

Doral Energy Corp.
Form 10-K/A
March 12, 2010

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

**FORM 10-K /A
(Amendment No. 1)**

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2008

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-52738

DORAL ENERGY CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEVADA

98-0555508

State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

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

415 West Wall, Suite 500

Midland, TX

79701

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(432) 789-1180**

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **Common Stock, \$0.001 Par Value Per Share.**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined by Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (s229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. []

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

Large accelerated filer []

Accelerated filer []

Non-accelerated filer [] (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company [X]

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: **\$833,150 based on a price of \$0.02 (\$0.03 post-2009 Stock Splits), being the last price at which the registrant completed a sale of shares of its common stock.**

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. **As of October 27, 2008, the Registrant had 107,087,500 (85,670,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) shares of common stock outstanding.**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 to the Annual Report for Doral Energy Corp. originally filed on October 29, 2008 (the "Original Report") is being filed to provide the Company's amended and restated consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2008 and the comparative period ended July 31, 2007 (the "July 2008 Financial Statements").

On November 4, 2009, we determined that the original valuation model for the net profit overriding royalty interest (the "MAC NPORRI") granted to Macquarie in connection with the Macquarie Credit Agreement contained errors that resulted in an overstatement of the value of the MAC NPORRI. After discovering this issue, we engaged an independent economist to re-evaluate the value of the MAC NPORRI, resulting in a substantially lower value being assigned to the MAC NPORRI at the date of grant than the value originally assigned for accounting purposes. Correcting this overvaluation resulted in our recording an increase of approximately \$5.1 million in the value of notes payable and oil and gas properties as of July 31, 2008.

The July 2008 Financial Statements and other financial information included in this Amendment No. 1 have been restated accordingly. In addition, the July 2008 Financial Statements and other financial information included in this Amendment No. 1 have been amended to give retroactive effect to our 1-for-6.25 reverse split of our common stock (the "2009 Reverse Split") completed January 12, 2009 and our 5-for-1 forward split of our common stock (the "2009 Forward Split") completed September 14, 2009. Both the 2009 Reverse Split and the 2009 Forward Split (collectively referred to as the "2009 Stock Splits") were completed after the fiscal period covered by this Amendment No. 1 and after the filing date of the Original Report. Our shareholders should no longer rely on our previously filed financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2008. These matters have been discussed by our authorized officers and with our independent registered public accounting firm.

This Amendment No. 1 reproduces only those sections of the Original Report that have been changed as a result of the restatement and amendments described above. This Amendment No. 1 is stated as of the file date of the Original Report and does not reflect events occurring after the filing date of the Original Report or modify or update the disclosures therein in any way other than as required to reflect the restatements described above and to give retroactive effect to the 2009 Stock Splits.

DORAL ENERGY CORP.

**AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K /A
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2008**

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PART I

The information in this discussion contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including statements regarding the Company's capital needs, business strategy and expectations. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "intend," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue," the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. Actual events or results may differ materially. In evaluating these statements, you should consider various factors, including the risks described below, and, from time to time, in other reports the Company files with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). These factors may cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement. The Company disclaims any obligation to publicly update these statements, or disclose any difference between its actual results and those reflected in these statements.

As used in this Annual Report, the terms we, us, our, Doral, and the Company mean Doral Energy Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiary, unless otherwise indicated. All dollar amounts in this Annual Report are expressed in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Overview

We were incorporated on October 25, 2005 under the laws of the State of Nevada under the name Language Enterprises Corp. On January 7, 2008, we completed a 25-for-1 forward stock split of our common stock. As a result of the stock split, our authorized capital increased from 100,000,000 shares of common stock, with a par value of \$0.001 per share, to 2,500,000,000 shares of common stock, with a par value of \$0.001 per share. On April 28, 2008, we changed our name from Language Enterprises Corp. to Doral Energy Corp. To effect the name change, we incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary (SubCo) and completed a merger of Subco with and into the Company, with the Company continuing as the surviving entity. Other than the name change, no changes were made to our articles of incorporation. Pursuant to Section 92A.380 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, shareholder approval of the merger was not required.

We previously operated a translation brokerage business, acting as an intermediary between clients and independent, professional translators. However, we were unsuccessful in our efforts to generate income from this business. We are now engaged in the acquisition, operation, exploration and development of oil and gas properties and prospects. Our plan is to acquire producing properties with strong proven reserves and considerable undrilled inventory that can be explored and developed with reasonable levels of forward risk. Currently, we hold a working interest in 66 producing oil fields and 186 wells in and around Eddy County, New Mexico (the Eddy County Properties).

Eddy County Properties

On July 29, 2008, we completed the acquisition of the Eddy County Properties pursuant to the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement dated April 25, 2008, as amended on July 17, 2008, (the Hanson Energy Agreement) with J. Warren Hanson, an individual doing business as Hanson Energy, and his wife, Kathie Hanson.

Under the terms of the Hanson Energy Agreement, Hanson Energy transferred to us all of its right, title and interest in and to the Eddy County Properties, together with all of Hanson Energy's right, title and interest in and to the lands, wells and hydrocarbons associated with the Eddy County Properties (excluding an overriding royalty interest of 2.5% on 4 of the 66 properties acquired that were previously registered in favor of Hanson Energy) and to the oil and gas sales contracts related thereto. As consideration for the Eddy County Properties, we paid to Hanson Energy the following consideration (collectively, the Purchase Price):

(a) An aggregate of \$5,000,000 in cash;

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(b) An aggregate of 7,000,000 (5,600,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) shares of our common stock, issued to Hanson Energy and its nominees; and

(c) An overriding royalty interest of 2.5% of 8/8 on the oil and gas produced from the Eddy County Properties. In order to complete the acquisition of the Eddy County Properties, on July 29, 2008, we entered into a Senior First Lien Secured Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Macquarie Bank Limited ("Macquarie"). Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, Macquarie has agreed to provide us with: (i) a maximum of \$25,000,000 under a revolving loan (the "Revolving Loan"); and (ii) a maximum of \$25,000,000 under a term loan (the "Term Loan"). Upon closing of the Credit Agreement, Macquarie advanced us \$2,500,000 under the Revolving Loan and \$2,800,000 under the Term Loan. These advances are subject to an upfront advance fee of 1.00% of the total amount advanced. The advances were used to fund our acquisition of the Eddy County Properties and for working capital purposes. Future advances under the Credit Agreement are subject to the approval of Macquarie. As part of the approval process, we will be required to submit to Macquarie an estimate of expenses for work to be performed on our properties. The details of the Credit Agreement are set out under heading "Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation."

As part of the process of acquiring the Eddy County Properties, we have successfully applied for and received status as a licensed oil and gas operator in the state of New Mexico. This licensing is required for us to operate the Eddy County Properties. In conjunction with operating the Eddy County Properties, we have successfully obtained bonding for our operations on State of New Mexico leases, Federal BLM leases, and private lands, all of which are included in the Eddy County Properties. We obtained the required bonding from U.S. Specialty Insurance Company of Houston, Texas. The bonding has an approximate value of \$125,000.

In order to facilitate our transition as operator of the Eddy County Properties, we have engaged Delta P Services of Midland, Texas to provide supervision of field operations and engineering assistance as needed. Delta P Services has extensive engineering and operating experience in the Eddy County Properties area over the past 20 years. We anticipate that Delta P Services will assist us in evaluating our production operations on the Eddy County Properties. Delta P Services will also be responsible for receiving and coordinating production data from the field personnel on a daily basis and transmitting the production data to our Midland offices daily for accurate field surveillance and reporting.

Ownership and Royalty Interests in the Eddy County Properties

The Eddy County Properties consist of approximately 7,800 acres located along the Artesia-Vacuum Trend near the north-western edge of the Permian Basin. We hold a 100% working interest and an average net revenue interest of 74.7% in 55 of the 66 leases. We hold an average of an 84.4% working interest and an average net revenue interest of 67.1% in the remaining 11 leases. Additionally, in connection with entering into the Credit Agreement with Macquarie, we granted to Macquarie Investment, LLC ("MAC"), a subsidiary of Macquarie, a net profits overriding royalty interest (the "NPORRI") on the Eddy County Properties. Under the terms of the NPORRI, upon the earlier of our repaying all of the amounts advanced to us under the Credit Agreement and the maturity date specified under the Credit Agreement, MAC will be entitled to 35% of the gross proceeds from the Eddy County Properties less associated production and capital costs. The maturity date specified under the Credit Agreement is July 30, 2011, however the maturity date will accelerate to July 30, 2009 if we are unable to agree with Macquarie on an acceptable infill development drilling program for the Eddy County Properties by the end of November. The infill development drilling program for the Eddy County Properties is for the drilling of new wells on those properties with a goal of increasing production. See "Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation." Once MAC has earned \$5,000,000 under the NPORRI, the NPORRI automatically decreases to 20%.

