

3. Convertible Notes Payable and Debt Discount

Trafalgar:

The Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") with Trafalgar Capital Specialized Investment Fund, Luxembourg ("Buyer") on September 25, 2008 for the sale of up to \$2,750,000 in convertible notes (the "Notes").

The Notes bear interest at 8.5% with such interest payable on a monthly basis with the first two payments due at closing. The Notes are due in full in September 2010. As of the date hereof, the Company is obligated on the Notes issued to the Buyer in connection with this offering. The Notes are a debt obligation arising other than in the ordinary course of business, which constitute a direct financial obligation of the Company. The Notes were offered and sold to the Buyer in a private placement transaction made in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 506 promulgated there under. The Buyer is an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933. The estimated unamortized value of the conversion feature was approximately \$1.9MM and will be reported as interest expense over the anticipated repayment period of the debt.

As reported under Legal proceedings, the Company notified Buyer that Buyer is in breach with regard to the services to be performed in accordance with the \$2,000,000 loan agreement. A complaint was filed by the Company in Los Angeles, California on April 2009 while Trafalgar filed in July 2009 a complaint against the Company in Florida and obtained default judgment against the Company (where the Company filed a motion to set aside said judgment) and the Company believes such Notes are null and void. Pursuant to FASB 5, the \$2,000,000 loan agreement (on an

accrual basis the amount is \$2,434,129) is recorded as a liability on the balance sheet since the outcome of the legal actions is undeterminable at this time. The Company expensed the unamortized portion of the conversion feature of approximately \$1.9MM as interest expense in the first quarter of 2009. Please see Commitments and Contingencies – Legal Proceedings.

Star:

As reported by the Company on its Form 10-Q filed on November 14, 2008, Star Equity Investments, LLC (“Star”) entered, on September 1, 2008, into that certain Irrevocable Assignment of Promissory Note, which resulted in Star being a creditor of the Company with a loan payable by the Company in the amount of \$1,000,000 (the “Debt”). No relationship exists between Star and the Company and/or its affiliates, directors, officers or any associate of an officer or director. On March 11, 2009, the Company entered and closed an agreement with Star pursuant to which Star agreed to convert all principal and interest associated with the Debt into 8,500,000 shares of common stock and released the Company from any further claims. The shares were issued during March 2009 on a post-split basis (please see Note 1).

AP Holdings Limited (AP):

On October 1, 2008, the Company entered into a short term note payable (6 month maturity) with AP – a foreign Company controlled by Shalom Attia (the brother of Yossi Attia, the Company CEO – the “Holder”), a third party, for \$330,000. The note bears 12% interest commencing October 1, 2008 and can be converted (including interest) into common shares of the Company at an established conversion price of \$0.015 per share. Holder has advised that it has no desire to convert the AP Note into shares of the Company’s common stock at \$1.50 per share at this time as the Company’s current bid and ask is \$0.23 and \$0.72, respectively, and there is virtually no liquidity in the Company’s common stock. The Company is in default on the AP Note, and Holder has threatened to commence litigation if it not paid in full. The Company does not have the cash resources to pay off the AP Note due to current capital constraints. Holder has agreed that it is willing to convert the AP Note if the conversion price is reset to \$0.04376 resulting in the issuance of 8,000,000 shares of common stock (the “Shares”) of the Company or 7.56% of the Company assuming 105,884,347 shares of common stock outstanding (97,884,347 as of May 7, 2009 plus 8,000,000 shares issued to Holder). The parties entered a settlement agreement in May 2009. The agreement with AP was approved by the Board of Directors where Mr. Yossi Attia has abstained from voting due to a potential conflict of interest. The Company recognized approximately a \$2MM non-cash loss on the change of conversion price in the first quarter of 2009.

4. Acquisitions

Davy Crockett Gas Company, LLC

Based on series of agreements, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Exchange with DCG, as was filled via “super 8-k” by the Company.

Vortex Ocean One, LLC

On June 30, 2008, the Company formed a limited liability company with Tiran Ibgui, an individual (“Ibgui”), named Vortex Ocean One, LLC (the “Vortex One”). The Company and Ibgui each own a fifty percent (50%) membership interest in Vortex One. The Company is the Manager of the Vortex One. Vortex One has been formed and organized to raise the funds necessary for the drilling of the first well being undertaken by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary DCG (as reported on the Company's Form 8-Ks filed on May 7, 2008 and May 9, 2008 and amended on June 16, 2008). The Company and Ibgui entered into a Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement which sets forth the description of the membership interests, capital contributions, allocations and distributions, as well as other matters relating to Vortex One. Mr. Ibgui paid \$525,000 as consideration for his 50% ownership in Vortex One and the Company issued 525,000 common shares at an establish \$1.00 per share price for its 50% ownership in Vortex One. On October and November 2008, the Company entered into settlement arrangements with Mr. Ibgui, whereby the Company agree to transfer the 525,000 common shares previously owned by Vortex One to Mr. Ibgui in exchange for settlement of all disputes between the two parties, as well as pledge and assigned the DCG four term assignments. On March 2009, Vortex One via exercise its pledge entered into a sale agreement with third party with regards to the 4 term assignments. Said sale was given full effect in these financial statements.

5. Dispositions

On August 19, 2008, the Company entered into a Final Fee Agreement (the “Consultant Agreement”) with a third party, C. Properties Ltd. (“Consultant”). Pursuant to the Consultant Agreement, the Company agreed with the Consultant to exchange the Company’s interest in AGL as a final fee in connection with its DCG acquisition. The Company had to pay Consultant certain fees in accordance with the Consultant Agreement and the Consultant had agreed that, in lieu of cash payment, it would receive an aggregate of up to 734,060,505 shares of stock of the AGL, which the Consultant deemed fair market value for the services rendered.

On August 16, 2008 610 N. Crescent Heights, LLC, entered into a sale and escrow agreement with third parties, for the sale of the real property located at 610 North Crescent Heights, Los Angeles, for \$1,990,000. Said escrow was closed as of September 30, 2008.

On August 19, 2008, the Dickens LLC conveyed title and its AITD to third party, reversing the Company's joint venture with said third party, at no cost or liability to the Company.

As of March 2009 the board of directors of the company decided to vacate the DCG project. Goodwill was impaired by approximately \$35.0M in association with this segment in the Company's 2008 financials. .

Due to current issues in the development of the oil and gas project in Crockett County, Texas, the board obtained a new reserve report for the Company's interest in DCG and Vortex One (on January 2009) that indicated that the DCG properties were negative in value. As a result of such report, the world and US recessions and the depressed oil and gas prices, the board of directors elected to dispose of the DCG property and/or desert the project in its entirety. On June 30, 2008, the Company formed Vortex One, a limited liability company, with Tiran Ibgui, an individual ("Ibgui") as reported on the Company's 8-K. Said agreements, in addition, included the assignment of its four leases in Crockett County, Texas to Vortex One. As a condition precedent to Ibgui contributing the required funding, Vortex One pledged all of its assets to Ibgui including the leases. On October 29, 2008, the Company entered into a settlement arrangement with Mr. Ibgui, whereby the Company agreed to transfer the 5,250 common shares previously owned by Vortex One to Mr. Ibgui. Further, in February 28, 2009, Ibgui, as the secured lender to Vortex One, directed Vortex One to assign the term assignments with 80% of the proceeds being delivered to Ibgui, as secured lender, and 20% of the proceeds being delivered to the Company - as per the original agreement. The transaction closed on February 28, 2009 in consideration of a cash payment in the amount of \$225,000, a 12 month promissory note in the amount of \$600,000 and a 60 month promissory note in the amount of \$1,500,000. Mr. Ibgui paid \$25,000 fee, and from the net consideration of \$200,000 Mr. Ibgui paid the Company its 20% portion of \$40,000 on March 3, 2009, per the LLC operating agreement between the parties. No relationship exists between Ibgui, the assignee of the leases and the Company and/or its affiliates, directors, officers or any associate of an officer or director.

The note's term dictate that if for the month prior to the distribution, the natural gas price per the Henry Hub Spot as quoted on Bloomberg.com/energy has averaged less than \$4.00 per MCF, then operator will pay to Seller for that specific month an amount equal to 35% of the GROSS revenue generated from the properties contained in the Assignment, less (1) a royalty payment payable to landowner equal to 26% of the gross revenue; (2) a tax payment payable to the Texas Railroad Commission equal to 7% of gross revenue; and (3) monthly operating expenses not to exceed \$660.00 per well per month, and the balance that was not paid per the agreed schedule (12 payments of \$50K, then \$25K per month for 60 months), will be added to the following month payment, as additional balance added to the monthly payment.

To date the operator of the wells paid Vortex One per the agreement terms 3 payments (for the months of April, May and July 2009 – Operator did not pay for the month of June 2009) amounting to \$13,093.12. Vortex One position is that the Buyer as well as the operator is under breach of the Sale agreement and the Note's terms, and notice has been issued.

In the following tables, the Company provides a breakdown of the balances associated with discontinued operation, as appear in the financials:

	Nine months ended Sep 30, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Discontinued Operations – Current Assets:		
Gas Rights on Real property	\$	—\$
Note Receivable	600,000	—
Total	\$ 600,000	\$ —
Discontinued Operations – Non Current Assets:		
Note Receivable	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2,600,000
Discontinued Operations – Total Assets:	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2,600,000

Minority interest in subsidiary

As per the above discloser, the net Minority interest in the subsidiary per the operating agreement instructions, and settlement agreements can be summarized as following:

Original Cash Investment	525,000.00
Proceeds from sale	
Gross amount	(225,000.00)
Fee paid by Ibgui	25,000.00
Company Interest 20% Per operating Agreement	40,000.00
Net	365,000.00

6. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Employment Agreements

Effective July 1, 2006, the Company entered into a five-year employment agreement with Yossi Attia as the President and provides for annual compensation in the amount of \$240,000, an annual bonus not less than \$120,000 per year, and an annual car allowance. During the quarter and years 2008 and 2007, Yossi Attia paid substantial expenses for the Company and also deferred his salary. As of September 30, 2009, the Company owes Mr., Attia approximately 600 thousand dollars. On August 14, 2006, the Company amended the agreement to provide that Mr. Attia shall serve as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company for a term of two years commencing August 14, 2006 and granting annual compensation of \$250,000 to be paid in the form of Company shares of common stock. The number of shares to be received by Mr. Attia is calculated based on the average closing price 10 days prior to the commencement of each employment year.

On August 19, 2008, the Company entered into that certain Employment Agreement with Mike Mustafoglu, effective July 1, 2008, pursuant to which Mr. Mustafoglu agreed to serve as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company for a period of five years. Mr. Mustafoglu will receive (i) a salary of \$240,000; (ii) a performance bonus of 10% of net income before taxes, which will be allocated by Mr. Mustafoglu and other key executives at the sole discretion of Mr. Mustafoglu; and (iii) a warrant to purchase 10 million shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price equal to the lesser of \$.50 or 50% of the average market price of the Company's common stock during the 20 day period prior to exercise on a cashless basis (the "Mustafoglu Warrant"). The Mustafoglu Warrant shall be released from escrow on an equal basis over the employment period of five years. As a result, 20,000 shares of the Mustafoglu Warrant would vest per year. On December 24, 2008, Mike Mustafoglu resigned as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Vortex the Company to pursue other business interests. Following the resignation of Mr. Mustafoglu and in connection of his poor performance while engage by the Company, management is considering its course of actions.

Effective July 16, 2008, the Board of Directors of the Company approved that certain Mergers and Acquisitions Consulting Agreement (the "M&A Agreement") between the Company and TransGlobal Financial LLC, a California limited liability company ("TransGlobal"). Pursuant to the M&A Agreement, TransGlobal agreed to assist the Company in the identification, evaluation, structuring, negotiation and closing of business acquisitions for a term of five years. As compensation for entering into the M&A Agreement, TransGlobal shall receive a 20% carried interest in any transaction introduced by TransGlobal to the Company that is closed by the Company. At TransGlobal's election, such compensation may be paid in restricted shares of common stock of the Company equal to 20% of the transaction value. Mike Mustafoglu, who is the Chairman of Transglobal Financial, was elected on July 28, 2008 at a special shareholder meeting as the Company's Chairman of the Board of Directors. Further to Mr. Mustafoglu resignation, that certain Mergers and Acquisitions Consulting Agreement between the Company and TransGlobal Financial LLC, a California limited liability company was terminated. Mr. Mustafoglu is the Chairman of said LLC.

(b) Construction Loans

During 2007, the Company entered into several loan agreements with different financial institutions in connection with the financing of the different real estate projects. All balances of said loan were paid-off during 2008 (see below)

(c) AGL Transaction:

Based on series of agreements commencing June 5, 2007 and following by July 23, 2007 AGL become subsidiary of the Company. During 2008 via a fee agreement with third party, the Company divested all its interest in AGL, effective January 1, 2008, and the company financials reflect such disposal. During the first quarter of 2009, third party (Upswing Ltd) filed a complaint in Israel against AGL, Mr. Yossi Attia and Mr. Shalom Attia with regards to certain stock certificates of which the Company was the beneficiary owner at the relevant times. The company was not named as a party to said litigation. Mr. Attia notified the Company that he holds it responsible to all the damages he may suffer, as the underlying assets that are subject to the litigation in Israel were assets of the Company which were purchased by him from a third party that acquired said assets from the Company. As such, the Company is examining its potential legal options.

As part of the AGL closing, the Company undertook to indemnify the AGL in respect of any tax to be paid by Verge, deriving from the difference between (a) Verge's taxable income from the Las Vegas project, up to an amount of \$21.7 million and (b) the book value of the project in Las Vegas for tax purposes on the books of Verge, at the date of the closing of the transfer of the shares of Verge to the Company. Accordingly, the amount of the indemnification is expected to be the amount of the tax in respect of the aforementioned difference, up to a maximum difference of \$11 million. The Company believes it as no exposure under said indemnification. Attia Project undertook to indemnify AGL in respect of any tax to be paid by Sitnica, deriving from the difference between (a) Verge's taxable income from the Samobor project, up to an amount of \$5.14 million and (b) the book value of the project in Samobor for tax

purposes on the books of Sitnica, at the date of the closing of the transfer of the shares of Sitnica to the Company. Accordingly, the amount of the indemnification is expected to be the amount of the tax in respect of the aforementioned difference, up to a maximum difference of \$0.9 million. The Attia Project undertook to bear any additional purchase tax (if any is applicable) that Sitnica would have to pay in respect of the transfer of the contractual rights in investment real estate in CroAttia, from the Attia Project to Sitnica.

On April 29, 2008, the Company entered into Amendment No. 1 ("Amendment No. 1") to that certain Share Exchange Agreement between the Company and Trafalgar Capital Specialized Investment Fund, ("Trafalgar"). Amendment No. 1 states that due to the fact that the Israeli Securities Authority ("ISA") delayed the issuance of the Implementation Shares issuable from the Attia Group to Trafalgar, that the Share Exchange Agreement shall not apply to 69,375,000 of the Implementation Shares issuable under the CEF. All other terms of the Share Exchange Agreement remain in full force and effect.