In addition to the above royalty amounts, under the Credit Agreement, we are required to, on a monthly basis, pay to Macquarie 100% of our net operating cash flows from all sources (including, but not limited to the Eddy County

Properties) less an allocated amount for our general and administrative expenses, until all amounts advanced under the Credit Agreement have been repaid. The amount allocated for our general and administrative expenses is equal to \$125,000 per month up to Mach 31, 2009, and thereafter will be equal to 10% of our net operating cash flows for the month. The amounts paid to Macquarie will be applied to interest and principal payable under the Credit Agreement.

Oil and Natural Gas Reserves

As at July 31, 2008, the estimated proved oil and gas reserves of the Eddy County Properties is summarized below:

	Oil (Mbbbl)	Natural Gas (MMcf)
Eddy County Properties as at July 31, 2008	4,855.1	3,226.3

Production

As of July 31, 2008, we had not received any sales or payments from our Eddy County Properties as we acquired our interest in the Eddy County Properties effective August 1, 2008.

Productive Wells

The following table indicates the number of productive wells located on the Eddy County Properties as of July 31, 2008.

	Gross⁽¹⁾	Net⁽²⁾
Oil	143	139.198
Gas	18	18.000
Total	161	157.198

(1) Gross wells refers to the number of wells in which we own a working interest.

(2) Net wells represents the number of wells attributable to our proportionate working interest in the respective gross wells.

Developed and Undeveloped Acreage

The following table sets forth the approximate developed acreage and undeveloped acreage of the Eddy County Properties as of July 31, 2008:

	Developed Acreage⁽¹⁾		Undeveloped Acreage⁽²⁾	
	Gross⁽³⁾	Net⁽⁴⁾	Gross⁽³⁾	Net⁽⁴⁾
New Mexico	7,444.00	7,228.80	427.74	415.62

(1) Developed acreage consists of acres spaced or assignable to productive wells.

(2) Undeveloped acreage is considered to be those leased acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and gas, regardless of whether or not such acreage contains proved reserves.

(3) Gross acres refers to the number of acres in which we own a working interest.

(4) Net acres represents the number of acres attributable to our proportionate working interest in the gross acreage.

Drilling Activities

We have not yet drilled any exploratory or development wells. Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, we are required to obtain the approval of Macquarie prior to commencing any drilling or developmental projects on the Eddy County Properties. We have submitted a development plan to Macquarie and hope to receive Macquarie's approval by the end of 2008. We hope to commence drilling activities at the end of 2008 or in early 2009. However, there are no

assurances that Macquarie will approve our current drilling and development plan.

Present Activities

As of the date hereof, we do not have any wells in the process of drilling, or any other related operations of material significance.

Delivery Commitments

We are not obligated under the terms of any existing contract or agreement to provide a fixed and determinable quantity of oil and gas in the future.

Diamond Springs Prospect

On April 10, 2008, we entered into an agreement (the Diamond Springs Letter Agreement) with G2 Petroleum, LLC (G2) to purchase an interest in an oil and gas prospect covering approximately 3,300 acres located in Fremont County, Wyoming, known as the Diamond Springs Prospect. We have decided to no longer proceed with the acquisition of the Diamond Springs Prospect at this time.

Hedging Transactions

In August, 2008, we entered into a costless collar hedging transaction for a portion of our production, based on the price of NYMEX WTI Crude Oil Monthly Average with a 25 calendar day settlement. We entered into this hedging transaction to partially protect us against declines in the price of oil relative to the price of oil at the time we completed the acquisition of the Eddy County Properties.

A costless collar or zero cost collar involves the simultaneous purchase of a put option and sale of a call option. The put option sets a floor for the covered position, while the call option sets a cap for the covered position. There is no net cost in entering into the costless collar as the cost of purchasing the put is offset by the proceeds of the call.

The costless collar was created by purchasing a put option with a strike price of \$100.00 per barrel and selling a call option with a strike price of \$131.00 per barrel. The net effect of the costless collar is, if the monthly average price of NYMEX WTI Crude Oil futures drops below \$100.00 per barrel, we effectively receive \$100.00 for each barrel of production covered by the costless collar. If the monthly average price of NYMEX WTI Crude Oil futures rises above \$131.00 per barrel, the Company receives only \$131.00 per barrel for each barrel of production covered by the costless collar. If the NYMEX WTI Crude Oil futures price is between \$100.00 and \$131.00 per barrel, the costless collar has no impact on the price received by the Company for each barrel of production covered by the costless collar. The result is a floor on the price of \$100.00 and a ceiling of \$131.00.

The number of barrels of our production covered by the costless collar for production months through July 2011 is as follows:

Aug 2008 - Dec 2008: 1,900 barrels per month
Jan 2009 - Dec 2009: 1,700 barrels per month
Jan 2010 - Dec 2010: 1,600 barrels per month
Jan 2011 - Jul 2011: 1,400 barrels per month

Competitors

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive. Competition is particularly intense with respect to the acquisition of desirable producing properties, the acquisition of oil and gas prospects suitable for enhanced production efforts, and the hiring of experienced personnel. Our competitors in oil and gas acquisition, development, and production include the major oil companies in addition to numerous independent oil and gas companies, individual proprietors and drilling programs. Many of these competitors possess and employ financial and personnel resources substantially greater than those which are available to us and may be able to pay more for desirable producing properties and prospects and to define, evaluate, bid for, and purchase a greater number of producing properties and prospects than we can. Our financial and personnel resources to generate reserves in the future will be dependent on our ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties and prospects in competition with these companies.

Government and Environmental Regulation

The oil and gas industry is subject to heavy regulation at the federal, state and local levels. These regulations include regulations:

- requiring permits for the drilling of wells,
- requiring the posting of bonds for drilling and/or operating wells,
- governing the location of wells,
- governing the methods used to drill wells,
- governing surface area usage and the restoration of the land upon which wells are drilled,
- governing the plugging and abandoning of wells and the disposal of waste materials used in or generated in drilling operations, and
- setting certain environmental conservation restrictions.

The cost of complying with these regulations is high and these regulations can have the effect of limiting our ability to engage in oil and gas exploration activities and when or where those activities take place. Some of these laws and regulations, including the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (also known as CERCLA or the Superfund law), may impose strict liability for environmental damage caused by hazardous wastes released during oil and gas exploration and production activities. As a result, we could become liable for the costs of environmental cleanups, environmental damages and, in some cases, consequential damages, regardless of whether or not there was any negligence or fault on our part. In some cases, regulations may also require oil and gas production levels to be kept at a level that is lower than what would be economically optimal. In other cases, we may be completely prohibited from drilling exploratory or production wells in certain environmentally sensitive areas even if we believe that there are economically viable oil and gas deposits in those areas. If we violate any of these environmental laws or regulations, we could become subject to heavy fines or sanctions and/or be required to incur significant costs for environmental clean up and remediation. In addition, neighboring landowners and other third parties could file claims for personal injury claims or for damage to property or natural resources caused by oil and gas exploration activities.

We believe that we are currently in substantial compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. To date, we have not been required to expend substantial amounts of money in complying with these laws and regulations and we anticipate that the costs associated with future compliance will not have a materially adverse effect on our financial position. However, the laws and regulations governing the oil and gas industry are subject to constant change as environmental issues relating this industry remain highly politicized. Proposals and proceedings affecting oil and gas exploration activities are periodically presented to Congress and federal regulatory bodies as well as to state legislative and regulatory bodies. We cannot predict when or whether such proposals may become effective. There is no assurance that the future regulatory environment for oil and gas activities will be consistent with the current regulatory environment. We will need to constantly monitor developments in environmental and other laws and regulations applicable to oil and gas activities in order to ensure compliance. There is no assurance that we will be able to meet the costs associated with regulatory compliance in the future.