(d) Lease Agreements

Future minimum payments of obligations under operating lease at September 30, 2009 are as follows:

The Company head office is located at 9107 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 450, Beverly Hills, CA 90210, based on a month-to-month basis (The Company noticed the landlord that effective December 1, 2009 it will terminate and vacate the premises), paying \$219 per month. The Company's operation office is located at 1061 ½ N Spaulding Ave, West Hollywood, CA 90046, paying \$2,500 per month. Effective December 1, 2009 the Company will operate only from its operational offices located in West Hollywood, California.

Future minimum payments of obligations under operating lease at September 30, 2009 are as follows:

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter
\$ 7,938	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(e) Legal Proceedings

Except as set forth below, there are no known significant legal proceedings that have been filed and are outstanding or pending against the Company.

From time to time, we are a party to litigation or other legal proceedings that we consider to be a part of the ordinary course of our business. We are not involved currently in legal proceedings other than detailed below that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations. We may become involved in material legal proceedings in the future.

2007 Litigation - On February 14, 2007, the Company filed a complaint in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles against Yalon Hecht, a foreign attorney alleging fraud and seeking the return of funds held in escrow, and sought damages in the amount of approximately 250,000 Euros (approximately \$316,000 as of the date of actual transferring the funds), plus interest, costs and fees. On April 2007, Mr. Hecht returned \$92,694 (70,000 Euros on the date of transfer) to the Company which netted \$72,694. On June 2007, the Company filed a claim seeking a default judgment against Yalon Hecht. On October 25, 2007, the Company obtained a default judgment against Yalon Hecht for the sum of \$249,340.65. As of today, the Company has not commenced procedures to collect on the default judgment.

Verge Bankruptcy - On January 23, 2009, Verge Living Corporation (the "Debtor"), a former wholly owned subsidiary of Attia Group Limited ("AGL") - a former subsidiary of the Company, filed a voluntary petition (the "Chapter 11 Petitions") for relief under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of California (the "Bankruptcy Court"). The Chapter 11 Petitions are being administered under the caption In re: Verge Living Corporation, et al., Chapter 11 Case No. ND 09-10177 (the "Chapter 11 Proceedings"). The Bankruptcy Court assumed jurisdiction over the assets of the Debtors as of the date of the filing of the Chapter 11 Petitions. On April 28, 2009, Chapter 11 Proceedings changed venue to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada, Chapter 11 Case No BK-S-09-16295-BAM. As Debtor as well as its parent AGL were subsidiaries of the Company at time when material agreements were executed between the parties, the Company may become part of the proceeding.

Rusk Litigation - In August 2008, Dennis E. Rusk Architect LLC and Dennis E. Rusk, ("Rusk") were terminated by a former affiliate of the Company. Rusk filed a lawsuit against the Debtor, the Company and multiple other parties in Clark County, Nevada, Case No. A-564309, whereby Rusk seeks monetary damages for breach of contract. Even though the Company was not served with the Complaint, the adversary parties were able to obtain a default judgment against the Company. On or around October 28, 2009 the Company and all Third parties settled the dispute for the

amount of \$400,000. As the company has not sufficient funds, it agreed that the Company issues Emvelco RE 4,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company (the "Shares") and said issuance to be considered by the third parties as the company participation in said settlement. the Company authorized to issue Emvelco RE the Shares which shall be issued under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and which shall be considered validly issued and duly authorized.

Navigator - The Company entered into a registration rights agreement dated July 21, 2005, whereby it agreed to file a registration statement registering the 441,566 shares of Company common stock issued in connection with the Navigator acquisition within 75 days of the closing of the transaction. The Company also agreed to have such registration statement declared effective within 150 days from the filing thereof. In the event that Company failed to meet its obligations to register the shares, it may have been required to pay a penalty equal to 1% of the value of the shares per month. The Company obtained a written waiver from the seller stating that the seller would not raise any claims in connection with the filing of registration statement through May 30, 2006. The Company since received another waiver extending the registration deadline through May 30, 2007 without penalty. As of June 30, 2008 (effective March 31, 2008), the Company was in default of the Registration Rights Agreement and therefore made a provision for compensation for \$150,000 to represent agreed final compensation (the "Penalty"). The holder of the Penalty subsequently assigned the Penalty to three unaffiliated parties (the "Penalty Holders"). On December 26, 2008, the Company closed agreements with the Penalty Holders pursuant to which the Penalty Holders agreed to cancel any rights to the Penalty in consideration of the issuance 66,667 shares of common stock to each of the Penalty Holders. The shares of common stock were issued in connection with this transaction in a private placement transaction made in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 506 promulgated there under. Each of the Penalty Holders is an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933.

Trafalgar Capital Litigation - The Company via series of agreements (directly or via affiliates) with European based alternative investment fund - Trafalgar Capital Specialized Investment Fund, Luxembourg ("Trafalgar") established a financial relationship which should create a source of funding to the Company and its subsidiaries (see detailed description of said series of agreements in this filing). The Company position is that the DCG transactions (among others) would not have been closed by the Company, unless Trafalgar will provide the needed financing needed for the drilling program. On December 4, 2008 in lieu of the world economy crisis, the company addressed Trafalgar formally to summarize the amendment to exiting business practice and modification of terms for existing As well as future financing. On January 16, 2009 based on Trafalgar default, the Company sent to Trafalgar notice of default together with off-set existing alleged notes due to Trafalgar to mitigate the Company losses. Representative of the parties having negotiations, trying to resolve said adversaries between the parties, with the Company position that in any event the alleged notes to Trafalgar should be null and void by the Company. On April 14, 2009, the Company filed a complaint in Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, Case No. BC 411768_against Trafalgar Capital Specialized Investment Fund, Luxembourg and its affiliates (which was served on June 5, 2009 via registered mail), alleging breach of contract and fraud and alleged damages in the amount of \$30,000,000. While the Company believes it has meritorious claims, it is not possible at this time to reasonably assess the outcome of the case or its impact on the Company. On July 2009 Trafalgar filled a complaint in Florida against the Company (case number 09-60980). As the Company was un-aware of said Trafalgar complaint for lack of service per the Company position, on August 2009 Trafalgar obtained default judgment against the Company for \$2,434,129.06. The Company filed a motion to vacate said judgment based on bad service. On September 10, 2009 the Company served Trafalgar managing agent with its complaint. Trafalgar did not answer the Company complaint and as such the Company filled entry of default against Trafalgar. On October 29, 2009 a default against Trafalgar for \$30 million was entered (Case number: BC411768). The Company is pursuing final default judgment for the same amount. On November 16, 2009 Trafalgar filled a motion to vacate the entry of default based on in proper service per their position. The Company position is that service was done properly.

Vortex One - The Company via Vortex One commended its DCG's drilling program, where Vortex One via its member Mr. Ibgui, was the first cash investor. Since said cash investment was done in July 2008, the Company defaulted on terms, period and presentations (based on third parties presentations). Based on series of defaults of third parties, Vortex One entered into a sale agreement with third parties regarding specific 4 wells assignments. Per the terms of the sale, Vortex One and the Company should be paid commencing May 1, 2009. Vortex One and the Company agreed to give the Buyer a one-time 60 days extension, and put them on notice for being default on said notes. To date the operator of the wells paid Vortex One (on behalf of the Buyer) per the terms of the agreement 3 payments (for the months of April, May and July 2009 – Operator did not pay for the month of June 2009) amounting to \$13,093.12. Vortex One position is that the Buyer as well as the operator is under breach of the Sale agreement and the Note's terms, and notice has been issued for default. The Company and Ibgui learning the operator report, and in lieu of the non material amount, no provision was made to income of \$2,617 (20% the Company share per the operating agreement) until the Company finish its investigation of the subject.

On July 1, 2008, DCG entered into a Drilling Contract (Model Turnkey Contract) ("Drilling Contract") with Ozona Natural Gas Company LLC ("Ozona"). Pursuant to the Drilling Contract, Ozona has been engaged to drill four wells in Crockett County, Texas. The drilling of the first well commenced immediately at the cost of \$525,000 and the drilling of the subsequent three wells scheduled for as later phase, by Ozona and Mr. Mustafoglu, as well as the wells locations. Based on Mr. Mustafoglu negligence and executed un-authorized agreements with third parties, the Company may have hold Ozona and others responsible for damages to the Company with regards to surface rights, wells locations and further charges of Ozona which are not acceptable to the Company. The Company did not commence legal acts yet, and evaluate its rights with its legal consultants.

On August 19, 2008, the Company entered into that certain Employment Agreement with Mike Mustafoglu, effective July 1, 2008, pursuant to which Mr. Mustafoglu agreed to serve as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the

Company for a period of five years. On December 24, 2008, Mike Mustafoglu resigned as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company to pursue other business interests. Further, that certain Mergers and Acquisitions Consulting Agreement between the Company and Tran Global Financial LLC, a California limited liability company (Mr. Mustafoglu is the Chairman of Tran Global was terminated. Via its consultant the Company issued a notice to Mr. Mustafoglu that it hold him responsible for all the damages the Company suffering and will suffer in lieu of his presentations, negligence and co-conspire with others to damage the Company.

During the first quarter of 2009, third party (Upswing limited) filed a complaint in Israel against AGL, Yossi Attia (the Company CEO) and Mr. Shalom Attia (controlling shareholders of AP and brother of Yossi Attia). The company was not named in said procedure, yet as being the parent Company of AGL from November 2, 2007 until it had been disposed, the Company may be involved in said litigation.

On August 4, 2009, the Company filed a Form 8-K Current Report with the Securities and Exchange Commission advising that Eric Ian Wang ("Wang") was appointed as a director of the Company on August 3, 2009. Mr. Yang was nominated as a director at the suggestion of Yasheng which approved the filing of the initial Form 8-K. On August 5, 2009, Mr. Wang contacted the Company advising that he has not consented to such appointment. Accordingly, Mr. Wang has been nominated as a director of the Company but has not accepted such nomination and is not considered a director of the Company. Mr. Wang's nomination was subsequently withdrawn. Furthermore, although no longer relevant, Mr. Wang's work history as disclosed on the initial Form 8K was derived from a resume provided by Mr. Wang. Subsequent to the filing of the Form 8-K, Mr. Wang advised that the disclosure regarding his work history was inaccurate. As a result, the disclosure relating to Mr. Wang's work history should be completely disregarded. The Company believe that at the time that these willful, malicious, false and fraudulent representations were made by Wang to the company, Wang knew that the representations were false and that he never intended to be appointed to the board. The company informed and believe the delivery of the resumes, and the later demand for a retraction of the resumes, were part of a scheme (with others) to injure the business reputation of the company to otherwise damages its credibility such that the Company would have a lesser bargaining position in the finalization of the documents relating to the Yasheng transaction. As such the Company filled on September 2009 a complaint against Wang in California Superior Court – San Bernardino County – Case No.: CIVRS909705.

On October 20, 2009, an alleged former shareholder of the Company (Mr. Sharp), has filed a lawsuit against the Company in San Diego County, California (case number SC105331). Mr. Sharp subsequently attempted to settle the matter for a nominal fee, which the Company refused to accept. The Company disputes all of Mr. Sharp's claims as meritless, frivolous and unsubstantiated and believes that it has substantial and meritorious legal and factual defenses, which the Company intends to pursue vigorously.

(f) Sub-Prime Crisis and Financials Markets Crisis

The global recession has negatively affected the pricing of commodities such as oil and natural gas. In order to reduce the Company risks and more effectively manage its business and to enable Company management to better focus on its business on developing the natural gas drilling rights, the board of directors had a discussion and resolution vacating the DCG project entirely.

(g) Voluntarily delisting from The NASDAQ Stock Market

On June 6, 2008, the Company provided NASDAQ with notice of its intent to voluntarily delist from The NASDAQ Stock Market, which notice was amended on June 10, 2008. The Company is voluntarily delisting to reduce and more effectively manage its regulatory and administrative costs, and to enable Company management to better focus on its business on developing the natural gas drilling rights recently acquired in connection with the acquisition of Davy Crockett Gas Company, LLC, which was announced on May 9, 2008. The Company requested that its shares be suspended from trading on NASDAQ at the open of the market on June 16, 2008, which was done. Following clearance by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") of a Form 211 application was filed by a market maker in the Company's stock.

(h) Vortex Ocean One, LLC

On June 30, 2008, the Company formed a limited liability company with Tiran Ibgui, an individual ("Ibgui"), named Vortex Ocean One, LLC (the "Vortex One"). The Company and Ibgui each own a fifty percent (50%) membership Interest in Vortex One. The Company is the Manager of the Vortex One. Vortex One has been formed and organized to raise the funds necessary for the drilling of the first well being undertaken by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. To date there has been no production of the Well by Vortex One or DCG and a dispute has arisen between the Parties with regards to the Vortex One and other matters, so in order to fulfill its obligations to Investor and avoid any potential litigation, Vortex One has agreed to issue the Shares directly into the name of the Ibgui, as well as

pledging the 4 term assignments to secure Mr. Ibgui investment and future proceeds per the LLC operating agreement (where Mr. Ibgui entitled to 80% of any future cash flow proceeds, until he recover his investments in full, then after the parties will share the cash flow equally). Vortex one hereby agreed to cause the transfer of the Shares to Investor and direct the transfer agent to issue 5,250 Shares in the name of the Ibgui effective as of the Effective Date, which is November 4, 2008.

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(i) Potential exposure due to Pending Project under Due Diligence:

Barnett Shale, Fort Worth area of Texas Project - On September 2, 2008, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (the "MOU") to enter into a definitive asset purchase agreement with Blackhawk Investments Limited, a Turks & Caicos company ("Blackhawk") based in London, England. Blackhawk exercised its exclusive option to acquire all of the issued and allotted share capital in Sand haven Securities Limited ("SSL"), and its underlying oil and gas assets in NT Energy. SSL owns approximately 62% of the outstanding securities of NT Energy, Inc., a Delaware company ("NT Energy"). NT energy holds rights to mineral leases covering approximately 12,972 acres in the Barnett Shale, Fort Worth area of Texas containing proved and probable undeveloped natural gas reserves. SSL was a wholly owned subsidiary of Sand haven Resources plc ("Sand haven"), a public company registered in Ireland, and listed on the Plus exchange in London.

In lieu of hindering the due diligence process by Sand haven officers, as well as potential conspiracy of Trafalgar, the Company could not complete adequately its due diligence, and said transaction was null and void.

(j) Trafalgar Convertible Note:

In connection with said note and as collateral for performance by the Company under the terms of said note, the Company issued to Trafalgar 45,000 common shares to be placed as security for said note. Said shares considered by the Company to be escrow shares, and as such are not included in the Company outstanding common shares.