Employees

Other than our executive officers and sole director, we have two full-time employees.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

The following are some of the important factors that could affect our financial performance or could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates contained in our forward-looking statements. We may encounter risks in addition to those described below. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us, or that we currently deem to be immaterial, may also impair or adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operation.

We have an operating deficit and have incurred losses since inception.

To date, our operations have not been profitable. Our inability to achieve profitability is directly related to our historical inability to earn significant revenues. We may never be able to achieve profitability.

Our future performance depends upon our ability to obtain capital to find or acquire additional oil and natural gas reserves that are economically recoverable.

Unless we successfully replace the reserves that we produce, our reserves will decline, resulting eventually in a decrease in oil and natural gas production and lower revenues and cash flows from operations. The business of exploring for, developing or acquiring reserves is capital intensive. Our ability to make the necessary capital investment to maintain or expand our oil and natural gas reserves is limited by our relatively small size. Further, we may commence drilling operations on our Eddy County Properties in an effort to increase production, which would require more capital than we have available from cash flow from operations or our revolving bank credit facility. In such case, we would be required to seek additional sources of financing or limit our participation in the additional drilling. In addition, our drilling activities are subject to numerous risks, including the risk that no commercially productive oil or gas reserves will be encountered.

The successful implementation of our business plan is subject to risks inherent in the oil and gas business, which if not adequately managed could result in additional losses.

Our oil and gas operations will be subject to the economic risks typically associated with exploration and development activities, including the necessity of making significant expenditures to locate and acquire properties and to drill exploratory wells. In addition, the availability of drilling rigs and the cost and timing of drilling, completing and, if warranted, operating wells is often uncertain. In conducting exploration and development activities, the presence of unanticipated pressure or irregularities in formations, miscalculations or accidents may cause our exploration, development and, if warranted, production activities to be unsuccessful. This could result in a total loss of our investment in a particular well. If exploration efforts are unsuccessful in establishing proved reserves and exploration activities cease, the amounts accumulated as unproved costs will be charged against earnings as impairments.

In addition, the availability of a ready market for our oil and gas production depends on a number of factors, including the demand for and supply of oil and gas and the proximity of reserves to pipelines and other facilities. Our ability to market such production depends in substantial part on the availability and capacity of gathering systems, pipelines and processing facilities, in most cases owned and operated by third parties. A failure to obtain such services on acceptable terms could materially harm our proposed oil and gas business. We may be required to shut in wells for lack of a market or because of inadequacy or unavailability of pipelines or gathering system capacity. If that occurs, we would be unable to realize revenue from those wells until arrangements are made to deliver such production to market.

Our future performance is dependent upon our ability to identify, acquire and develop oil and gas properties, the failure of which could result in under use of capital and losses.

The future performance of our oil and gas business will depend upon an ability to identify, acquire and develop oil and gas reserves that are economically recoverable. Success will depend upon the ability to acquire working and revenue interests in properties upon which oil and gas reserves are ultimately discovered in commercial quantities, and the ability to develop prospects that contain proven oil and gas reserves to the point of production. Without successful acquisition and exploration activities, we will not be able to develop oil and gas reserves or generate revenues. There are no assurances oil and gas reserves will be identified or acquired on acceptable terms, or that oil and gas deposits will be discovered in sufficient quantities to enable us to recover our exploration and development costs or sustain our business.

The successful acquisition and development of oil and gas properties requires an assessment of recoverable reserves, future oil and gas prices and operating costs, potential environmental and other liabilities, and other factors. Such assessments are necessarily inexact and their accuracy inherently uncertain. In addition, no assurance can be given that our exploration and development activities will result in the discovery of any reserves. Operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of lack of adequate capital and other factors, such as lack of availability of rigs and

other equipment, title problems, weather, compliance with governmental regulations or price controls, mechanical difficulties, or unusual or unexpected formations, pressures and or work interruptions. In addition, the costs of exploration and development may materially exceed our initial estimates.

The oil and gas exploration and production industry historically is a cyclical industry and market fluctuations in the prices of oil and gas could adversely affect our business.

Prices for oil and gas tend to fluctuate significantly in response to factors beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) weather conditions in the United States and elsewhere;
- (b) economic conditions, including demand for petroleum-based products, in the United States and elsewhere;
- (c) actions by OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries;
- (d) political instability in the Middle East and other major oil and gas producing regions;
- (e) governmental regulations, both domestic and foreign;
- (f) domestic and foreign tax policy;
- (g) the pace adopted by foreign governments for the exploration, development, and production of their national reserves;
- (h) the price of foreign imports of oil and gas;
- (i) the cost of exploring for, producing and delivering oil and gas; the discovery rate of new oil and gas reserves;
- (j) the rate of decline of existing and new oil and gas reserves;
- (k) available pipeline and other oil and gas transportation capacity;
- (l) the ability of oil and gas companies to raise capital;
- (m) the overall supply and demand for oil and gas; and
- (n) the availability of alternate fuel sources.

Changes in commodity prices may significantly affect our capital resources, liquidity and expected operating results. Price changes will directly affect revenues and can indirectly impact expected production by changing the amount of funds available to reinvest in exploration and development activities. Reductions in oil and gas prices not only reduce revenues and profits, but could also reduce the quantities of reserves that are commercially recoverable. Significant declines in prices could result in non-cash charges to earnings due to impairment. Changes in commodity prices may also significantly affect our ability to estimate the value of producing properties for acquisition and divestiture and often cause disruption in the market for oil and gas producing properties, as buyers and sellers have difficulty agreeing on the value of the properties. Price volatility also makes it difficult to budget for and project the return on acquisitions and the development and exploitation of projects. Commodity prices are expected to continue to fluctuate significantly in the future.

Hedging transactions may limit potential gains on increases to oil and gas prices.

We have entered into hedging transactions for a portion of our expected production to reduce the risk of fluctuations in oil and gas prices. Although these hedging transactions provide us with some protection in the event of a decrease in oil and gas prices, they may also limit our potential gains in the event that oil and gas prices increase. If we choose not to engage in hedging arrangements in the future, we may be more adversely affected by changes in oil and natural gas prices than our competitors, who may or may not engage in hedging arrangements.

We may encounter difficulty in obtaining equipment and services.

Higher oil and natural gas prices and increased oil and natural gas drilling activity generally stimulate increased demand and result in increased prices and unavailability for drilling rigs, crews, associated supplies, equipment and services. While we have recently been successful in acquiring or contracting for services, we could experience difficulty obtaining drilling rigs, crews, associated supplies, equipment and services in the future. These shortages could also result in increased costs or delays in timing of anticipated development or cause interests in oil and natural gas leases to lapse. We cannot be certain that we will be able to implement our drilling plans or at costs that will be as estimated or acceptable to us.

Our ability to produce oil and gas from our oil and gas assets may be adversely affected by a number of factors outside of our control.

The business of exploring for and producing oil and gas involves a substantial risk of investment loss. Drilling oil and gas wells involves the risk that the wells may be unproductive or that, although productive, the wells may not produce oil or gas in economic quantities. Other hazards, such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, pressures, fires, blowouts, loss of circulation of drilling fluids or other conditions may substantially delay or prevent completion of any well. Adverse weather conditions can also hinder drilling operations. A productive well may become uneconomic if water or other deleterious substances are encountered that impair or prevent the production of oil or gas from the well. In addition, production from any well may be unmarketable if it is

impregnated with water or other deleterious substances. There can be no assurance that oil and gas will be produced from the properties in which we have interests. In addition, the marketability of oil and gas that may be acquired or discovered may be influenced by numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include the proximity and capacity of oil and gas, gathering systems, pipelines and processing equipment, market fluctuations in oil and gas prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production and environmental protection.

If we are unable to maintain our working interests in leases, our business will be adversely affected.

Our oil and gas assets are held under oil and gas leases. A failure to meet the specific requirements of each lease may cause that lease to terminate or expire. There are no assurances the obligations required to maintain those leases will be met and that we will be able to meet the rental obligations under federal, state and private oil and gas leases. If we are unable to make rental payments and satisfy any other conditions on a timely basis, we may lose our rights in the properties that we may acquire.

Title deficiencies could render our leases worthless.