(k) Short Term Loan – by Investor:

On September 5, 2008 the Company entered a short term loan memorandum, with Mahomet Hauk Nudes, for a short term loan (“bridge”) of \$220,000 to bridge the drilling program of the Company. As a consideration for said facility, the Company grants the investor with 100% cashless warrants coverage for two years at exercise price of \$1.50 per share. The investor made a loan of \$220,000 to the company on September 15, 2008 (where said funds were wired to the company drilling contractor), that was paid in full on October 8, 2008. Accordingly the investor is entitled to 2,000 cashless warrants from September 15, 2008 at exercise price of \$1.50 for a period of 2 years. The Company contests the validity of said warrants for a cause.

(l) DCG Drilling Rights:

On November 6, 2008, the Company exercised an option to drill its fifth well in the Adams-Baggett field in West Texas. The Company has 120 days to drill the lease to be assigned to it as a result of the option exercise. Pipeline construction related to connecting wells 42-105-40868 and 42-105-40820 had been completed. The Company is in the process of preparing these wells for conducting the flow and chemical composition tests as required by the State of Texas. The deliveries are subject to satisfactory inspection results by Millennium. Per the owners of the land the assignment of the lease will terminate effective March 3, 2009 in the event that the Company does not drill and complete a well that is producing or capable of producing oil and/or gas in paying quantities. The Company contests the owner termination dates.

(m) Lines of Credit and Restricted Cash

The Company’s real estate investment operations required substantial up-front expenditures for land development contracts and construction. Accordingly, the Company required a substantial amount of cash on hand, as well as funds accessible through lines of credit with banks or third parties, to conduct its business. The Company had financed its working capital needs on a project-by-project basis, primarily with loans from banks and debt via the All Inclusive Trust Deed Agreement (AITDA), and with the existing cash of the Company. The Company paid off the lines of credit in full during 2008.

(n) Investment (and loans) in Affiliates, at equity

On June 14, 2006, Emvelco issued a \$10 million line of credit to ERC. Outstanding balances bore interest at an annual rate of 12% and the line of credit had a maximum borrowing limit of \$10 million. Initially on October 26, 2006 and then again ratified on December 29, 2006, the Board of Directors of Emvelco approved an increase in the borrowing limit of the line of credit to \$20 million. The Board also restricted use of the funds to real estate development. On November 2, 2007, the Company exercised the Verge option to purchase a multi-use condominium and commercial property in Las Vegas, Nevada, thereby reducing the amount outstanding by \$10 million. Additionally, the Verge option required that the Company pays The International Holdings Group (TIHG), the then parent of ERC, and another \$5 million when construction began on the Verge Project. As of December 31, 2008, the Company has accrued and recorded that payment as a reduction to this loan receivable balance. As of December 31, 2008, the

outstanding loan receivable balances by ERC and Verge were charged to bad debt expense on the statement of operations, due to the Company change of strategy, turmoil in the real estate industry including the sub-prime crisis and world financial crisis, which among other factor lead Verge to file for Bankruptcy protection.

(0) Real Estate Investments for Sale

The Company owned 100% of subsidiary 610 N. Crescent Heights, LLC, which is located in Los Angeles, CA. On April 2008, the Company obtained Certificate of Occupancy from the City of Los Angeles, and listed the property for sale at selling price of \$2,000,000. At September 30, 2008, the Company sold the property for the gross sale price of \$1,990,000 and recorded costs of sales totaling \$1,933,569, which were previously capitalized construction costs.

The Company owned 50% of 13059 Dickens, LLC, as reported by the Company on Form 8-K on December 21, 2007, through a joint venture with a third party at no cost to the Company. As all balances due under this venture is via All Inclusive Trust Deed, and in lieu of the Company new strategy, the Company entered advanced negotiations with regards to selling its interest to the other party, as no cost to the Company, or liability, by conveying back title of said property, and releasing the Company from any associated liability. During, 2008, the project was sold back to the third party, by reversing the transaction, at no cost to the Company.

(p) Issuance of Preferred Stock:

The Company entered into and closed an Agreement (the "TAS Agreement") with T.A.S. Holdings Limited ("TAS") pursuant to which TAS agreed to cancel the debt payable by the Company to TAS in the amount of approximately \$1,065,000 and its 150,000 shares of common stock it presently holds in consideration of the Company issuing TAS 1,000,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, which such shares carry a stated value equal to \$1.20 per share (the "Series B Stock"). The Series B Stock is convertible, at any time at the option of the holder, into common shares of the Company based on a conversion price of \$0.0016 per share. The Series B Stock shall have voting rights on an as converted basis multiplied by 6.25. Holders of the Series B Stock are entitled to receive, when declared by the Company's board of directors, annual dividends of \$0.06 per share of Series B Stock paid semi-annually on June 30 and December 31 commencing June 30, 2009. In the event of any liquidation or winding up of the Company, the holders of Series B Stock will be entitled to receive, in preference to holders of common stock, an amount equal to the stated value plus interest of 15% per year.

The Series B Stock restricts the ability of the holder to convert the Series B Stock and receive shares of the Company's common stock such that the number of shares of the Company common stock held by TAS and its affiliates after such conversion does not exceed 4.9% of the Company's then issued and outstanding shares of common stock.

The Series B Stock was offered and sold to TAS in a private placement transaction made in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 506 promulgated there under. TAS is an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933. The Company filed its Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations of Series B Preferred Stock with the State of Delaware.

On July 15, 2009 TAS which owned Series B preferred shares, converted the Series B Preferred Shares to 7,500,000 common stock 0.001 par values per share.

(q) Status as Vendor with the Federal Government:

The Company updated its vendor status with the Central Contractor Registration which is the primary registrant database for the US Federal government that collects, validates, stores, and disseminates data in support of agency acquisition missions, including Federal agency contract and assistance awards.

(r) Potential exposure due to AGL and Trafalgar Transaction:

On January 30, 2008, AGL of which the Company was a principal shareholder notified the Company that it had entered into two (2) material agreements (wherein the Company was not a party but will be directly affected by their terms) with Trafalgar Capital Specialized Investment Fund ("Trafalgar"). Specifically, AGL and Trafalgar entered into a Committed Equity Facility Agreement ("CEF") in the amount of 45,683,750 New Israeli Shekels (approximately US\$12,000,000.00 per the exchange rate at the Closing) and a Loan Agreement ("Loan Agreement") in the amount of US \$500,000 (collectively, the "Finance Documents") pursuant to which Trafalgar grants AGL financial backing. The Company is not a party to the Finance Documents. The CEF sets forth the terms and conditions upon which Trafalgar will advance funds to AGL. Trafalgar is committed under the CEF until the earliest to occur of: (i) the date on which Trafalgar has made payments in the aggregate amount of the commitment amount (45,683,750 New Israeli Shekels); (ii) termination of the CEF; and (iii) thirty-six (36) months. In consideration for Trafalgar providing funding under the CEF, the AGL will issue Trafalgar ordinary shares, as existing on the dual listing on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE) and the London Stock Exchange (LSE) in accordance with the CEF. As a further inducement for Trafalgar entering into the CEF, Trafalgar shall receive that number of ordinary shares as have an aggregate value calculated pursuant to the CEF, of U.S. \$1,500,000. The Loan Agreement provides for a discretionary loan in the amount of \$500,000 ("Loan") and bears interest at the rate of eight and one-half percent (8½%) per annum. The security for the

Loan shall be a pledge of AGL's shareholder equity (75,000 shares) in Verge Living Corporation.

Simultaneously, on the same date as the aforementioned Finance Documents, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Share Exchange Agreement") with Trafalgar. The Share Exchange Agreement provides that the Company must deliver, from time to time, and at the request of Trafalgar, those shares of AGL, in the event that the ordinary shares issued by AGL pursuant to the terms of the Finance Documents are not freely tradable on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange or the London Stock Exchange. In the event that an exchange occurs, the Company will receive from Trafalgar the same amount of shares that were exchanged. The closing and transfer of each increment of the Exchange Shares shall take place as reasonably practicable after receipt by the Company of a written notice from Trafalgar that it wishes to enter into such an exchange transaction. To date, all of the Company's shares in AGL are restricted by Israel law for a period of six (6) months since the issuance date, and then such shares may be released in the amount of one percent (1%) (From the total outstanding shares of AGL which is the equivalent of approximately 1,250,000 shares per quarter), subject to volume trading restrictions.

Further to the signing of the investment agreement with Trafalgar, the board of directors of AGL decided to allot Trafalgar 69,375,000 ordinary shares of AGL, no par value each (the "offered shares") which, following the allotment, will constitute 5.22% of the capital rights and voting rights in AGL, both immediately following the allotment and fully diluted.

The offered shares will be allotted piecemeal, at the following dates: (i) 18,920,454 shares will be allotted immediately following receipt of approval of the stock exchange to the listing for trade of the offered shares. (ii) 25,227,273 of the offered shares will be allotted immediately following receipt of all of the necessary approvals in order for the offered shares to be swapped on 30 April 2008 against a quantity of shares equal to those held by Emvelco Corp. at that same date.

The balance of the offered shares, a quantity of up to 25,277,273 shares, will be allotted immediately after receipt of the approval of the Israel Securities Authority for the issuance of a shelf prospectus. Notwithstanding, if the approval of the shelf prospectus will not be granted by the Israel Securities Authority by the beginning of May 2008, only 12,613,636 shares will be allotted to Trafalgar at that same date.

Despite assurances from Trafalgar to both AGL and Verge that the Share Exchange Agreement ("SEA") was legally permitted in Israel, AGL and Trafalgar could not implement the above transaction because of objections of the Israeli Securities Authority to the SEA, and, therefore, AGL caused Verge to pay off the original loan amount plus interest accrued and premium for early pay-off, transaction that AGL had entered into.

Trafalgar is an unrelated third party comprised of a European Euro Fund registered in Luxembourg. The Company, its subsidiaries, officers and directors are not affiliates of Trafalgar.

(s) International Treasure Finders Incorporated

On January 13, 2009, the Company entered into a Non Binding Term Sheet (the "Term Sheet") to enter into a definitive asset purchase agreement with Grand Pacaraima Gold Corp. ("Grand"), which owns 80% of the issued and outstanding securities of International Treasure Finders Incorporated to acquire certain oil and gas rights on approximately 481 acres located in Woodward County, Texas (the "Woodward County Rights"). In consideration for the Woodward County Rights, the Company will pay Grand an amount equal to 50% of the current reserves. The consideration shall be paid half in shares of common stock of the Company and half in the form of a note. The number of shares to be delivered by the Company will be calculated based upon the volume weighted average price ("VWAP") for the ten days preceding the closing date. The note will mature on December 31, 2009 and carry interest of 9% per annum payable monthly. In addition, the note will be convertible into shares of common stock of the Company at a 10% discount to the VWAP for the ten days preceding conversion. At the Company election, the Company may enter into this transaction utilizing a subsidiary to be traded on the Swiss Stock Exchange. On February 3, 2009 the Company announced it has expanded negotiations to purchase all of the outstanding shares of International Treasure Finders Incorporated. The above transaction is subject to the receipt of a reserve report, drafting and negotiation of a final definitive agreement, performing due diligence as well as board approval of the Company. As such, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to successfully close the above transaction. Dr. Gregory Rubin, a director of the Company, is an affiliate of ITFI and, as a result, voided himself from any discussions regarding this matter.

(t) Reverse Split and Name changed

Effective February 24, 2009, the Company affected a reverse split of its issued and outstanding shares of common stock on a 100 for one basis. As a result of the reverse split, the issued and outstanding shares of common stock will be reduced from 92,280,919 to 922,809. The authorized shares of common stock will remain as 400,000,000. The shareholders holding a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock and the board of directors

approved the reverse split on November 24, 2008. In addition, a new CUSIP was issued for the Company's common stock which is 92905M 203. The symbol of the Company was changed from VTEX into VXRC. Effective July 15, 2009, the Company changed its name from Vortex Resources Corp. to Yasheng Eco-Trade Corporation. In addition, effective July 15, 2009, the Company's quotation symbol on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board was changed from VXRC to YASH.

(u) Pending Transaction associate with the Yasheng Group

On March 5, 2009, the Company and Yasheng implemented an amendment to the Term Sheet pursuant to which the parties agreed to explore further business opportunities including the potential lease of an existing logistics center located in Inland Empire, California, and/or alliance with other major groups complimenting and/or synergetic to the Vortex/Yasheng JV as approved by the board of directors on March 9, 2009. In connection to this amendment, the Company entered agreements or arrangement or negotiations post June 30, 2009 as followings:

(i) On July 2009 the Company signed a financial advisor engagement letter with Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd – a foreign Investment banking firm (“CIH”) to obtain bank financing for the Yasheng Russia Breeding Complex as was signed in June with Create (See note Commitments and contingencies). CIH has retained Dr. Sam Frankel to assist in obtaining funds from semi-governmental funding sources. Per the agreement the Company will pay CIH a monthly retainer fee of \$3,750. A millstone payment of \$25,000 will be paid to CIH provided that CIH will present a banking institution which in principal will secure minimum \$25 million financing to the Create joint venture.

(ii) On July 2009 the Company signed an agreement with Better Online Solutions ("BOSC") for consulting services for the Company logistic center, as well as for the Crate joint venture. Said agreement was signed for the purpose of establishing supply chain solutions and RFID protocols. In return the Company will provide BOSC with first right of refusal matching bid contract for supply said services.

(iii) On July 2009 the Company has entered negotiations with Management Consulting Company ("MCC") to explore further expansion and acquisitions for Yasheng Russia (See Create Joint Venture). MCC is a division of IFD Capital Group in Russia.

(iv) On January 20, 2009, the Company entered into a non-binding Term Sheet (the "Term Sheet") with Yasheng in connection with the development of a logistics centre. Pursuant to the Term Sheet, the Company granted Yasheng an irrevocable option to merge all or part of its assets into the Company (the "Yasheng Option"). If Yasheng exercises the Yasheng Option, as consideration for the transaction to be completed between the parties, the Company will issue Yasheng such number of shares of the Company's common stock calculated by dividing the value of the assets which will be included in the transaction with the Company by the volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock as quoted on a national securities exchange or the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board for the ten days preceding the closing date of such transaction. The value of the assets contributed by Yasheng will be based upon the asset value set forth in Bashing's audited financial statements provided to the Company prior to the closing of any such transaction. On June 18, 2009, as a result of Bashing's efforts, Change Golden Dragon Industrial Co., Ltd., a company which is not affiliated with Yasheng ("Golden Dragon"), delivered a notice whereby it has advised that it wishes to exercise the Yasheng Option by merging into the Company in consideration of shares of preferred stock with a stated value in the amount of \$220,000,000 that may be converted at a \$1.10 per share, a premium to the Company's current market price, into 200,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company. The shareholders of Golden Dragon (the "Shareholders") are all foreign citizens. As a result, the issuance, if consummated will be in accordance with Regulation S as adopted under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Further, the Shareholders are entitled to assign such shares as each deems appropriate. In addition, the Company is required to raise \$20,000,000 to be used by Golden Dragon for working capital purposes. Golden Dragon is a Chinese corporation with primary operation in Gansu province of China. The Company designs, develops, manufactures and markets farming and sideline products including fruits, barley, hops and agricultural materials.

(v) On August 7, 2009, the Company has entered into a Memorandum of Terms in which it will provide an equity line in the amount up to \$1,000,000 to Golden Water Agriculture, a corporation to be formed in Israel ("Golden Water"). Upon funding the equity line, the Company will receive shares of Series A Preferred Stock (the "Golden Water Preferred") convertible into 30% of Golden Water, which assumes that the full \$1,000,000 is funded. The Company will be entitled to convert the Golden Water Preferred into the most senior class of shares of Golden Water at a 15% discount to any recent round of financing. The Company shall be required to convert the Golden Water Preferred in the event of an initial public offering based on a valuation three times the valuation of the investment. To date, no consideration has been exchanged between the Company and Golden Water. Golden Water has developed a process by which gaseous oxygen can be introduced into water at the molecular level and retained at a high concentration for a long period of time, as well as the ability to add gaseous elements including nitrogen, carbon dioxide and more. The parties that are forming Golden Water have filed for patents in the United States and Israel.

(vi) On January 20, 2009, the Company entered into a Letter of Intent (the "Letter of Intent") with Yasheng in connection with the development of a logistics centre. In addition, pursuant to the Letter of Intent, the Company granted Yasheng an irrevocable option to merge all or part of its assets into the Company (the "Yasheng Option"). In lieu of merging its assets into the Company, the Company and Yasheng entered into an additional Letter of Intent on June 12, 2009 whereby Yasheng agreed to use its best efforts to have the majority stockholders of Yasheng (the "Group Stockholders") enter and close an agreement with the Company whereby the Company would acquire approximately 55% of the issued and outstanding securities of Yasheng from the Group Stockholders in consideration of 300,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company. The June 12, 2009 letter of intent was approved by the

Company's Board of Directors on August 12, 2009. The Company and Yasheng initially contemplated a closing date of July 15, 2009. As the execution of a definitive agreement and the closing did not occur by July 15, 2009, all parties are working to close such transaction upon satisfaction of all closing conditions.

(vii) Logistics Center - On August 12, 2009, the Company entered into a 45 day exclusivity period to finalize an "Option to Buy" on a lease agreement for a "big box" facility located in Southern, California (the "Facility"). The Facility consists of approximately 1,000,010 square feet industrial building located in Victorville, California and the lease is expected to commence November 1, 2009 and continue for a period of seven years, with two five-year extension periods. The Company will advance a \$25,000 non-refundable deposit representing 10% of the required security deposit for the entire lease. The non-refundable deposit will allow the Company to exclusively negotiate the option to buy the Facility as all other terms of the lease have been agreed upon in principal. The Company is also pursuing certain tax and economic incentives associated with the establishment and development of the Yasheng Asia Pacific Cooperative Zone – its core business. These incentives include LAMBRA Enterprise Zone Sales and Use Tax Credit (7% of qualified capital equipment expenses), LAMBRA Enterprise Zone Hiring Credit (50% of qualified employees wages reducing 10% each year for 5 years), County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency assistance in employee recruitment screening and qualification and filing for LAMBRA benefits (estimated value \$8,000 per qualified employee).

The entering of the lease by the Company is subject to the negotiation of the option to purchase the facility, drafting of a standard lease agreement, if any, and obtaining board approval of the Company. As such, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to successfully execute acquire such lease. Assuming that the option to purchase is finalized, the economic terms of the lease agreement of the Facility (as all other terms of the lease have been agreed upon in principal) will be as follows:

Year	Rent	Security	R/E tax (est.)	Mica (est.)	Total
Begin	-	252,500.00	-	100,000.00	352,500.00
1	575,700.00	-	360,000.00	56,964.00	992,664.00
2	2,302,800.00	-	360,000.00	56,964.00	2,719,764.00
3	2,545,200.00	-	360,000.00	56,964.00	2,962,164.00
4	2,545,200.00	-	360,000.00	56,964.00	2,962,164.00
5	2,787,600.00	-	360,000.00	56,964.00	3,204,564.00
6	3,030,000.00	-	360,000.00	56,964.00	3,446,964.00
7	3,030,000.00	-	360,000.00	56,964.00	3,446,964.00
					-
Total	16,816,500.00	252,500.00	2,520,000.00	498,748.00	20,087,748.00

Per authorization received from Yasheng Group the Company entered negotiations with the owner of the Facility to acquire the "big box" with financing from the owner. The Company exchanged a few counter offers with the Facility's owner and negotiations are ongoing. As disclosed by the Company (see below and Subsequent events), Yasheng BVI noticed the Company of termination of the Exchange Agreement, and as such the Company, which is still pursuing its core business (developing of a logistic center), instructed it's listing agents to locate a smaller Facility for the company than the above.

(viii) On August 5, 2009, the Company together with Yasheng Group, a California corporation ("Yasheng" and together with the Company, the "Yasheng Parties") entered a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Pfau, Pfau & Pfau LLC ("Pfau") a Florida limited liability company for the purpose of creating a joint venture for the development and operation of three properties owned by Pfau. The Company received Paul's countersigned MOU on August 16, 2009. Pfau owns three properties including (i) approximately 28,000 acres in Southeastern San Benito County, California which includes approximately 12,000 acres designated and planned by Pfau for olive trees, an olive oil milling and bottling plant and potential oil wells (nine wells exiting on the property, where only one well is producing), (ii) approximately 45 acres in Kona, Hawaii which is planned to be developed by Pfau into a coffee plantation and (iii) approximately 502 acres in San Marcos, California planned to be developed by Pfau into about 750 residences and an off-site 1.5 million square feet of commercial/mixed use land. The intentions of the parties to this proposed joint venture are (i) to re-finance the existing liens to provide that the new loans in the approximate amount of \$50 million (the "New Loan"), which debt can be serviced through the proceeds generated from the properties, and (ii) to obtain financing (a development line of credit in the additional amount of \$85 million) (the "Line of Credit") for further implementation of the Pfau properties' agricultural, crude oil and residential development. Pfau members shall deposit into an escrow account 50% ownership of Pfau, which will be released to the Yasheng Parties upon the funding and the release of any existing liens on Pfau and its properties. In return for the 50% ownership of Pfau, Yasheng Parties will guaranty the New Loan and the Line of Credit, if needed, , subject to acceptance by the Yasheng Parties of the terms and conditions of the funding. Pfau will allow Yasheng Parties to use its collateral to obtain the New Loan and the Line of Credit. As Pfau is has filed for Chapter 11 protection with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of California (case # is 08-12840-PB11), it is intended that the signing of the MOU or the Yasheng Parties ownership of 50% of Pfau, will in no way subject the Yasheng Parties or any of their officers or directors to liability to the existing creditors of Pfau or to any third party. As such any funding obtained by Yasheng Parties, if at all, and the execution of definitive joint venture documents, will be subject to Court approval. Pfau is has filed for Chapter 11 protection with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of California (case # is 08-12840-PB11). On October 22, 2009, Pfau reached an agreement with its secured creditors for extension of the first

mortgage amounting to approximately \$22.8M until May 2010, which may be extended further until September 2010. The second and third secured creditors represent about \$28M in debt have consented to the extension. Pfau is in active negotiations with the holders of the second and third position in order to re-structure this debt as well. There is no guaranty that Pfau will be successful in re-structuring this debt. The agreement providing for the extension of the first position holder was approved by the Court. As such any funding obtained by Yasheng Parties, if at all, and the execution of definitive joint venture documents, will be subject to Court approval as well as the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company.

(ix) On August 26, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Yasheng Group, a California corporation ("Group"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire 49% of the outstanding securities (the "Yasheng Logistic Securities") of Yasheng (the United States) Logistic Service Company Incorporated ("Yasheng Logistic"), a California corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Group. In consideration of the Yasheng Logistic Securities, the Company will issue Group 100,000,000 restricted shares of common stock of the Company (the "Company Shares"). The Company is required to issue the Company Shares and Yasheng Logistic is required to issue the Yasheng Logistic Securities within 32 days of the Agreement. Further, Group has agreed to cancel the 50,000,000 shares of the Company that were previously issued to Group. The sole asset of Yasheng Logistic is the certificate of approval for Chinese enterprises investing in foreign countries granted by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China. As of November 20, 2009, the aforementioned transaction has not yet closed.

(x) On August 26, 2009, the Company entered into a Stock Exchange Agreement (the "Exchange Agreement") with Yasheng Group (BVI), a British Virgin Island corporation ("Yasheng-BVI"), pursuant to which Yasheng-BVI agreed to sell the Company 75,000,000 shares (the "Group Shares") of common stock of Yasheng Group, a California corporation ("Group") in consideration of 396,668,000 shares (the "Company Shares") of common stock of the Company (the "Exchange").

Under the Exchange Agreement, the Exchange Agreement may be terminated by written consent of both parties, by either party if the other party has breached the Exchange Agreement or if the closing conditions are not satisfied or by either party if the exchange is not closed by September 30, 2009 (the "Closing Date"). As previously disclosed, the Exchange was not closed by the Closing Date but both parties were actively moving towards closing.

As part of the closing procedure, the Company requested that Yasheng-BVI provide a current legal opinion from a reputable Chinese law firm attesting to the fact that no further regulatory approval from the Chinese government is required as well as other closing conditions to close the Exchange. On November 3, 2009, the Company sent Group and Yasheng-BVI a letter demanding various closing items. Group and Yasheng-BVI did not deliver the requested items and, on November 9, 2009, after verbally consulting management of the Company with respect to the hardship and delays expected consolidating both companies audits, Group and Yasheng-BVI sent a termination notice to the Company advising that the Exchange Agreement has been terminated.

The Company is presently evaluating its options in moving forward with respect to Group based on various letters of intent and agreements with Group regarding various matters and is presently determining whether it should cease all activities with Group. As stated in Group press release: "Yasheng Group has other agreements with or involving Yasheng Eco Trade Corp as previously announced by Yasheng Eco Trade Corp and Yasheng Group can provide no assurances at this time that those agreements will be consummated". As such, the closing of any of the above (i) to (x) business opportunities by the Company, if at all, will require the completion of definitive documentations and completion of due diligence by the Company. Final closing is subject to approval of the final definitive agreements by the Boards of Directors of the Company. There is no guarantee that the parties will reach final agreements or that the transactions will close on the terms set forth above. Cukierman & Co. Investment House Ltd – a foreign Investment banking firm, as an advisor to the Company, is currently working with Yasheng Group trying to complete the due diligence package needed for the Company to acquire a stake in Yasheng Group or to proceed with any of the above, if at all.

7. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock:

On February 14, 2008, the Company raised Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000) in connection with a private offering to various accredited investors. The offering is for Company common stock which was issued as "restricted securities" at \$1.00 per share. The money raised was used for working capital and business operations of the Company. The private offering was done pursuant to Rule 506. A Form D has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in compliance with Rule 506 for each Private Placement.

On March 30, 2008, the Company raised \$200,000 from a private offering. The private placement was for Company common stock which shall be "restricted securities", which was sold at \$1.00 per share. The offering included 200,000 warrants to be exercised at \$1.50 for two years (for 200,000 shares of Company common stock), and additional 200,000 warrants to be exercised at \$2.00 for four years (for 200,000 shares of Company common stock). The money raised from the sale of the Company's securities was used for working capital and business operations of the Company. The sale of the securities was done pursuant to Rule 506. A Form D has been filed with the Securities and Exchange

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Commission in compliance with Rule 506 for the sale of securities. The investor is D'vora Greenwood (Attia), the sister of Mr. Yossi Attia. Mr. Attia did not participate in the board meeting which approved this transaction.

On May 6, 2008 the Company issued 5,000 shares of its common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, to Stephen Martin Durante in accordance with the instructions provided by the Company pursuant to the 2004 Employee Stock Incentive Plan registered on Form S-8 Registration.

On June 6, 2008, the Company raised \$300,000 from the private offering pursuant to a Private Placement Memorandum ("PPM"). The private placement was for Company common stock which shall be "restricted securities" and were sold at \$1.00 per share. The money raised from the private placement of the Company's shares was used for working capital and business operations of the Company. The PPM was done pursuant to Rule 506. A Form D has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in compliance with Rule 506 for each Private Placement. Based on information presented to the Company, and in lieu of the Company position which was sent to the investor on June 18, 2008 the investor is in default for not complying with his commitment to invest an additional \$225,000 and the Company vested said 3,000 shares under a trustee.

On June 11, 2008, the Company entered into a Services Agreement with Mehmet Haluk Undes (the "Undes Services Agreement") pursuant to which the Company engaged Mr. Undes for purposes of assisting the Company in identifying, evaluating and structuring mergers, consolidations, acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic alliances in Southeast Europe, Middle East and the Turkic Republics of Central Asia. Pursuant to the Undes Services Agreement, Mr. Undes has agreed to provide the Company services related to the identification, evaluation, structuring, negotiating and closing of business acquisitions, identification of strategic partners as well as the provision of legal services. The term of the agreement is for five years and the Company has agreed to issue Mr. Undes 5,250 shares of common stock that was issued on August 15, 2008.

On June 30, 2008 and concurrent with the formation and organization of Vortex One, whereby the Company contributed 5,250 shares of common stock (the "Vortex One Shares"), a common stock purchase warrant purchasing 2,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.50 per share (the "Vortex One Warrant") and the initial well that the Company drilled. Mr. Ibgui contributed \$525,000. The Vortex One warrants were immediately transferred to Ibgui. Eighty percent (80%) of all available cash flow shall be initially contributed to Ibgui until the full \$525,000 has been repaid and the Company shall receive the balance. Following the payment of \$525,000 to Ibgui, the cash flow shall be split equally.

In July 2008, the Company issued 160 shares of its common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, to Robin Ann Gorelick, the Company Secretary, in accordance with the instructions provided by the Company pursuant to the 2004 Employee Stock Incentive Plan registered on Form S-8 Registration.

On July 28, 2008, the Company held a special meeting of the shareholders for four initiatives, consisting of approval of a new board of directors, approval of the conversion of preferred shares to common shares, an increase in the authorized shares and a stock incentive plan. All initiatives were approved by the majority of shareholders. The 2008 Employee Stock Incentive Plan (the "2008 Incentive Plan") authorized the board to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock under the plan.

On August 23, 2008, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its common stock 0.001 par value per share, to Robert M. Yaspan, the Company lawyer, in accordance with the instructions provided by the Company pursuant to the 2008 Employee Stock Incentive Plan registered on Form S-8 Registration.

On August 8, 2008, assigned holders of the Undes Convertible Note gave notices to the Company of their intention to convert their original note dated June 5, 2007 into 250,000 common shares of the Company. The portion of the accrued interest from inception of the note in the amount of \$171,565 was not converted into shares. The Company accepted these notices and issued the said shares.

On August 1, 2008, all holders of the Company's preferred stock notified the Company about converting said 100,000 preferred stock into 500,000 common shares of the Company. The conversion of preferred shares to common shares marks the completion of the acquisition of Davy Crockett Gas Company, LLC. The Company accepted such notice and instructed the Company's transfer agent on August 15, 2008 to issue said 500,000 common shares to the former

members of DCG, as reported and detailed on the Company's 14A filings.