The existence of a material title deficiency can render a lease worthless and can result in a large expense to our business. In acquiring oil and gas leases or undivided interests in oil and gas leases we may forgo the expense of retaining lawyers to examine the title to the oil or gas interest to be placed under lease or already placed under lease. Instead, we may rely upon the judgment of oil and gas landmen who perform the field work in examining records in the appropriate governmental office before attempting to place under lease specific oil or gas interest. This is customary practice in the oil and gas industry. As a result, we may be unaware of deficiencies in the marketability of the title to the lease. Such deficiencies could render the lease worthless.

If we fail to maintain adequate insurance, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our oil and gas operations are subject to risks inherent in the oil and gas industry, such as blowouts, cratering, explosions, uncontrollable flows of oil, gas or well fluids, fires, pollution, earthquakes and other environmental risks. These risks could result in substantial losses due to injury and loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, pollution and other environmental damage, and suspension of operations. We could be liable for environmental damages caused by previous property owners. As a result, substantial liabilities to third parties or governmental entities may be incurred, the payment of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Any prospective drilling contractor or operator which we hire will be required to maintain insurance of various types to cover its operations with policy limits and retention liability customary in the industry. Therefore, we do not plan to acquire our own insurance coverage for such prospects. The occurrence of a significant adverse event on such prospects that is not fully covered by insurance could result in the loss of all or part of our investment in a particular prospect which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Complying with environmental and other government regulations could be costly and could negatively impact prospective production.

The oil and gas business is governed by numerous laws and regulations at various levels of government. These laws and regulations govern the operation and maintenance of our facilities, the discharge of materials into the environment and other environmental protection issues. Such laws and regulations may, among other potential consequences, require that we acquire permits before commencing drilling and restrict the substances that can be released into the environment with drilling and production activities. Under these laws and regulations, we could be liable for personal injury, clean-up costs and other environmental and property damages, as well as administrative, civil and criminal penalties. Prior to commencement of drilling operations, we may secure limited insurance coverage for sudden and accidental environmental damages as well as environmental damage that occurs over time. However, we do not believe that insurance coverage for the full potential liability of environmental damages is available at a reasonable

cost. Accordingly, we could be liable, or could be required to cease production on properties, if environmental damage occurs.

The costs of complying with environmental laws and regulations in the future may harm our business. Furthermore, future changes in environmental laws and regulations could occur, resulting in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability, and increased capital expenditures and operating costs, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive, and we may not have sufficient resources to compete effectively.

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive. We will be competing with oil and natural gas companies and other individual producers and operators, many of which have longer operating histories and substantially greater financial and other resources than it does, as well as companies in other industries supplying energy, fuel and other needs to consumers. Larger competitors, by reason of their size and relative financial strength, can more easily access capital markets than we can and may enjoy a competitive advantage in the recruitment of qualified personnel. They may be able to absorb the burden of any changes in laws and regulation in the jurisdictions in which we do business and handle longer periods of reduced prices for oil and gas more easily than we can. Competitors may be able to pay more for oil and gas leases and properties and may be able to define, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of leases and properties than we can. Further, these companies may enjoy technological advantages and may be able to implement new technologies more rapidly than we can. Our ability to acquire oil and gas properties will depend upon its ability to conduct efficient operations, evaluate and select suitable properties, implement advanced technologies and consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment.

The loss of our key persons, or our failure to attract and retain additional personnel could adversely affect our business.

Our success depends largely upon the efforts, abilities, and decision-making of Dr. Paul C. Kirkitelos, our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. H. Patrick Seale, our Chief Operating Officer. The loss of these individuals would have an adverse effect on our business prospects. We do not currently maintain "key-man" life insurance and there is no contract in place assuring the services of Dr. Kirkitelos or Mr. Seale for any length of time. In the event that we should lose our officers and we are unable to find suitable replacements, we may not be able to develop our business, in which case investors might lose all of their investment.

One stockholder owns a large portion of our outstanding common stock and may act to influence certain types of corporate actions, to the detriment of other stockholders.

Dr. Paul C. Kirkitelos owns 46,800,000 (37,440,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) common shares, which is approximately 43.7% of our issued and outstanding common stock. Accordingly, he may exercise significant influence over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and the determination of significant corporate actions. This concentration could also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control that could otherwise be beneficial to our stockholders.

If we issue additional shares of common stock in the future this may result in dilution to our existing stockholders.

Our articles of incorporation authorize the issuance of 2,500,000,000 (2,000,000,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) shares of common stock. Our board of directors has the authority to issue additional shares of common stock up to the authorized capital stated in the articles of incorporation. Our board of directors may choose to issue some or all of such shares to provide additional financing in the future. The issuance of any such shares may result in a reduction of the book value or market price of the outstanding shares of our common stock. It will also cause a reduction in the proportionate ownership and voting power of all other stockholders.

We have never paid dividends and do not intend to pay any in the foreseeable future, which may delay or prevent recovery of your investment.

We have never paid any cash dividends and currently do not intend to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. If we do not pay dividends, this may delay or prevent recovery of your investment. To the extent that we require additional funding currently not provided for in our financing plan, it is possible that our funding sources might prohibit the payment of dividends.

The trading price of our common stock may be volatile, with the result that an investor may not be able to sell any shares acquired at a price equal to or greater than the price paid by the investor.

Our common shares are quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "DENG. Companies quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board have traditionally experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. In addition, our stock price may be adversely affected by factors that are unrelated or disproportionate to our operating performance. Market fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions such as recessions, interest rates or international currency fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. In addition, to date, there has been no trading volume for our shares on the OTC Bulletin Board. As a result of this potential volatility and potential lack of a trading market, an investor may not be able to sell any of our common stock that they acquire that a price equal or greater than the price paid by the investor.

Because our stock is a penny stock, stockholders will be more limited in their ability to sell their stock.

The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the Nasdaq system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or quotation system.

Because our securities constitute "penny stocks" within the meaning of the rules, the rules apply to us and to our securities. The rules may further affect the ability of owners of shares to sell our securities in any market that might develop for them. As long as the trading price of our common stock is less than \$5.00 per share, the common stock will be subject to rule 15c-9 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the SEC, that:

1. contains a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading;
2. contains a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to a violation to such duties or other requirements of securities laws;
3. contains a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including bid and ask prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the bid and ask price;
4. contains a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions;
5. defines significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and
6. contains such other information and is in such form, including language, type, size and format, as the SEC shall require by rule or regulation.

The broker-dealer also must provide, prior to effecting any transaction in a penny stock, the customer with: (a) bid and offer quotations for the penny stock; (b) the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction; (c) the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and (d) a monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules; the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for our stock.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.****Market Information**

Quotations for our common stock were entered on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "LNGG" beginning on April 20, 2007. Our symbol was changed to "LNGE" on January 8, 2008 upon completion of our 25-for-1 stock split. As a result of our name change to "Doral Energy Corp.," our OTC Bulletin Board symbol was changed to "DENG" on April 30, 2008. The high and the low bid prices for our shares since April 20, 2007 as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board were:

Quarter Ended	High	Low
April 30, 2007	\$0.00	\$0.00
July 31, 2007	\$0.00	\$0.00
October 31, 2007	\$0.00	\$0.00
January 31, 2008	\$0.40	\$0.06
April 30, 2008	\$1.55	\$1.88
July 31, 2008	\$0.00	\$0.00

The above quotations have been adjusted to reflect our 25-for-1 stock split effective January 8, 2008. (The above quotations have not been adjusted to reflect the 2009 Stock Splits.) Quotations provided by the OTC Bulletin Board reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

Holdings

As of October 27, 2008, there were 107,087,500 (85,670,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) shares of our common stock issued and outstanding that are held of record by 42 registered stockholders. We believe that a number of stockholders may hold their shares of our common stock in brokerage accounts and registered in the name of stock depositories.

Dividends

We have not declared any dividends on our common stock since our inception. There are no dividend restrictions that limit our ability to pay dividends on our common stock in our Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws. Our governing statute, Chapter 78 of the Nevada Revised Statutes (the "NRS"), does provide limitations on our ability to declare dividends. Section 78.288 of the NRS prohibits us from declaring dividends where, after giving effect to the distribution of the dividend:

- (a) we would not be able to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or
- (b) our total assets would be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if we were to be dissolved at the time of distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of stockholders who may have preferential rights and whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the distribution (except as otherwise specifically allowed by our Articles of Incorporation).