Based upon a swap agreement dated August 19, 2008, which was executed between C. Properties Ltd. ("C. Properties") and KSD Pacific, LLC ("KSD"), which is controlled by Mr. Yossi Attia Family Trust, where KSD will sell to C. Properties, and C. Properties will purchase from KSD, all its holdings of the Company which amount to 15,056 shares of common stock of the Company for a purchase price of 734,060,505 shares of common stock of AGL.

In connection of selling a convertible note to Trafalgar (see further disclosures in this report), the Company issued on September 25, 2008 the amount of 547 common shares at \$0.001 par value per share to Trafalgar as a fee. As part of collateral to said note, the Company issued to Trafalgar 45,000 common stock 0.001 par values per shares, as security for the Note. Said shares consider being escrow shares, and accordingly are not included in the outstanding common shares of the company.

On November 4, 2008, the Company issued 2,540 shares of its common stock 0.001 par value per share, to one consultant (2,000 shares) and two employees (540 shares), in accordance with the instructions provided by the Company pursuant to the 2008 Employee Stock Incentive Plan registered on Form S-8 Registration.

On December 5, 2008 the Company cancelled 150,000 of its common shares held by certain shareholder, per comprehensive agreement detailed in this report under Preferred Stock section. Said shares were surrendered to the Company secretary for cancellation.

On December 26, 2008, the Company closed agreements with the Penalty Holders pursuant to which the Penalty Holders agreed to cancel any rights to the Penalty in consideration of the issuance 66,667 shares of common stock to each of the Penalty Holders, totaling in issuing 200,000 of the Company common shares. The shares of common stock were issued in connection with this transaction in a private placement transaction made in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 506 promulgated there under. Each of the Penalty Holders is an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933.

On January 23, 2009, the Company completed the sale of 50,000 shares of the Company's common stock to one accredited investor for net proceeds of \$75,000 (or \$0.015 per common share). The shares of common stock were issued in connection with this transaction in a private placement transaction made in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 506 promulgated there under. The investor is an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933.

As reported by the Company on its Form 10-Q filed on November 14, 2008, Star Equity Investments, LLC ("Star") entered, on September 1, 2008, into that certain Irrevocable Assignment of Promissory Note, which resulted in Star being a creditor of the Company with a loan payable by the Company in the amount of \$1,000,000 (the "Debt"). No relationship exists between Star and the Company and/or its affiliates, directors, officers or any associate of an officer or director. On March 11, 2009, the Company entered and closed an agreement with Star pursuant to which Star agreed to convert all principal and interest associated with the Debt into 8,500,000 shares of common stock and released the Company from any further claims.

On March 5, 2009, the Company and Yasheng implemented an amendment to the Term Sheet pursuant to which the parties agreed to explore further business opportunities including the potential lease of an existing logistics center located in Inland Empire, California, and/or alliance with other major groups complimenting and/or synergetic to the Vortex/Yasheng JV as approved by the board of directors on March 9, 2009. Further, in accordance with the amendment, the Company has agreed to issue 50,000,000 shares to Yasheng and 38,461,538 shares to Capitol Properties (which acting as agent for Yasheng, and has no beneficial ownership to said shares) in consideration for exploring the business opportunities, based on the pro-ration set in the January Term Sheet. The shares of common stock were issued based on the Board consent on March 9, 2009, in connection with this transaction in a private transaction made in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 and/or Rule 506 promulgated there under. Yasheng and Capitol are accredited investors as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933. The shares certificates issued, including a legend which allow cancellation by the Company itself, in lieu of being issued subject to agreements. In order to finalize any transaction with Yasheng, Capitol Properties has agreed restructure its holdings as necessary.

As the Yasheng transaction is subject to finalization, and its shares including legend which at certain terms allow cancellation by the Company, until said transaction will be finalized, the Company recorded said issuing as following:

Number of	Amount
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shares

Yasheng shares subscribed	50,000,000	\$	1,161
Capitol shares subscribed	38,461,538	\$	892
Total	88,461,538	\$	2,053

On October 1, 2008, the Company entered into a short term note payable (6 month maturity) with AP – a foreign Company controlled by Shalom Attia (the brother of Yossi Attia, the Company CEO – the “Holder”), a third party, for \$330,000. The note bears 12% interest commencing October 1, 2008 and can be converted (including interest) into common shares of the Company at an established conversion price of \$0.015 per share. Holder has advised that it has no desire to convert the AP Note into shares of the Company’s common stock at \$1.50 per share at this time as the Company’s current bid and ask is \$0.23 and \$0.72, respectively, and there is virtually no liquidity in the Company’s common stock. The Company is in default on the AP Note, and Holder has threatened to commence litigation if it not paid in full. The Company does not have the cash resources to pay off the AP Note due to current capital constraints. Holder has agreed that it is willing to convert the AP Note if the conversion price is reset to \$0.04376 resulting in the issuance of 8,000,000 shares of common stock (the “Shares”) of the Company or 7.56% of the Company assuming 105,884,347 shares of common stock outstanding (97,884,347 as of May 7, 2009 plus 8,000,000 shares issued to Holder). The parties entered a settlement agreement in May 2009. The agreement with AP was approved by the Board of Directors where Mr. Yossi Attia has abstained from voting due to a potential conflict of interest.

On July 15, 2009 TAS which owned Series B preferred shares, converted the Series B Preferred Shares to 7,500,000 common stock 0.001 par values per share.

On July 23, 2009, the Company issued 46,460 shares of its common stock 0.001 par value per share, to Stephen M. Fleming, the Company's securities counsel pursuant to the 2008 Employee Stock Incentive Plan registered on Form S-8 Registration.

On August 17, 2009, the Company entered into a Subscription Agreement with an accredited investor pursuant to which the investor agreed to acquire up to \$400,000 in shares of common stock of the Company at a per share purchase price equal to the average closing price for the five trading days prior to close. On August 17, 2009, the accredited investor purchased 350,877 restricted shares of common each at \$0.57 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$200,000, which was paid in cash. On August 31, 2009, the accredited investor purchased an additional 150,060 shares of common stock at \$.3332 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$50,000, which was paid in cash. On September 4, 2009, an accredited investor purchased 574,718 restricted shares of common each at \$.22136 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$127,219.48, which was paid in cash. The shares of common stock were offered and sold to the accredited investor in a private placement transaction made in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 and/or Rule 506 promulgated thereunder. The investor is an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Below is a reconciliation of earnings (loss) per share and weighted average common shares outstanding for purposes of calculating basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share as of the nine months ended September 30:

	2009	2008
Net Loss from continuing operations	(570,147)	2,510,809
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic	28,985,375	19,046,024
Convertible preferred stock –converted (diluted) - 6.25 to 1 (see preferred stock below)	—	—
Weighted average shares for purpose of computing diluted loss per share	28,985,375	19,046,024
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic (1:100 reverse split)	28,985,375	19,046,024
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, diluted (1:100 reverse split)	28,985,375	19,046,024
Net Loss per share, basic	(0.18)	(1.10)
Net Loss per share, diluted	(0.18)	(1.10)

Preferred Stock:

Series A - As disclosed in Form 8-Ks filed on May 7, 2008 and May 9, 2008, on May 1, 2008, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Exchange (the "DCG Agreement") with DCG and the members of DCG Members. Pursuant to the DCG Agreement, the Company acquired and, the DCG Members sold, 100% of the outstanding securities in DCG. DCG is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Nevada and headquartered in Bel Air; California is a newly formed designated LLC which holds certain development rights for gas drilling in Crockett County, Texas. In consideration for 100% of the outstanding securities in DCG, the Company issued the DCG Members promissory notes in the aggregate amount of \$25,000,000 payable together with interest in May 2010 (the "DCG Notes"). On August 1, 2008, all holders of the Company's preferred stock Series A, notified the Company of their intention to convert said 100,000 preferred stock into 500,000 common shares of the Company. The conversion of preferred shares to common shares marks the completion of the acquisition of DCG. The Company

accepted such notice and instructed the Company's transfer agent on August 15, 2008 to issue said common shares to the former members of DCG, as reported and detailed on the Company's 14A filings.

Series B - On December 5, 2008 the Company entered into and closed end Agreement with T.A.S. Holdings Limited ("TAS") (the "TAS Agreement") pursuant to which TAS agreed to cancel the debt payable by the Company to TAS in the amount of approximately \$1,065,000 and its 150,000 shares of common stock it presently holds in consideration of the Company issuing TAS 1,000,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, which such shares carry a stated value equal to \$1.20 per share (the "Series B Stock"). The Series B Stock is convertible, at any time at the option of the holder, into common shares of the Company based on a conversion price of \$0.0016 per share. The Series B Stock shall have voting rights on an as converted basis multiplied by 6.25. Holders of the Series B Stock are entitled to receive, when declared by the Company's board of directors, annual dividends of \$0.06 per share of Series B Stock paid semi-annually on June 30 and December 31 commencing June 30, 2009. In the event of any liquidation or winding up of the Company, the holders of Series B Stock will be entitled to receive, in preference to holders of common stock, an amount equal to the stated value plus interest of 15% per year. The Series B Stock restricts the ability of the holder to convert the Series B Stock and receive shares of the Company's common stock such that the number of shares of the Company common stock held by TAS and its affiliates after such conversion does not exceed 4.9% of the Company's then issued and outstanding shares of common stock. The Series B Stock was offered and sold to TAS in a private placement transaction made in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 506 promulgated there under. TAS is an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933. The Company filed its Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations of Series B Preferred Stock with the State of Delaware. The preferred shares were subsequently converted to 7,500,000 shares of common stock and are included in the EPS calculation above.

8. Stock Option Plan and Employee Options

2004 Incentive Plan

a) Stock option plans

In 2004, the Board of Directors established the "2004 Incentive Plan" ("the Plan"), with an aggregate of 800,000 shares of common stock authorized for issuance under the Plan. The Plan was approved by the Company's Annual Meeting of Stockholders in May 2004. In 2005, the Plan was adjusted to increase the number of shares of common stock issuable under such plan from 800,000 shares to 1,200,000 shares. The adjustment was approved at the Company's Annual Meeting of Stockholders in June 2005. The Plan provides that incentive and nonqualified options may be granted to key employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company for the purpose of providing an incentive to those persons. The Plan may be administered by either the Board of Directors or a committee of two directors appointed by the Board of Directors (the "Committee"). The Board of Directors or Committee determines, among other things, the persons to whom stock options are granted, the number of shares subject to each option, the date or dates upon which each option may be exercised and the exercise price per share. Options granted under the Plan are generally exercisable for a period of up to ten years from the date of grant. Incentive options granted to stockholders that hold in excess of 10% of the total combined voting power or value of all classes of stock of the Company must have an exercise price of not less than 110% of the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date of the grant. The Company will not grant a nonqualified option with an exercise price less than 85% of the fair market value of the underlying common stock on the date of the grant.

(b) Other Options

As of September 30, 2009, there were 330,000 options outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of \$3.77.

No options were exercised during the period ended September 30, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008.

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The following table summarizes information about shares subject to outstanding options as of September 30, 2009, which was issued to current or former employees, consultants or directors pursuant to the 2004 Incentive Plan and grants to Directors:

Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable	
Number Outstanding	Range of Exercise Prices	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Life in Years	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
100,000	\$ 4.21	\$ 4.21	1.79	100,000	\$ 4.21
30,000	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.78	2.32	30,000	\$ 4.78
200,000	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.40	3.31	150,000	\$ 3.40
330,000	\$ 3.40-4.78	\$ 3.77	2.66	280,000	\$ 3.84

(c) Warrants

On June 7, 2005, the Company granted 100,000 warrants to a consulting company as compensation for investor relations services at exercise prices as follows: 40,000 warrants at \$3.50 per share, 20,000 warrants at \$4.25 per share, 20,000 warrants at \$4.75 per share and 20,000 warrants at \$5 per share. The warrants have a term of five years and increments vest proportionately at a rate of a total 8,333 warrants per month over a one year period. The warrants are being expensed over the performance period of one year. In February 2006, the Company terminated its contract with the consultant company providing investor relation services. The warrants granted under the contract were reduced time-proportionally to 83,330, based on the time in service by the consultant company.

As part of some Private Placement Memorandums the Company issued warrants that can be summarized in the following table:

Name	Date	Terms	No. of Warrants	Exercise Price
Party 1	3/30/2008	2 years from Issuing	200,000	\$ 1.50
Party 1	3/30/2008	2 years from Issuing	200,000	\$ 2.00
Party 2	6/05/2008	2 years from Issuing	300,000	\$ 1.50
Party 3	6/30/2008	2 years from Issuing	200,000	\$ 1.50
Party 4	9/5/2008	2 years from Issuing	200,000	\$ 1.50

None of the warrants were exercised to the date of this filing.

Cashless Warrants:

On September 5, 2008 the Company entered a short term loan memorandum, with Mehmet Haluk Undes a third party, for a short term loan ("bridge") of up to \$275,000 to bridge the drilling program of the Company. As a consideration for said facility, the Company grants the investor with 100% cashless warrants coverage for two years at exercise price of 1.50 per share. The investor made a loan of \$220,000 to the company on September 15, 2008, that was paid in full on October 8, 2008. Accordingly the investor is entitled to 200,000 cashless warrants as from September 15, 2008 at exercise price of \$1.50 for a period of 2 years. The Company contests the validity of said warrants.

(d) Shares

On May 6, 2008 the Company issued 5,000 shares of its common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, to Stephen Martin Durante in accordance with the instructions provided by the Company pursuant to the 2004 Employee Stock Incentive Plan registered on Form S-8 Registration.

On June 11, 2008, the Company entered into a Services Agreement with Mehmet Haluk Undes (the "Undes Services Agreement") pursuant to which the Company engaged Mr. Undes for purposes of assisting the Company in identifying, evaluating and structuring mergers, consolidations, acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic alliances in Southeast Europe, Middle East and the Turkic Republics of Central Asia. Pursuant to the Undes Services Agreement, Mr. Undes has agreed to provide us services related to the identification, evaluation, structuring, negotiating and closing of business acquisitions, identification of strategic partners as well as the provision of legal services. The term of the agreement is for five years and the Company has agreed to issue Mr. Undes 5,250 shares of common stock that shall be registered on a Form S8 no later than July 1, 2008.

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On August 13, 2008, the Company issued 160 (16,032 before the reverse split) shares of its common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, to Robin Ann Gorelick, the Company Secretary, in accordance with the instructions provided by the Company pursuant to the 2004 Employee Stock Incentive Plan registered on Form S-8 Registration.

Following the above securities issuance, the 2004 Plan was closed, and no more securities can be issued under this plan.

2008 Stock Incentive Plan:

On July 28, 2008 - the Company held a special meeting of the shareholders for four initiatives, consisting of approval of a new board of directors, approval of the conversion of preferred shares to common shares, an increase in the authorized shares and a stock incentive plan. All initiatives were approved by the majority of shareholders. The 2008 Employee Stock Incentive Plan (the "2008 Incentive Plan") authorized the board to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock under the plan.

On August 23 the Company issued 1,000 shares of its common stock 0.001 par value per share, to Robert M. Yaspan, the Company lawyer, in accordance with the instructions provided by the Company pursuant to the 2008 Employee Stock Incentive Plan registered on Form S-8 Registration.

On November 4, 2008, the Company issued 2,540 shares of its common stock 0.001 par value per share, to one consultant (2,000 shares) and two employees (540 shares), in accordance with the instructions provided by the Company pursuant to the 2008 Employee Stock Incentive Plan registered on Form S-8 Registration.

The balance of securities that can be issued under the 2008 Plan is 46,460 shares of Common Stock. Per issuing that took place on July 23, 2009 - , the Company issued 46,460 shares of its common stock 0.001 par value per share, to Stephen M. Fleming, the Company's securities counsel pursuant to the 2008 Employee Stock Incentive Plan, the 2008 Plan was closed, and no more securities can be issued under this plan.

9. Treasury Stock

In June 2006, the Company's Board of Directors approved a program to repurchase, from time to time, at management's discretion, up to 700,000 shares of the Company's common stock in the open market or in private transactions commencing on June 20, 2006 and continuing through December 15, 2006 at prevailing market prices. Repurchases will be made under the program using our own cash resources and will be in accordance with Rule 10b-18 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and other applicable laws, rules and regulations. A licensed Stock Broker Firm is acting as agent for our stock repurchase program. Pursuant to the unanimous consent of the Board of Directors in September 2006, the number of shares that may be purchased under the Repurchase Program was increased from 700,000 to 1,500,000 shares of common stock and the Repurchase Program was extended until October 1, 2007, or until the increased amount of shares is purchased. On November 20, 2008, the Company issued a press release announcing that its Board of Directors has approved a share repurchase program. Under the program the Company is authorized to purchase up to ten million of its shares of common stock in open market transactions at the discretion of management. All stock repurchases will be subject to the requirements of Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act and other rules that govern such purchases.

As of September 30, 2009 the Company had 1,000 treasury shares in its possession scheduled to be cancelled.

10. Change in the Reporting Entity

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards, FAS 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, when an accounting change results in financial statements that are, in effect, the statements of a different reporting entity, the change shall be retrospectively applied to the financial statements of all prior periods presented to show financial information for the new reporting entity for those periods. Previously issued interim financial information shall be presented on a retrospective basis.

On August 19, 2008 the Company entered into final fee agreement with C. Properties ("Consultant"), where the Company had to pay Consultant certain fees in accordance with the agreement entered with the Consultant, the Consultant has agreed that, in lieu of cash payment, it will receive an aggregate of up to 734,060,505 shares of stock of the AGL, and the Consultant was not advised on the restructuring of the acquisition of DCG by the Corporation, and in order to compensate the Consultant and avoid any potential litigation, the Company has agreed to waive the above production requirements and convey all its holdings with AGL immediately, with such transfer considered effective January 1, 2008. Based on the agreement, the Company disposed all its holdings in AGL effective January 1, 2008, and these financials reflect such disposal. Further, the Company previously issued interim financial statements dated as of March 31, 2008 and for the three month period ending March 31, 2008. Those financial statements included the consolidation of the AGL. Since the agreement with Consultant was retroactively applied to January 1, 2008, the following tables explain the effect of the change of the Company's financial balances without consolidating AGL:

Three Months Ended

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	March 31, 2008		
	Previously issued interim Q1 financial statements (Un- Audited)	Effect of change of reporting entity (Un-Audited)	Revised Balances (Audited)
Revenues	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cost of revenues	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	3,003,060	7,307,247	10,310,307
Operating loss	(3,003,060)	(7,307,247)	(10,310,307)
Net (loss) before minority interest	(2,911,208)	(7,363,366)	(10,274,573)
Less minority interest in loss of consolidated subsidiary	69,419	(69,419)	—
Net (loss)	(2,841,789)	(7,432,785)	(10,274,573)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	427,022	(427,022)	—
Comprehensive (loss)	\$ (2,414,767)	\$ (7,859,807)	\$ (10,274,573)
Net (loss) per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.59)	\$	\$ (2.14)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic and diluted	4,797,055		4,797,055

11. Subsequent events

On October 7, 2009, Mace Miller resigned as a director of the Company to focus on other business interest. Mr. Miller was initially appointed as a director when the Company was focusing its operations on the oil and gas business. As the Company is now focused its operations on developing a logistics center, Mr. Miller has elected to resign. There is no disagreement known to any executive officer of the Company between the Company and Mr. Miller on any matter relating to the Company's operations, policies or practices.

On October 22, 2009, the Company issued Corporate Evolutions, Inc. 500,000 shares of common stock. Corporate Evolutions, Inc. provides investor relation services to the Company and is an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933. The shares were issued in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 and/or Rule 506 promulgated thereunder.

On August 26, 2009, the Company entered into a Stock Exchange Agreement (the "Exchange Agreement") with Yasheng Group (BVI), a British Virgin Island corporation ("Yasheng-BVI"), pursuant to which Yasheng-BVI agreed to sell the Company 75,000,000 shares (the "Group Shares") of common stock of Yasheng Group, a California corporation ("Group") in consideration of 396,668,000 shares (the "Company Shares") of common stock of the Company (the "Exchange"). Under the Exchange Agreement, the Exchange Agreement may be terminated by written consent of both parties, by either party if the other party has breached the Exchange Agreement or if the closing conditions are not satisfied or by either party if the exchange is not closed by September 30, 2009 (the "Closing Date"). As previously disclosed, the Exchange was not closed by the Closing Date but both parties were actively moving towards closing. As part of the closing procedure, the Company requested that Yasheng-BVI provide a current legal opinion from a reputable Chinese law firm attesting to the fact that no further regulatory approval from the Chinese government is required as well as other closing conditions to close the Exchange. On November 3, 2009, the Company sent Group and Yasheng-BVI a letter demanding various closing items. Group and Yasheng-BVI did not deliver the requested items and, on November 9, 2009, after verbally consulting management of the Company with respect to the hardship and delays expected consolidating both companies audits, Group and Yasheng-BVI sent a termination notice to the Company advising that the Exchange Agreement has been terminated.

On or around October 28, 2009 the Company and all other parties settled the Rusk dispute for \$400,000 to be paid within 75 days from settlement. As the Company does not have sufficient funds to pay the Settlement Amount, and Emvelco RE Corp. ("Emvelco RE Corp.") has agreed indemnify the Company and pay the Settlement Amount if the Company issues Emvelco RE 4,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company (the "Shares")., the Company authorized to issue Emvelco RE the Shares which shall be issued under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and which shall be considered validly issued and duly authorized. The agreement is subject to court approval.

On October 29, 2009, the Company entered into a Collaboration Agreement (the "Agreement") with IPF-AGRO Management Company ("IPF"), Yasheng Group ("Yasheng") and Cukierman & Co. Consulting (the Company, IPF and Yasheng herein collectively referred to as the "Parties") for the purpose of creating a joint venture on the basis of joining the agricultural and financial assets of the Parties and developing business contacts of the Parties. The Parties will collaborate on various investment projects associated with agricultural industry development in Russia, including the production, storage and marketing of potatoes and barley, cattle breeding and the trading of agricultural products on an international basis. The establishment of the joint venture is subject to the drafting of a definitive agreement and board approval of each of the Parties. There is no guarantee that the Company will enter into a definitive agreement in connection with this joint venture. Further, as discussed with respect to the proposed closing of the acquisition of an equity interest in Yasheng (the "Yasheng Acquisition") in the Form 8-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 23, 2009, the Company is continuing its due diligence of Yasheng as well as the other parties

associated with this proposed joint venture and, as a result, the closing of the Yasheng Acquisition and the development of the joint venture are subject to successfully completing this due diligence.

Effective December 1, 2009 the Company will operate only from its operational offices located in West Hollywood, California.

On November 20, 2009 the Company entered into a non-binding term sheet with Socius Capital Group, a third party, pursuant to which the parties have indicated that they intend to enter into a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement whereby the investor will commit to purchase up to \$5,000,000 of our preferred shares from time to time, assuming that we have entered a definitive agreement, we have an effective registration statement and all other closing conditions have been satisfied, we may send a notice requiring the investor, to purchase shares of our preferred shares. On each closing, we will also issue five-year warrants to purchase our common stock. Said financing is subject to a number of closing conditions, including the negotiation of definitive documentation, obtaining approval of our Board of Directors and filing a registration statement with the Securities Exchange Commission registering certain underlying shares on behalf of the investor. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that we will be successful in raising capital through this arrangement

12. Supplemental Oil and Gas Disclosures

The accompanying table presents information concerning the Company's natural gas producing activities as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 69, "Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities." Capitalized costs relating to oil and gas producing activities from continuing operations for the year ended on December 31, 2008 are as follows (said assets was disposed during the first quarter of 2009):

	As of December 31, 2008
Proved undeveloped natural properties – Direct investment	\$ 2,300,000
Unproved properties – option exercised	50,000
Total	2,350,000
Accumulated depreciation, depletion, amortization , and impairment	—
Net capitalized costs	\$ 2,350,000

All of these reserves are located in DCG field located in the USA.

Estimated Quantities of Proved Oil and Gas Reserves

The following table presents the Company's estimate of its net proved crude oil and natural gas reserves as of September 30, 2008 elated to continuing operations. The Company's management emphasizes that reserve estimates are inherently imprecise and that estimates of new discoveries are more imprecise than those of producing oil and gas properties. Accordingly, the estimates are expected to change as future information becomes available. The estimates have been prepared by independent natural gas reserve engineers.

	MMCF (thousand cubic feet)
Proved undeveloped natural gas reserves at February 22, 2008	—
Purchases of drilling rights for minerals in place for period February 22, 2008 (inception of DCG) to December 31, 2008 – 4 wells at 355 MCF each	1,420
Revisions of previous estimates *)	(180)
Extensions and discoveries**)	—
Sales of minerals in place	—
Proved undeveloped natural gas reserves at December 31, 2008	1,420

*) the current reserve report revised to include revision by decreasing the MMCF from 1,600 to 1,420 based on 355 MCF compare to 400 MCF in prior report.

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows Relating to Proved Oil and Gas Reserves

The following disclosures concerning the standardized measure of future cash flows from proved crude oil and natural gas are presented in accordance with SFAS No. 69. The standardized measure does not purport to represent the fair market value of the Company's proved crude oil and natural gas reserves. An estimate of fair market value would also take into account, among other factors, the recovery of reserves not classified as proved, anticipated future changes in prices and costs, and a discount factor more representative of the time value of money and the risks inherent in reserve estimates. Under the standardized measure, future cash inflows were estimated by applying period-end prices at December 31, 2008 adjusted for fixed and determinable escalations, to the estimated future production of year-end proved reserves. Future cash inflows were reduced by estimated future production and development costs based on year-end costs to determine pre-tax cash inflows. Future income taxes were computed by applying the statutory tax rate to the excess of pre-tax cash inflows over the tax basis of the properties. Operating loss carry forwards, tax credits, and permanent differences to the extent estimated to be available in the future were also considered in the future income tax calculations, thereby reducing the expected tax expense. Future net cash inflows after income taxes were discounted using a 10% annual discount rate to arrive at the Standardized Measure.

Set forth below is the Standardized Measure relating to proved undeveloped natural gas reserves for the period ending December 31, 2008:

	Period ending December 31, 2008 (in thousands of \$)	Period ending March 30, 2008 (in thousands of \$)
Future cash inflows, net of royalties	109,890	231,230
Future production costs	(32,964)	(38,702)
Future development costs	(43,050)	(25,800)
Future income tax expense		—
Net future cash flows	33,876	166,728
Discount	(33,296)	(117,475)
Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash relating to proved reserves	580	49,253

Changes in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows Relating to Proved Natural Gas Reserves. The table above shows the second standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows for the Company since inception. Accordingly, there are material changes to disclose, which in essence were contributed by substantial decline in gas prices in lieu of the financial turmoil that the USA (and the world) is facing.

Drilling Contract:

On July 1, 2008, DC Gas entered into a Drilling Contract (Model Turnkey Contract) ("Drilling Contract") with Ozona Natural Gas Company LLC ("Ozona"). Pursuant to the Drilling Contract, Ozona has been engaged to drill four wells in Crockett County, Texas. The drilling of the first well commenced immediately at the cost of \$525,000 and the drilling of the subsequent three wells shall take place in secession. The drilling operations on the first well are due to funding provided by Vortex One. Such drilling took place, and the Vortex One well has successfully hit natural gas at a depth of 4,783 feet. Due to this success with the first well, the Company commenced drilling on its second well on August 18, 2008, and it's remaining 2 other locations parallel. As disclosed on this report Vortex one entered into sale agreements of said four assignments, and allows 60 days extension (until July 1, 2009) to both Buyer and operator, to commence payments.

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

The following discussion and analysis summarizes the significant factors affecting our condensed consolidated results of operations, financial condition and liquidity position for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our year-ended December 31, 2008 and the condensed consolidated unaudited financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this filing. The following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements.

Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including without limitation, statements related to our plans, strategies, objectives, expectations, intentions and adequacy of resources, are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Investors are cautioned that such forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties including without limitation the following: (i) our plans, strategies, objectives, expectations and intentions are subject to change at any time at our discretion; (ii) our plans and results of operations will be affected by our ability to manage growth; and (iii) other risks and uncertainties indicated from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “e,” “plans,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential,” or “continue” or the negative of such comparable terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of such statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Report.

Going Concern

The consolidated financial statements included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K included an opinion from Robinson, Hill & Co., the Company’s independent auditors that the financial statements were prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

History of Business and Operating Assets

Yasheng Eco-Trade Corporation (f/k/a Vortex Resources Corp) (“we”, “us”, “Yash” “Vortex” or the “Company”), is a Delaware corporation and was organized on November 9, 1992. We were a development stage company through December 1993.” On January 8, 2007, the Company changed its name from “Euroweb International Corp.” to “Emvelco Corp.”. On August 19, 2008, the Company changed its name from “Emvelco Corp.” to “Vortex Resources Corp”. On July 15, 2009 the Company changed its name from “Vortex Resources Corp” to its current name.

Since 1997, the Company’s strategy has been the identification and acquisition of undervalued assets within emerging industries for the purpose of consolidation and development of these businesses and sale if favorable market conditions exist. The Company’s objective is to find, acquire and develop resources at the lowest cost possible and recycle its cash flows into new projects yielding the highest returns with controlled risk. In 2008, the Company focused on the mineral resources industry, commencing gas and oil sub-industry, which was approved by its shareholders.

Due to issues in the development of the oil and gas project in Crockett County, Texas, the board obtained in January 2009, a reserve report for the Company's interest in Davy Crockett Gas Company, LLC ("DCG") and Vortex Ocean One, LLC ("Vortex One") which report indicated that the DCG properties as being negative in value. As a result of such report, the world and US recessions and the depressed oil and gas prices, the board of directors elected to dispose of the DCG property and/or desert the project in its entirety.