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

All unregistered sales of our equity securities made during the year ended July 31, 2008 have been reported by us in our Quarterly Reports or in our Current Reports filed with the SEC during the year.

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

We are an early stage company engaged in the acquisition, development and operation of prospective and producing oil and gas properties, interests in oil and gas joint ventures, and other activities in the oil and gas industry. Our goal is to focus on the acquisition of producing properties with strong proven reserves and considerable undrilled inventory that can be explored and developed with reasonable levels of forward risk. Our strategy involves finding acquisitions that can be paid for with a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, with an emphasis toward minimizing the cash outlay. The Permian Basin of Texas and New Mexico is a geographic area of particular interest to us in seeking future acquisitions, due both to the successful history of the region in oil and gas production, and to the fact that our operations office in Midland, Texas.

Our initial work program will be focused on increasing production from existing wells on the Eddy County Properties. We anticipate that this work program will include inspection and evaluation of existing wells, pumping units, and production facilities to insure proper operational integrity; testing of all wells to ascertain accurate daily oil, gas, and water production rates; performing mechanical repair job workovers to restore any wells to production that are found to be off-production; carrying out well repair and clean-out workovers which will include well chemical treatments and/or acid stimulations to restore wells to higher prior production rates; and implementing improvements in downhole pump designs and production facility equipment and piping to increase operational efficiencies. We plan to carry out this work program within the first few months of our acquisition of the Eddy County Properties in an effort to maximize near-term oil and gas production prior to commencing our drilling program, as described below. We anticipate that this work program will be funded through subsequent advances from Macquarie under the Credit Agreement. In order to obtain additional advances from Macquarie, we are required to submit a detailed development plan for Macquarie's approval. We have submitted a proposed development plan to Macquarie, and we hope to receive their approval for this plan before the end of 2008, with the operational phase of the work program expected to begin by the end of 2008 or in early 2009. We believe that carrying out the work program will increase production incrementally, even while work is being carried out sequentially on various wells. There are no assurances that Macquarie will approve the development plan that we have submitted to them, or that we will begin our work program within the hoped for time frame.

In addition to increasing production through improvement of existing wells, we also plan to create additional value by implementing an infill development drilling program on the Eddy County Properties. The current producing wells have been drilled on 40 acre well spacing. By carrying out an infill development drilling program to redevelop the leases on 20 acre well spacing, we anticipate that this will increase production from the Eddy County Properties. Offset operators in this area over the past 20 to 30 years have successfully performed infill drilling programs such as this with very good success, accessing and developing oil and gas reserves that would not have been produced otherwise by the wells drilled on 40 acre spacing patterns. We have identified over 250 potential 20 acre infill locations on the Eddy County Properties, and 166 of these locations have been classified as proved undeveloped locations in our current in-house reserves. The infill development drilling program will be started as soon as practical, but some potential delays may be encountered due to the availability of casing and tubing, the availability of suitable drilling rigs, and the availability of frac stimulation equipment and services. We anticipate that our infill development drilling program will be carried out by us over the next several years.

Our engineers and geologists will consult with Macquarie Bank's engineers and geologists, in order to plan the first six to nine months of for the infill development drilling on the Eddy County Properties (the Development Plan). The selection and timing of individual wells to be drilled under the Development Plan will be made based on: (i) new geological structure and net pay maps of the pay zones being prepared; (ii) the quality of current producing wells on the lease including both cumulative production to-date and estimated ultimate recovery from target reservoirs; (iii) the presence of previously undeveloped and un-produced intervals in target pay zones present on the lease; (iv) volumetric

reserve calculations where appropriate; (v) the status of lease production facilities and capacities; and (vi) access to gas sales markets for casinghead gas production. We anticipate that we will complete the Development Plan during the implementation of our initial work program to raise the production from current producing wells.

In carrying out our plan of operation, we anticipate that our operating expenses for the next twelve months will be as follows:

<u>Budget During the Next Twelve Months</u>	
<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Drilling and Development	\$ 3,850,000
Lease Operating Expenses & Taxes	\$ 1,460,000
Salaries	\$ 1,069,000
Professional Fees (Legal, Accounting, Technical)	\$ 732,000
Other General & Administrative Expenses	\$ 755,000
Interest Expense	\$ 511,000
Total	\$ 8,376,000

As of July 31, 2008, we had a working capital surplus of \$415,885. Based on our current estimated revenues from the Eddy County Properties, we will need to acquire additional financing through the sale of our common stock or obtain additional advances on our credit facility with Macquarie in order to complete our plan of operation. See Liquidity and Capital Resources, below.

RESULTS OF OPERATION

Summary of Year End Results

	Year Ended July 31		Percentage
	2008	2007	Increase / (Decrease)
Revenue	\$ -	-	n/a
General and Administrative Expenses	(493,929)	(85,395)	478.4%
Miscellaneous Income	-	3,736	(100)%
Interest Expense	9,944	-	n/a
Net Loss	\$ (503,872)	\$ (81,659)	517.0%

Revenues

As of July 31, 2008, we had not earned any revenues from our oil and gas operations as our acquisition of the Eddy County Properties was not effective until August 1, 2008. We expect to begin to recognize revenues for periods subsequent to our July 31, 2008 year end.

Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, we will be required to, on a monthly basis, pay to Macquarie 100% of our net operating cash flows from all sources (including, but not limited to the Eddy County Properties) less an allocated amount for our general and administrative expenses, until all amounts advanced under the Credit Agreement have been repaid. The amount allocated for our general and administrative expenses is equal to \$125,000 per month up to March 31, 2009, and thereafter will be equal to 10% of our net operating cash flows for the month. The amounts paid to Macquarie will be applied to interest and principal payable under the Credit Agreement.

We have entered into a costless collar hedging transaction, which provides us with partial protection against variations in the price of crude oil. For a detailed description of this hedging transaction, see Item 1 Description of Business. The net effect of the costless collar is to set a floor of \$100 on the price to be received for each barrel of production covered and a ceiling of \$131 for each barrel of production covered. The number of barrels of our production covered by the costless collar for production months through July 2011 is as follows:

Aug 2008 - Dec 2008:	1,900 barrels per month
Jan 2009 - Dec 2009:	1,700 barrels per month
Jan 2010 - Dec 2010:	1,600 barrels per month
Jan 2011 - Jul 2011:	1,400 barrels per month

General and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses for the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007, consisted of the following:

	Year Ended July 31,		Percentage
	2008	2007	Increase / (Decrease)
General Office and Overhead	\$ 31,291	\$ 7,438	320.7%
Payroll Expenses and Management Services	124,243	36,000	245.1%
Professional Fees	312,815	40,958	663.7%
Other Expenses	24,428	999	2,345.2%
Sales, Marketing & PR	1,151	-	n/a
Total	\$ 493,928	\$ 85,395	475.4%

All of our general and administrative expenses increased significantly during the year ended July 31, 2008. The increases in general office and overhead expenses primarily relate to costs associated with rent for our new offices and the development of a website.

Additional professional fees incurred during the period relate to fees for additional services provided by our consulting engineer and operations team in connection with the acquisition of the Eddy County Properties, and for legal and accounting services provided in connection with our acquisition of the Eddy Country Properties and in connection with meeting our ongoing reporting obligations under the Exchange Act.

Additional amounts recorded for payroll expenses and management services relate primarily to amounts recorded in respect of management fees payable to Paul Kirkitelos, our Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Secretary and sole director. We have a verbal agreement with Mr. Kirkitelos to pay him \$15,000 for his services.