As a result of the series of these acquisition transactions, the Company's ownership structure at September 30, 2009 is as follows:

100% of DCG – discontinued operations

50% of Vortex Ocean One, LLC - discontinued operations

About 7% of Micrologic, (Via EA Emerging Ventures Corp)

General Business Strategy

Our business plan since 1993 has been identifying, developing and operating companies within emerging industries for the purpose of consolidation and sale if favorable market conditions exist. Although the Company primarily focuses on the operation and development of its core businesses, the Company pursues consolidations and sale opportunities in a variety of different industries, as such opportunities may present themselves, in order to develop its core businesses and additional areas outside of its core business. The Company may invest in other unidentified industries that the Company deems profitable. If the opportunity presents itself, the Company will consider implementing its consolidation strategy with its subsidiaries and any other business that it enters into a transaction. In January 2009, the Company commenced the development of a logistics center in Southern California.

Logistics Center

The Company's mission is to develop an Asian Pacific Cooperation Zone in Southern California to enhance and enable increased trade between the United States and China. The Company's proposed future facility will provide a "Gateway to China" through a centralized location for the marketing, sales, customer service, product completion for "Made in the USA" products and distribution of goods imported from China.

The goal is for the Asian Pacific Cooperation Zone to initially house approximately 50 companies. Although the Company's relationship with Yasheng Group, a California corporation, is currently under review by our Board of Directors, the Company may continue to pursue companies from the Gansu region of Northwest China introduced by Yasheng Group as potential clients for the logistics center. As there is no guarantee that the Company will proceed with Yasheng Group, management intends to expand its search throughout China for potential clients. The Company plans to generate logistic center revenue, of which there is no guarantee, through a number of services including the lease of office space and storage space, distribution services and administration services along with other value added services.

The Company continues to pursue a lease for its facility. On August 12, 2009, the Company entered into a 45 day exclusivity period to finalize an "Option to Buy" on a lease agreement for a "big box" facility located in Southern, California (the "Facility"). As the Yasheng Group acquisition has been terminated and our Board of Directors is presently considering whether to move forward with Yasheng Group on other areas of interest, the Company is now actively seeking a smaller facility for the first stage of its logistic center.

Yasheng Group

On January 20, 2009, the Company entered into a non-binding Term Sheet (the “Term Sheet”) with Yasheng Group, Inc., a California corporation (“Yasheng”). Pursuant to the Term Sheet, Yasheng agreed to transfer 100% ownership of 80 acres of property located in Victorville, California for use as a logistics center and eco-trade cooperation zone (the “Project”). On March 5, 2009, the Company and Yasheng implemented an amendment to the Term Sheet pursuant to which the parties agreed to explore further business opportunities including the potential lease of an existing logistics center, and/or alliance with other major groups complimenting and/or synergetic to the development of a logistics center. Further, in accordance with the amendment, the Company has agreed to issue 50,000,000 shares to Yasheng and 38,461,538 shares to Capitol in consideration for exploring the business opportunities and their efforts associated with the development of the logistics center. The issuance of the shares of common stock to Yasheng and Capital Properties resulted in substantial dilution to the interests of other stockholders of the Company. but did not represent a change of control in the Company in light of the number of shares of common stock and Super Voting Series B Preferred Stock that was outstanding on the date of issuance The Company and Yasheng have also evaluated several properties throughout California with the goal of leasing the property to be used for the logistics center. Management believes that leasing the property with an option to buy will have significant cost savings in comparison to acquiring such property.

On August 26, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Yasheng pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire 49% of the outstanding securities (the “Yasheng Logistic Securities”) of Yasheng (the United States) Logistic Service Company Incorporated (“Yasheng Logistic”), a California corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Yasheng. In consideration of the Yasheng Logistic Securities, the Company will issue Yasheng 100,000,000 restricted shares of common stock of the Company. Further, Yasheng has agreed to cancel the 50,000,000 shares of the Company that were previously issued to Yasheng. The sole asset of Yasheng Logistic is the certificate of approval for Chinese enterprises investing in foreign countries granted by the Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China. Closing of the Yasheng Logistic Securities transaction did not take place yet, as the Company did not received the required legal opinion from Yasheng. Please see Commitments and Contingencies.

On August 26, 2009, the Company entered into a Stock Exchange Agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with Yasheng Group (BVI), a British Virgin Island corporation (“Yasheng-BVI”), pursuant to which Yasheng-BVI agreed to sell the Company 75,000,000 shares (the “Group Shares”) of common stock of Yasheng Group in consideration of 396,668,000 shares (the “Company Shares”) of common stock of the Company (the “Exchange”). The Exchange Agreement was subsequently terminated. The Company is continuing to pursue its eco-trade center in Southern California.

Yasheng Group Option & Transactions

Pursuant to the Term Sheet, the Company granted Yasheng an irrevocable option to merge all or part of its assets into the Company (the “Yasheng Option”). The Company is presently considering whether to pursue this matter further.

Mineral Resources Industry

In 2008, the Company’s primary focus shifted from real estate development and financial services industries to the mineral resources industry, specifically within the gas and oil sub-industry. On May 1, 2008, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Exchange (the “DCG Agreement”) with Davy Crockett Gas Company, LLC (“DCG”) and its members (“DCG Members”). Pursuant to the DCG Agreement, the Company acquired and the DCG Members sold, 100% of the outstanding membership in DCG in exchange for 500,000 shares of preferred stock of the Company. The sales price was \$50 million, as calculated by the 500 thousand shares at an agreed price of \$1.00 prior to the reverse split.

On June 30, 2008, the Company formed Vortex Ocean One LLC (“Vortex One”) with Tiran Ibgui, an individual (“Ibgui”). In addition, we assigned the four leases in Crockett County, Texas to Vortex One. As a condition precedent to Ibgui contributing the required funding, Vortex One pledged all of its assets to Ibgui including the leases. On October 29, 2008, the Company entered into a settlement arrangement with Mr. Ibgui, whereby the Company agreed to transfer the 5,250 common shares previously owned by Vortex One to Mr. Ibgui.

Due to current issues in the development of the oil and gas project in Crockett County, Texas, the board obtained a current reserve report for the Company’s interest in DCG and Vortex One, which report indicated that the DCG properties as being negative in value. As a result of such report, the world and US recessions and the depressed oil and gas prices, the board of directors elected to dispose of the DCG property and/or desert the project in its entirety.

Further, in February 28, 2009, Ibgui, as the secured lender to Vortex One, directed Vortex One to assign the term assignments with 80% of the proceeds being delivered to Ibgui, as secured lender, and 20% of the proceeds being delivered to the Company – as per the original agreement. The transaction closed on February 28, 2009 in consideration of a cash payment in the amount of \$225,000, a 12 month promissory note in the amount of \$600,000 and a 60 month promissory note in the amount of \$1,500,000. Mr. Ibgui paid \$25,000 fee, and from the net consideration of \$200,000 Mr. Ibgui paid the Company its 20% portion of \$40,000 on March 3, 2009. No relationship exists between Ibgui, the assignee of the leases and the Company and/or its affiliates, directors, officers or any associate of an officer or director.

On January 13, 2009, the Company entered into a Non Binding Term Sheet (the “Grand Term Sheet”) to enter into a definitive asset purchase agreement with Grand Pacaraima Gold Corp. (“Grand”), which owns 80% of the issued and outstanding securities of International Treasure Finders Incorporated to acquire certain oil and gas rights on approximately 481 acres located in Woodward County, Oklahoma (the “Woodward County Rights”). In consideration for the Woodward County Rights, the Company will pay Grand an amount equal to 50% of the current reserves. The consideration shall be paid half in shares of common stock of the Company and half in the form of a note. The number of shares to be delivered by the Company will be calculated based upon the volume weighted average price

(“VWAP”) for the ten days preceding the closing date. The note will mature on December 31, 2009 and carry interest of 9% per annum payable monthly. In addition, the note will be convertible into shares of common stock of the Company at a 10% discount to the VWAP for the ten days preceding conversion. At the Company election, the Company may enter into this transaction utilizing a subsidiary to be traded on the Swiss Stock Exchange. The above transaction is subject to the receipt of a reserve report, drafting and negotiation of a final definitive agreement, performing due diligence as well as board approval of the Company. Said reports were not provided to date by Grand, as such, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to successfully close the above transaction. Dr. Gregory Rubin, a director of the Company, is an affiliate of ITFI and, as a result, has recused himself from any discussions regarding this matter. Due to the drastic decline in gas and oil prices, the Company has shelved this transaction and may in the future again attempt to commence discussions with Grand in the future.

Micrologic, Inc.

On October 11, 2006, the Company, through EA Emerging Ventures Inc. (“EVC”) entered into a Term Sheet (the “Micro Term Sheet”) with Dr. Danny Rittman in connection with the formation and initial funding of Micrologic, Inc. (“Micrologic”), a Nevada corporation, for the design and production of EDA applications and Integrated Circuit (“IC”) design processes; specifically, the development and production of the NanoToolBox TM tools suite which shortens the time to market factor. NanoToolBox TM is a smart platform that is designed to accelerate IC’s design time and shrink time to market factor. Pursuant to the Micro Term Sheet, the Company was obligated to fund Micrologic \$1 million and only funded \$400,000 to date. On November 15, 2007, the parties entered into a Settlement and Release Agreement and Amendment No. 1 (the “Micro Amendment”) to that Micro Term Sheet. Pursuant to the Micro Amendment, the Company was required to fund an additional \$50,000 for a total investment of \$450,000 and received 100,000 shares of Micrologic (vested via EVC) representing about ten percent (10%) equity ownership in Micrologic, prior to further dilution. The Micro Amendment also contains a settlement and release clause releasing the parties from any further obligations to each other. Micrologic subsequently issued additional securities diluting our interest to approximately 7% of the issued and outstanding of Micrologic, Inc.

Employees

As of the date of this filing, the Company employed a total of three full-time employees, all of whom are in executive and administrative functions. We believe that our employee relations are good.

Effective February 24, 2009, the Company affected a reverse split of its issued and outstanding shares of common stock on a 100 for one basis. As a result of the reverse split, the issued and outstanding shares of common stock were reduced from 92,280,919 to 922,809. The authorized shares of common stock remain as 400,000,000. All shares amounts in this filing taking into effect said reverse, unless stated different. The Company issued stock on a post-split basis during the nine months ended September 30, 2009, resulting in 114,456,462 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2009.

Results of Operations

Due to the financial investment in Gas and Oil activity, which commenced in May 2008 and the development of our logistic center operations, the consolidated statements of operations for the periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 are not comparable.

The financial figures for 2008 only include the corporate expenses of the Company’s legal entity registered in the State of Delaware. This section of the report, should be read together with Note 10 of the Company consolidated financials - Change in the Reporting Entity: In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards, FAS 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, when an accounting change results in financial statements that are, in effect, the statements of a different reporting entity, the change shall be retrospectively applied to the financial statements of all prior periods presented to show financial information for the new reporting entity for those periods. Previously issued interim financial information shall be presented on a retrospective basis.

The consolidated statements of operations for the periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 are compared (subject to the above description) in the sections below:

Nine Months Period Ended September 30, 2009 Compared to Nine Months Period Ended September 30, 2008

Nine months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Total revenues	\$	—\$ 1,990,000

Revenues decreased by 100% or \$1,990,000, primarily due to the sale of real estate property in 2008, compared to proceeds from selling the Company interests in 4 gas wells in 2009, which revenues are not reflected as they result from minority rights.

Cost of revenues (excluding depreciation and amortization)

The following table summarizes cost of revenues (excluding depreciation and amortization) for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Nine months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Total cost of revenues	\$	—\$ 1,933,569

Cost of revenues decreased by 100% or \$1,933,569, primarily due to the sale of property in 2008.

Compensation and related costs

The following table summarizes compensation and related costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Nine months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Compensation and related costs	\$ 214,597	\$ 1,049,065

Overall compensation and related costs decreased by 80% or \$834,468, primarily due to the stock compensation expense recognized in 2008 for stock options granted to an executive officer of the Company in the amount of \$729,537.

Consulting, director and professional fees

The following table summarizes consulting and professional fees for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Nine months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Consulting, director and professional fees	\$ 435,682	\$ 12,655,015

Overall consulting, professional and director fees decreased by 97%, or \$12,219,333, primarily as the result of a fee of \$9,782,768 from C. Properties associated with the DCG transaction in 2008, and a \$1,848,348 charge to stock compensation expense for various grants of shares and warrants related to the cost of several consultants, investment bankers, advisors, accounting and lawyers fee in 2008. These charges did not occur in 2009.

Other selling, general and administrative expenses

The following table summarizes other selling, general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Nine months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 222,801	\$ 168,813

Other selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 32%, or \$53,988, due mostly to the ongoing cash costs associated with various transactions including Yasheng.

Interest income and expense

The following table summarizes interest income and expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2007:

Nine months ended June 30,	2008	2008
Interest income	\$ 211,567	\$ 473,597
Interest expense	\$ (2,172,808)	\$ (1,674,334)

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The decrease in interest income is attributable to the Company's revised investment strategy, which reduced the amounts entitled to interest income in 2009. The increase in interest expense of 30% or \$(498,474), is primarily due to expense accrued for a debt discount relating to a convertible note payable transaction in the first quarter of 2009. We have accrued \$434,129 in interest expense for the Traflagar Note in the third quarter of 2009. The remaining increase is due to the interest accrued due to former DCG members as well as increased borrowing under the line of credit and increased short term borrowing during the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Three Months Period Ended September 30, 2009 Compared to Three Months Period Ended September 30, 2008

Due to the new financial investment in Gas and Oil activity, which commenced in May 2008, the consolidated statements of operations for the periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 are not comparable.

The consolidated statements of operations for the three months period ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 are compared in the sections below:

Three months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Total revenues	\$	—\$ 1,990,000

Revenues decreased by 100% or \$1,990,000, primarily due to the sale of real estate property in 2008,

Cost of revenues (excluding depreciation and amortization)

The following table summarizes cost of revenues (excluding depreciation and amortization) for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Three months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Total cost of revenues	\$ —	\$ 1,933,569

Cost of revenues decreased by 100% or \$1,933,569, primarily due to the sale of property in 2008, Compensation and related costs

The following table summarizes compensation and related costs for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Three months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Compensation and related costs	\$ 71,532	\$ 864,682

Overall compensation and related costs decreased by 92% or \$793,150, primarily due to the stock compensation expense recognized in the third quarter of 2008 for stock options granted to an executive officer of the Company in the amount of \$729,537.

Consulting, director and professional fees

The following table summarizes consulting and professional fees for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Three months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Consulting, director and professional fees	\$ 164,312	\$ 560,531

Overall consulting, professional and director fees decreased by 71% or \$396,219, primarily as the result a charge to stock compensation expense for various grants of shares and warrants in relation to the cost of several consultants, investment bankers, advisors, accounting and lawyers' fees in the third quarter of 2008.