We expect all of our expenses to continue to increase substantially during the fiscal year ending July 31, 2009 as a result of our operational and developmental activities related to our oil and gas properties.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**Working Capital**

	At July 31,		Percentage
	2008	2007	Increase / (Decrease)
Current Assets	\$ 687,136	\$ 31,268	2,097.6%
Current Liabilities	(271,251)	(5,875)	4,517.0%
Working Capital (Deficit)	\$ 415,885	\$ 25,393	1,537.8%

Cash Flows

	Year Ended	Year Ended
	July 31, 2008	July 31, 2007
Cash Flows Used in Operating Activities	\$ (294,632)	\$ (36,855)
Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities	(5,097,090)	--
Cash Flows From Financing Activities	5,415,000	974
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash During Period	\$ 23,278	\$ (35,881)

As at July 31, 2008, we had a working capital surplus of \$415,885. Although the Eddy County Properties generate cash flows, under the terms of our Credit Agreement with Macquarie, until we have repaid all amounts advanced by Macquarie, we will be required to pay Macquarie 100% of our net operating cash flows from all sources, less an allocated amount for our general administrative expenses. As such, until such time as we have repaid all amounts advanced to us by Macquarie, we expect that our primary sources of financing will be additional advances from Macquarie under the Credit Agreement, other forms of debt financing and proceeds from the sale of our common stock. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing from these or any other sources in the future. If we sell additional shares of our common stock, existing stockholders will experience a dilution of their proportionate interests in our Company.

During the year ended July 31, 2008, we entered into the following loan agreements:

- (a) a loan agreement with Little Bay Consulting SA (Little Bay), dated as of March 7, 2008, for an aggregate sum of \$220,000. Under the terms of the loan agreement, we agreed to pay interest to Little Bay at a rate of 5% per annum. The loan from Little Bay is unsecured and repayable by July 1, 2010;
- (b) loan agreements with Green Shoe Investments Ltd. (Green Shoe), dated as of May 9, 2008 and May 23, 2008, for an aggregate principal sum of \$250,000. Under the terms of the loan agreements, we agreed to pay interest to Green Shoe at a rate of 5% per annum, and to repay the loans on or before July 1, 2010;
- (c) a loan agreement with Little Bay, dated as of July 18, 2008, for the principal sum of \$100,000. Under the terms of the loan agreement, we agreed to pay interest to Little Bay at a rate of 5% per annum, and to repay the loan on or before July 18, 2010; and
- (d) a loan agreement with Green Shoe, dated as of July 18, 2008, for the principal sum of \$50,000. Under the terms of the loan agreement, we agreed to pay interest to Green Shoe at a rate of 5% per annum, and to repay the loan on or before July 18, 2010.

Subsequent to the year ended July 31, 2008, we entered into a loan agreement with Little Bay, dated as of October 3, 2008, for the principal sum of \$200,000. Under the terms of the loan agreement, we agreed to pay interest at a rate of 5% per annum, and to repay the loan on or before October 1, 2010.

Macquarie Credit Agreement

On July 29, 2008, we entered into a Senior First Lien Secured Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement) with Macquarie Bank Limited (Macquarie). Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, Macquarie has agreed to provide us with: (i) a maximum of \$25,000,000 under a revolving loan (the Revolving Loan); and (ii) a maximum of \$25,000,000 under a term loan (the Term Loan). Upon closing of the Credit Agreement, Macquarie advanced us \$2,500,000 under the Revolving Loan and \$2,800,000 under the Term Loan. These advances are subject to an upfront advance fee of 1.00% of the total amount advanced. The advances were used to fund our acquisition of the Eddy County Properties and for working capital purposes. Future advances are subject to prior approval by Macquarie and we are required to submit to Macquarie an estimate of expenses for work to be performed on our properties.

Interest: Amounts advanced to us under the Revolving Loan will bear interest at a rate equal to (i) the Prime Rate (as determined under the Credit Agreement) plus 1.25% per annum; or (ii) the LIBOR (as determined under the Credit Agreement) plus 3.00% per annum. Amounts advanced to us under the Term Loan will bear interest at a rate equal to (i) the Prime Rate plus 4.75%; or (ii) the LIBOR plus 6.50% per annum. We have the option to elect the Prime Rate or the LIBOR for each advance under the Revolving Loan and the Term Loan. However, we are only allowed to have six LIBOR advances outstanding at one time. Interest on the Revolving Loan and the Term Loan is payable by us monthly in arrears on the twentieth day of each month, commencing on September 20, 2008.

Maturity: The loans mature on July 30, 2011. However, if we are unable to agree with Macquarie on an infill development drilling program for the Eddy Country Properties by the end of November, the maturity date for the loans will accelerate to July 30, 2009.

Security: Our obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by a first priority mortgage and security interest over all of our assets and undertaking, including the Eddy County Properties.

Cash Flow Payments: Under the Credit Agreement, we are required to, on a monthly basis, pay to Macquarie 100% of our net operating cash flows from all sources (including, but not limited to, the Eddy County Properties) less an allocated amount for our general and administrative expenses, until all amounts advanced under the Credit Agreement have been repaid. The amount allocated for our general and administrative expenses is \$125,000 per month up to March 31, 2009, and thereafter will be equal to 10% of our net operating cash flows from the month. The amounts paid to Macquarie will be applied to interest and principal payable under Credit Agreement.

Assignment of Net Profits Overriding Royalty Interest: In connection with the Credit Agreement, we also conveyed a net profits overriding royalty interest (the NPORRI) to Macquarie Investments, LLC (MAC), a subsidiary of Macquarie. Under the terms of the NPORRI, commencing with the earlier of the date at which all amounts advanced to us by Macquarie have been repaid and the maturity date for those loans, we will be required to pay to MAC 35% of the gross proceeds from the Eddy Country Properties less associated production and capital costs. Once MAC has earned \$5,000,000 under the NPORRI, the NPORRI will automatically decrease to 20%.

Conversion Agreement: In connection with the assignment of the NPORRI, we have entered into a Conversion Agreement dated July 29, 2008 with MAC. Under the terms of the Conversion Agreement, either MAC or Doral will have the right to convert the NPORRI into shares of our common stock. The number of shares to be converted is determined by dividing the value of the NPORRI by the volume weighted average of the stock price for the sixty trading days preceding the conversion date. However, there are three pre-conditions prior to either party exercising the conversion right: (i) Doral must be listed on the American Stock Exchange or such other exchange as approved by MAC (the Approved Exchange); (ii) no more than sixty-five percent of the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock may be held by officers, directors and beneficial owners holding more than ten percent of our common stock; and (iii) the average trading volume of our common stock traded on the Approved Exchange over the sixty trading days prior to the conversion date must be equal to or greater than fifty percent of the common stock that are eligible to be traded on the Approved Exchange.

Events of Default: The Credit Agreement also contains events of default which are customary for such financings. The events of default include, but are not limited to, default of payment; failure to comply with any term, condition or covenant of the Credit Agreement; bankruptcy or insolvency related defaults; judgment pertaining to receivership or liquidation; federal tax lien or judgment against us of more than \$100,000; our failure to comply with any government regulations on our properties; the operator is removed or withdraws and no replacement is acceptable to Macquarie; a change in control occurs; or a material adverse event occurs.

Remedies of Default: Upon an event of default, Macquarie has the right under the Credit Agreement to: (i) accelerate payment on all outstanding promissory notes and loans due; (ii) sell any collateral; and (iii) carry out our rights under our operating agreements with respect to our Eddy County Properties.

As a result of our entry into the Credit Agreement, Little Bay and Green Shoe entered into subordination agreements with Macquarie and Doral. Accordingly, the loans provided by Little Bay and Green Shoe will be subordinate to the loans provided to us by Macquarie.

Private Placement Offering

In May, 2008, our sole director, Paul C. Kirkitelos, approved a private placement offering (the "Offering") of up to 3,000,000 (2,400,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) shares of our common stock at a price of \$0.75 (\$0.94 Post-2009 Stock Splits) per share to be made solely to persons who qualify as accredited investors as that term is defined under Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"). On September 12, 2008, we reduced the offering price to \$0.50 (\$0.625 post-2009 Stock Splits) per share and increased the total number of shares

available under the offering to 4,500,000 (3,600,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) shares. We do not intend to register the Offering under the Securities Act and any shares issued under the Offering may not be reoffered or resold in the United States absent an effective registration under the Securities Act or an applicable exemption from the registration requirements.

Although we have received subscription proceeds from some subscribers under the Offering, we have not yet accepted those subscriptions and have not yet issued any shares under the Offering. There is no minimum number of shares to be sold under the Offering, and there are no assurances as to the number of shares that will be sold under the Offering, if any. If any shares are issued under the Offering, existing stockholders will have their interests diluted.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no significant off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenue or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to our stockholders.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States has required our management to make assumptions, estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements, including the notes thereto, and related disclosures of commitments and contingencies, if any. Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in the notes to the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2008 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Index to Financial Statements:

Audited financial statements as of July 31, 2008, including:

Financial Statements of Doral Energy Corp.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm of Malone & Bailey PC, Certified Public Accountants and Business Consultants: F-1

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm of Morgan & Company, Chartered Accountants: F-2

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of July 31, 2008 and 2007 F-3

Consolidated Statements of Expenses for the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the period from October 25, 2005 (inception) through July 31, 2008 F-4

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the period from October 25, 2005 (inception) through July 31, 2008 F-5

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the period from October 25, 2005 (inception) through July 31, 2008 F-6

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders of
Doral Energy Corp.
(formerly Language Enterprises Corp.)
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Manhattan Beach, CA

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Doral Energy Corp. as of July 31, 2008 and the related consolidated statements of expenses, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended and for the period from October 25, 2005 (inception) through July 31, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Doral Energy Corp. as of December 31, 2007 and the results of their operations and cash flows for the periods referred to above, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 10 to the financial statements, errors resulting in an understatement of assets and liabilities were discovered by management. Accordingly, adjustments have been made as of July 31, 2008 to correct the errors.

/s/ Malone & Bailey, PC

www.malone-bailey.com
Houston, Texas

October 28, 2008, except note 10
which is dated December 16, 2009

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Directors of
Doral Energy Corp.
(Formerly Language Enterprises Corp.)
(A Development Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Doral Energy Corp. (formerly Language Enterprises Corp.) (a development stage company) as of July 31, 2007, and the related statements of expenses, comprehensive loss, cash flows, and stockholders' equity for the year ended July 31, 2007, and for the cumulative period from inception, October 25, 2005, to July 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Doral Energy Corp. (formerly Language Enterprises Corp.) (a development stage company) as of July 31, 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended July 31, 2007, and for the cumulative period from inception, October 25, 2005, to July 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Vancouver, Canada
October 24, 2007
Tel: (604) 687-5841
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Doral Energy Corp.
(formerly Language Enterprises Corp.)
(an Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Balance Sheets
July 31, 2008 and 2007

ASSETS	2008 (Restated)	2007
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 54,500	\$ 31,268
Restricted cash note proceeds restricted as to use	566,960	-
Prepaid insurance	65,676	-
Total current assets	687,136	31,268
Office equipment, net of depreciation	104	248
Oil and gas properties Proved, using full cost method of accounting	19,834,246	-
Deferred financing cost	58,040	-
Security deposit	1,105	-
Total assets	\$ 20,580,631	\$ 31,516
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 201,947	\$ 1,334
Accounts payable related party	50,919	4,541
Accrued interest payable	9,943	-
Other current liabilities	8,442	-
Total current liabilities	271,251	5,875
Notes payable, net of discount of \$181,746 and \$0, respectively	5,738,254	-
Asset retirement obligation	918,902	-
Total liabilities	6,928,407	5,875
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Common shares, \$0.001 par value, 2,000,000,000 shares authorized, 85,862,000 and 80,070,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	85,862	80,070
Additional paid-in capital	14,188,489	63,780
Accumulated deficit	(622,127)	(118,209)
Total stockholders equity	13,652,224	25,641
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 20,580,631	\$ 31,516

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Doral Energy Corp.
(formerly Language Enterprises Corp.)
(an Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Expenses
For the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007 and
for the period from October 25, 2005 (date of inception) through July 31, 2008

	2008	2007	Inception through July 31, 2008
Expenses:			
General and administrative	\$ 493,929	\$ 85,395	615,934
Miscellaneous income	-	(3,736)	(3,736)
Operating loss	(493,929)	(81,659)	(612,198)
Other expense:			
Interest expense	(9,943)	-	(9,943)
Net loss	\$ (503,872)	\$ (81,659)	\$ (622,141)
Net loss per share:			
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)	
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic and diluted	80,242,022	80,070,000	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Doral Energy Corp.
(formerly Language Enterprises Corp.)
(an Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity
For the period from October 25, 2005 (date of inception) through July 31, 2008

	Common Shares*	Par Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance, October 25, 2005 (date of inception)	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
January 26, 2006- Shares issued for cash at \$0.01	52,000,000	52,000	(26,000)	-	26,000
March 26, 2006- Shares issued for cash at \$0.02	24,000,000	24,000	-	-	24,000
May 19, 2006- Shares issued for cash at \$0.10	4,070,000	4,070	16,280	-	20,350
Fair value of rent and management services donated by Directors	-	-	31,500	-	31,500
Net loss	-	-	-	(36,610)	(36,610)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	492	492
Total comprehensive loss				(36,118)	
Balance, July 31, 2006	80,070,000	80,070	21,780	(36,118)	65,732
Fair value of rent and management services donated by Directors	-	-	42,000	-	42,000
Net loss	-	-	-	(81,659)	(81,659)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(432)	(432)
Total comprehensive loss				(82,091)	
Balance, July 31, 2007	80,070,000	80,870	69,780	(118,209)	25,641
Fair value of rent and management services donated by Directors	-	-	10,501	-	10,501
April 25, 2008- Shares issued as security deposit on Hanson Property	400,000	400	999,600	-	1,000,000
June 18, 2008- Shares issued for cash at \$0.50	160,000	160	99,840	-	100,000
June 27, 2008- Shares issued for cash at \$0.50	32,000	32	19,968	-	20,000
July 29, 2008- Shares issued for the acquisition of Hanson Property	5,200,000	5,200	12,994,800	-	13,000,000
Net loss	-	-	-	(503,872)	(503,872)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(46)	(46)
Total comprehensive loss				(503,918)	
Balance, July 31, 2008	85,862,000	\$ 85,862	\$ 14,188,489	\$ (622,127)	\$ 13,652,224

* The common stock issued has been retroactively restated to reflect a forward stock split of 25 new shares of common stock for one old share of common stock, effective January 7, 2008, the reverse stock split of 1 new share of common stock for 6.25 shares of old share of common stock effective January 23, 2009, and the forward stock split of

five new shares of common stock for one old share of common stock effective September 14, 2009. The number of authorized shares and the par value per share, as well as certain per share information, as referred to in these financial statements have been restated where applicable to give retroactive effect of the forward stock split.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Doral Energy Corp.
(formerly Language Enterprises Corp.)
(an Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007 and for
the period from October 25, 2005 (date of inception) through July 31, 2008

	2008	2007	Inception through July 31, 2008
	(Restated)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss	\$ (503,872)	\$ (81,659)	\$ (622,141)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used by operating activities:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	144	144	300
Non cash interest expense	9,943	-	9,943
Contribution of rent and salary	10,501	42,000	84,001
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(65,676)	1,326	(65,676)
Deposits	(1,105)	-	(1,105)
Accounts payable	209,055	1,334	210,389
Accounts payable related party	46,378	-	46,378
NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(294,632)	(36,855)	(337,911)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	-	-	(404)
Purchase of oil and gas properties	(5,097,090)	-	(5,097,090)
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(5,097,090)	-	(5,097,494)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Amounts due to related party	-	974	4,541
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable, gross	5,920,000	-	5,920,000
Deferred financing costs incurred	(53,000)	-	(53,000)
Change in note proceeds restricted as to use	(572,000)	-	(572,000)
Proceeds from sale of common stock	120,000	-	190,350
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	5,415,000	974	5,489,891
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	23,278	(35,881)	54,486
Effect of unrealized exchange rate changes	(46)	(432)	14
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	31,268	67,581	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 54,500	\$ 31,268	\$ 54,500
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Noncash investing and financing transactions:			

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Stock issued for purchase of oil and gas properties	\$ 14,000,000	\$ -	\$ 14,000,000
Discount on Macquarie Credit Agreement	\$ 181,746	\$ -	\$ 181,746
Asset retirement obligation incurred	\$ 918,902	\$ -	\$ 918,902

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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Doral Energy Corp.
(formerly Language Enterprises Corp.)
(an Exploration Stage Company)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Language Enterprises Corp. (the Company or Doral) was incorporated under the laws of Nevada, USA, on October 25, 2005. Our principal executive offices are in Manhattan Beach, California. In February 2008, the Company formed Doral West Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary to participate in future acquisitions. Effective April 28, 2008, Language Enterprise Corp. changed its name to Doral Energy Corp.