Other selling, general and administrative expenses

The following table summarizes other selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Three months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 135,500	\$ 30,977

Other selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 337%, or \$104,523, due to the ongoing cash costs associated with various transactions including Yasheng.

Interest income and expense

The following table summarizes interest income and expense for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Three months ended September 30,	2009	2008
Interest income	\$ —	\$ 116,982
Interest expense	\$ (434,129)	\$ (862,347)

The decrease in interest income is attributable to the Company's revised investment strategy, which reduced the amounts entitled to interest income in 2009. The decrease in interest expense of 50% or \$428,245 is due to the decrease in borrowing and the accrual of \$434,129 in interest expense in the third quarter for the Trafalgar note.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company currently anticipates that its available cash resources will be sufficient to meet its presently anticipated working capital requirements for at least the next 12 months. During the quarters in 2009 and year 2008, Yossi Attia paid substantial expenses for the Company and also deferred his salary. As of September 30, 2009, the Company owes Mr., Attia approximately \$600,000. The Company will either need to raise capital from third parties or continue borrowing funds from Mr. Attia. There is no guarantee that funds from private investors or Mr. Attia will continue to be available.

As of September 30, 2009, our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities were \$5,975, a decrease of approximately \$2,146,052 from the end of fiscal year 2008. The decrease in our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities is primarily the result of the need to fund our ongoing operations, stemming from the fact that cash flow from operations was negative in the first nine months of 2009.

Cash flows (used in) and provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$(570,147) and \$2,510,809, respectively. The primary driver for the negative cash flow from operations in the first nine months of 2009 was the divestiture of Micrologic in 2008. The cash flow provided by Micrologic in 2008 was not replaced with cash flow from other operational sources in 2009. .

Cash flows used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$0 and \$(440,211), respectively. The change was primarily due to the significant reduction in loan advances to ERC and Verge from 2008 to 2009, and the investment in gas rights on real property in 2008, which did not occur in 2009.

Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$452,219 and \$(288,147) respectively. This increase is due to decreased net funding from our banks, third parties and related parties from 2008 to 2009.

In the event the Company makes future acquisitions or investments, additional bank loans or fund raising may be used to finance such future acquisitions. The Company may consider the sale of non-strategic assets. The Company currently anticipates that its available cash resources will be sufficient to meet its prior anticipated working capital requirements and it will be sufficient manage the existing business of the Company without further development.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). This preparation requires management to make estimates and assumptions

that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. US GAAP provides the framework from which to make these estimates, assumptions and disclosures. We choose accounting policies within US GAAP that management believes are appropriate to accurately and fairly report our operating results and financial position in a consistent manner. Management regularly assesses these policies in light of current and forecasted economic conditions. Although we believe that our estimates, assumptions and judgments are reasonable, they are based upon information presently available. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates under different assumptions, judgments or conditions for a number of reasons. Our accounting policies are stated in details in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We identified the following accounting policies as critical to understanding the results of operations and representative of the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements: impairment of goodwill, allowance for doubtful accounts, acquisition related assets and liabilities, accounting of income taxes and analysis of FIN46R as well as FASB 67.

Investment in Real Estate and Commercial Leasing Assets. Real estate held for sale and construction in progress is stated at the lower of cost or fair value less costs to sell and includes acreage, development, construction and carrying costs and other related costs through the development stage. Commercial leasing assets, which are held for use, are stated at cost. When events or circumstances indicate that an asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable, an impairment test is performed in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 144. For properties held for sale, if estimated fair value less costs to sell is less than the related carrying amount, then a reduction of the assets carrying value to fair value less costs to sell is required. For properties held for use, if the projected undiscounted cash flow from the asset is less than the related carrying amount, then a reduction of the carrying amount of the asset to fair value is required. Measurement of the impairment loss is based on the fair value of the asset. Generally, we determine fair value using valuation techniques such as discounted expected future cash flows. Based on said GAAP, the Company made a provision to doubtful debts, on all ERC and Verge balances.

Allocation of Overhead Costs. We periodically capitalize a portion of our overhead costs and also allocate a portion of these overhead costs to cost of sales based on the activities of our employees that are directly engaged in these activities. In order to accomplish this procedure, we periodically evaluate our "corporate" personnel activities to see what, if any, time is associated with activities that would normally be capitalized or considered part of cost of sales. After determining the appropriate aggregate allocation rates, we apply these factors to our overhead costs to determine the appropriate allocations. This is a critical accounting policy because it affects our net results of operations for that portion which is capitalized. In accordance with paragraph 7 of SFAS No. 67, we only capitalize direct and indirect project costs associated with the acquisition, development and construction of a real estate project. Indirect costs include allocated costs associated with certain pooled resources (such as office supplies, telephone and postage) which are used to support our development projects, as well as general and administrative functions. Allocations of pooled resources are based only on those employees directly responsible for development (i.e. project manager and subordinates). We charge to expense indirect costs that do not clearly relate to a real estate project such as salaries and allocated expenses related to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

We recognize sales commissions and management and development fees when earned, as lots or acreages are sold or when the services are performed.

Accounting for Income Taxes: We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of transactions and events. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. If necessary, deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to an amount that is determined to be more likely than not recoverable. We must make significant estimates and assumptions about future taxable income and future tax consequences when determining the amount of the valuation allowance. In addition, tax reserves are based on significant estimates and assumptions as to the relative filing positions and potential audit and litigation exposures related thereto. To the extent the Company establishes a valuation allowance or increases this allowance in a period, the impact will be included in the tax provision in the statement of operations.

The disclosed information presents the Company's natural gas producing activities as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 69, "Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities."

Commitments and contingencies

Contractual obligations	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years

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Long-Term Debt Obligations	\$ 2,704,129	—	\$ 2,704,129	—	—
Total	\$ 2,704,129	—	\$ 2,704,129	—	—

Our Commitments and contingencies are stated in details in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which include required supplemental information.

Inflation and Foreign Currency

The Company maintains its books in local currency: on sold assets - Kuna for Sitnica, N.I.S for AGL and US Dollars for the Parent Company registered in the State of Delaware. The Company's operations are primarily in the United States through its wholly owned subsidiaries. Some of the Company's customers were in Croatia. As a result, fluctuations in currency exchange rates may significantly affect the Company's sales, profitability and financial position when the foreign currencies, primarily the Croatian Kuna, of its international operations are translated into U.S. dollars for financial reporting. In addition, we are also subject to currency fluctuation risk with respect to certain foreign currency denominated receivables and payables. Although the Company cannot predict the extent to which currency fluctuations may, or will, affect the Company's business and financial position, there is a risk that such fluctuations will have an adverse impact on the Company's sales, profits and financial position. Because differing portions of our revenues and costs are denominated in foreign currency, movements could impact our margins by, for example, decreasing our foreign revenues when the dollar strengthens and not correspondingly decreasing our expenses. The Company does not currently hedge its currency exposure. In the future, we may engage in hedging transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risk.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

There is no material off balance sheet arrangements.

Effect of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157", which provides a one year deferral of the effective date of SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed in the financial statements at fair value at least annually. Therefore, effective January 1, 2008, we adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157 with respect to our financial assets and liabilities only. Since the Company has no investments available for sale, the adoption of this pronouncement has no material impact to the financial statements.

In December 2007, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 ("SAB 110"). SAB 110 amends and replaces Question 6 of Section D.2 of Topic 14, "Share-Based Payment," of the Staff Accounting Bulletin series. Question 6 of Section D.2 of Topic 14 expresses the views of the staff regarding the use of the "simplified" method in developing an estimate of the expected term of "plain vanilla" share options and allows usage of the "simplified" method for share option grants prior to December 31, 2007. SAB 110 allows public companies which do not have historically sufficient experience to provide a reasonable estimate to continue to use the "simplified" method for estimating the expected term of "plain vanilla" share option grants after December 31, 2007. The Company will continue to use the "simplified" method until it has enough historical experience to provide a reasonable estimate of expected term in accordance with SAB 110.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 141-R, "Business Combinations." SFAS 141-R retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (referred to as the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. It also establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer:

(a) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree; (b) recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase and (c) determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141-R will apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the Company's fiscal year beginning October 1, 2009. While the Company has not yet evaluated the impact, if any, that SFAS 141-R will have on its consolidated financial statements, the Company will be required to expense costs related to any acquisitions after September 30, 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements." This Statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the non-controlling (minority) interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. The Company has not yet determined the impact, if any, that SFAS 160 will have on its consolidated financial statements. SFAS 160 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning October 1, 2009.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115” (“SFAS 159”). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This statement provides entities the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity’s first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS No. 159 and have chosen not to elect the fair value option for any items that are not already required to be measured at fair value in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, “Subsequent Events”. This Statement is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. This Statement is intended to establish general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date—that is, whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented. This Statement should not result in significant changes in the subsequent events that an entity reports—either through recognition or disclosure—in its financial statements. This Statement introduces the concept of financial statements being available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date, that is, whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks

As a “Smaller Reporting Company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide information required by this item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The term disclosure controls and procedures means controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78a, et seq.) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The term internal control over financial reporting is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the issuer’s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the issuer’s board of directors, management and other personnel, 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 and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the issuer;
-

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 issuer are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the issuer; and

- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the issuer's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Our management, including our chief executive officer and principal financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of inherent limitations in all control systems, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the registrant have been detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Evaluation of Disclosure and Controls and Procedures. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. The evaluation was undertaken in consultation with our accounting personnel. Based on that evaluation and for the reasons set forth below, our chief executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are currently not effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting of the Company. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Management, with the participation of our principal executive officer, financial and accounting officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009 based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations. Based on this evaluation, because of the Company's limited resources and limited number of employees, management concluded that, as of September 30, 2009, our internal control over financial reporting is not effective in providing reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures is the result of certain deficiencies in internal controls that constitute material weaknesses as discussed below. The material weaknesses identified did not result in the restatement of any previously reported financial statements or any other related financial disclosure, nor does management believe that it had any effect on the accuracy of the Company's financial statements for the current reporting period. We lack segregation of duties in the period-end financial reporting process. The Company has historically had limited accounting and minimal operating revenue and, as such, all accounting and financial reporting operations have been and are currently performed by one individual. The party that performs the accounting and financial reporting operations is the only individual with any significant knowledge of generally accepted accounting principles. The person is also in charge of the general ledger (including the preparation of routine and non-routine journal entries and journal entries involving accounting estimates), the selection of accounting principles, and the preparation of interim and annual financial statements (including report combinations, consolidation entries and footnote disclosures) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, the lack of additional staff with significant knowledge of generally accepted accounting principles has resulted in ineffective oversight and monitoring. The company intends to add accounting staff, subject to adequate financing, in order to assist in reducing its risk in these areas and plans to add additional personnel in accounting and internal auditing in the near future, which is subject to obtaining the required financing.

Changes in internal controls

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rule 13a-15 or 15d-15 under the Exchange Act that occurred during the

quarter ended September 30, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

ITEM 1. RISK FACTORS

As a “Smaller Reporting Company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide information required by this item.

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On July 15, 2009 TAS which owned Series B preferred shares, converted the Series B Preferred Shares to 7,500,000 common stock 0.001 par values per share.

On August 17, 2009, the Company entered into a Subscription Agreement with an accredited investor pursuant to which the investor agreed to acquire up to \$400,000 in shares of common stock of the Company at a per share purchase price equal to the average closing price for the five trading days prior to close. On August 17, 2009, the accredited investor purchased 350,877 restricted shares of common each at \$0.57 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$200,000, which was paid in cash. On August 31, 2009, the accredited investor purchased an additional 150,060 shares of common stock at \$.3332 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$50,000, which was paid in cash. On September 4, 2009, an accredited investor purchased 574,718 restricted shares of common each at \$.22136 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$127,219.48, which was paid in cash.

On October 22, 2009, the Company issued Corporate Evolutions, Inc. 500,000 shares of common stock. Corporate Evolutions, Inc. provides investor relation services to the Company.

On August 26, 2009, the Company entered into a Stock Exchange Agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with Yasheng Group (BVI), a British Virgin Island corporation (“Yasheng-BVI”), pursuant to which Yasheng-BVI agreed to sell the Company 75,000,000 shares (the “Group Shares”) of common stock of Yasheng Group, a California corporation (“Group”) in consideration of 396,668,000 shares (the “Company Shares”) of common stock of the Company (the “Exchange”). Under the Exchange Agreement, the Exchange Agreement may be terminated by written consent of both parties, by either party if the other party has breached the Exchange Agreement or if the closing conditions are not satisfied or by either party if the exchange is not closed by September 30, 2009 (the “Closing Date”). As previously disclosed, the Exchange was not closed by the Closing Date but both parties were actively moving towards closing. As part of the closing procedure, the Company requested that Yasheng-BVI provide a current legal opinion from a reputable Chinese law firm attesting to the fact that no further regulatory approval from the Chinese government is required as well as other closing conditions to close the Exchange. On November 3, 2009, the Company sent Group and Yasheng-BVI a letter demanding various closing items. Group and Yasheng-BVI did not deliver the requested items and, on November 9, 2009, after verbally consulting management of the Company with respect to the hardship and delays expected consolidating both companies audits, Group and Yasheng-BVI sent a termination notice to the Company advising that the Exchange Agreement has been terminated.

On or around October 28, 2009 the Company and all other parties settled the Rusk dispute for \$400,000 to be paid within 75 days from settlement. As the Company does not have sufficient funds to pay the Settlement Amount, and Emvelco RE Corp. (“Emvelco RE Corp.”) has agreed indemnify the Company and pay the Settlement Amount if the Company issues Emvelco RE 4,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company (the “Shares”).

The above shares of common stock were offered and sold to the accredited investor in private placement transactions made in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 and/or Rule 506 promulgated thereunder. Each of the above parties are accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

As reported under Legal proceedings, the Company notified Trafalgar that Trafalgar is in breach with regard to the services to be performed in accordance with the \$2,000,000 loan agreement, and it therefore believes that the notes held by Trafalgar, which are a liability for the Company, are null and void. A complaint was filed by the Company on April 2009. Pursuant to FASB 5, the \$2,000,000 (the accrued balance is 2,434,129) is recorded as a liability on the balance sheet as the outcome of the legal actions is undeterminable at this time. The Company expensed the conversion feature of about \$1.9MM as interest expense in the first quarter of 2009, and accrued interest expense in the amount of \$434,129 during the third quarter of 2009. For further details, please see the Commitment and Contingencies section in the financial notes.

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

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer, Principal Accounting Officer and Principal Financial Officer of YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer, Principal Accounting Officer and Principal Financial Officer of YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Los Angeles, California, on November 20, 2009.

YASHENG ECO-TRADE CORPORATION

By: /s/Yossi Attia
Yossi Attia
Chief Executive Officer, Principal
Accounting Officer and
Principal Financial Officer