Until recently the Company had operated a translation brokerage business, acting as an intermediary between clients and independent, professional translators located throughout the world with whom they are associated. On July 29, 2008, the Company acquired certain oil and gas properties and changed their business focus to that of a company engaged in the acquisition, operation, exploration and development of oil and gas properties and prospects. The future plan is to acquire additional producing properties with strong proven reserves and considerable undrilled inventory that can be explored and developed with reasonable levels of forward risk. The Company anticipates financing these acquisitions with a combination of cash and shares of common stock.

The Company is a licensed oil and gas operator in the state of New Mexico.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) and the Securities and Exchange Commission Act 1934.

Doral is an exploration stage company. The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with SFAS No. 7, Accounting and Reporting by Development Stage Enterprises and SEC Industry Guide 7.

Use of estimates

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

Management believes that it is reasonably possible the following material estimates affecting the financial statements could significantly change in the coming year: (1) estimates of proved oil and gas reserves, and (2) forecast forward price curves for natural gas and crude oil. The oil and gas industry in the United States has historically experienced substantial commodity price volatility, and such volatility is expected to continue in the future. Commodity prices affect the level of reserves that are considered commercially recoverable; significantly influence Doral's current and future expected cash flows; and impact the PV10 derivation of proved reserves presented in Doral supplemental oil and gas reserve disclosures made herein.

Reclassification

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Doral Energy Corp. and its 100% owned subsidiary Doral West Corporation.

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Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the balance sheet and statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At July 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had no cash equivalents. Doral may, in the normal course of operations, maintain cash balances in excess of federally insured limits. As of July 31, 2008, there were no cash balances in excess of federally insured limits.

Restricted cash note proceeds restricted as to use

At July 31, 2008, Doral has \$566,960 of restricted cash. The restricted cash represents proceeds from the revolving loan payable to Macquarie (See Note 5) which are restricted as to use under the terms of the credit agreement. These funds may be used to pay lease operating expenses, note interest, certain fees associated with obtaining the note and certain general and administrative expenses. Subsequent to July 31, 2008, all of the restricted cash was transferred to available cash accounts.

Office equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives ranging from three to five years.

Oil and gas properties

Doral follows the full cost method of accounting for its oil and natural gas properties, whereby all costs incurred in connection with the acquisition, exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas reserves are capitalized. Such costs include lease acquisition, geological and geophysical activities, rentals on non-producing leases, drilling, completing and equipping of oil and gas wells and administrative costs directly attributable to those activities and asset retirement costs. Disposition of oil and gas properties are accounted for as a reduction of capitalized costs, with no gain or loss recognized unless such adjustment would significantly alter the relationship between capital costs and proved reserves of oil and gas, in which case the gain or loss is recognized to income.

Depletion and depreciation of proved oil and gas properties is calculated on the units-of-production method based upon estimates of proved reserves. Such calculations include the estimated future costs to develop proved reserves. Oil and gas reserves are converted to a common unit of measure based on the energy content of 6,000 cubic feet of gas to one barrel of oil. Costs of unevaluated properties are not included in the costs subject to depletion. These costs are assessed periodically for impairment.

Ceiling test

In applying the full cost method, Doral performs an impairment test (ceiling test) at each reporting date, whereby the carrying value of oil and gas property and equipment is limited to the estimated present value of the future net revenues from its proved reserves, discounted at a 10-percent interest rate and based on current economic and operating conditions, plus the cost of properties not being amortized, plus the lower of cost or fair market value of unproved properties included in costs being amortized, less the income tax effects related to any book and tax basis differences of the properties. As of July 31, 2008, no impairment of oil and gas properties was recorded.

Asset retirement obligation

In accordance with SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations, Doral records the fair value of a liability for asset retirement obligations (ARO) in the period in which an obligation is incurred and records a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. For Doral, asset retirement obligations primarily relate to the abandonment of oil and gas properties. The present value of the estimated asset retirement cost

is capitalized as part of the carrying amount of oil and gas properties and is depleted over the useful life of the asset. The settlement date fair value is discounted at Doral's credit adjusted risk-free rate in determining the abandonment liability. The abandonment liability is accreted with the passage of time to its expected settlement fair value. Revisions to such estimates are recorded as adjustments to ARO and capitalized asset retirement costs and are charged to operations in the period in which they become known. At the time the abandonment cost is incurred, Doral is required to recognize a gain or loss if the actual costs do not equal the estimated costs included in ARO.

The amounts recognized for ARO are based upon numerous estimates and assumptions, including future abandonment costs, future recoverable quantities of oil and gas, future inflation rates, and the credit adjusted risk free interest rate.

Environmental

The Company is subject to environmental laws and regulations of various U.S. jurisdictions. These laws, which are constantly changing, 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 petroleum or chemical substances at various sites.

Environmental costs that relate to current operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Costs are expensed when they relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and will not contribute to current or future revenue generation. Liabilities related to environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are accrued when property or services are provided or can be reasonably estimated.

Future income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset/liability method of income tax allocation. Future income taxes are recognized for the future income tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future income tax assets and liabilities of a change in income tax rates is included in earnings in the period that such change in income tax rates is enacted. Future income tax assets are recorded in the financial statements if realization is considered more likely than not.

Revenue and cost recognition

Doral uses the sales method to account for sales of crude oil and natural gas. Under this method, revenues are recognized based on actual volumes of oil and gas sold to purchasers. The volumes sold may differ from the volumes to which Doral is entitled based on the interest in the properties. These differences create imbalances which are recognized as a liability only when the imbalance exceeds the estimate of remaining reserves. Doral had no production, revenue or imbalances as of July 31, 2008. Costs associated with production are expensed in the period incurred.

Loss per share

Basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per common share is determined using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents. In periods when losses are reported, the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding excludes common stock equivalents, because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss is the total of (1) net loss plus (2) all other changes in net assets arising from non-stockholder sources, which are referred to as other comprehensive income. The Company has presented other comprehensive income on the statement of stockholders' equity.

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities approximates fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of the notes payable are believed to approximate their fair value as of July 31, 2008 based upon the relatively short period these instruments have been outstanding during fiscal year 2008.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Doral does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements have a significant impact on their results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

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NOTE 3 OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES**Acquisition of Eddy County Properties**

On July 29, 2008, the Company acquired a working interest in 66 producing oil fields and approximately 186 wells (the Eddy County Properties) in and around Eddy County, New Mexico. The acquisition of the Eddy County Properties was completed pursuant to the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement dated April 25, 2008, as amended on July 17, 2008, (the Hanson Energy Agreement) between J. Warren Hanson, an individual doing business as Hanson Energy, and his wife, Kathie Hanson, and the Company. Under the terms of the Hanson Energy Agreement, Hanson Energy transferred to Doral all of its right, title and interest in and to the Eddy County Properties, together with all of Hanson Energy's right, title and interest in and to the lands, wells and hydrocarbons associated with the Eddy County Properties, and to the oil and gas sales contracts related thereto (collectively, the Assets).

The Eddy County Properties consist of approximately 7,800 acres and are located along the Artesia-Vacuum Trend near the northwestern edge of the Permian Basin. As a result of the acquisition of the Eddy County Properties, Doral currently holds a 100% working interest and an average of a 74.7% net revenue interest in 55 of the 66 leases. In addition, the Company holds an average of an 84.4% working interest and an average of a 67.1% net revenue interest in the remaining 11 leases. Our leasehold rights vary between leases, but they generally extend from the surface to approximately 3,500 feet in depth. Doral will be entitled to production from the Eddy County Properties beginning August 1, 2008.

As consideration for the Assets, Doral paid to Hanson Energy the following consideration:

- (a) Upon execution of the Hanson Energy Agreement, a deposit (the Deposit) of \$100,000 in cash plus and 2,500,000 shares of common stock;
- (b) Upon execution of the Amendment Agreement to the Hanson Energy Agreement dated July 17, 2008, an amount of \$150,000 in cash, paid as an increase to the Deposit amount; and
- (c) Upon closing, \$4,750,000 in cash and 5,600,000 shares of our common stock, and an overriding royalty interest of 2.5% of 8/8 on the oil and gas produced from the Assets. The cash portion of the Purchase Price is subject to future adjustment pursuant to the terms of the Hanson Energy Agreement.

The total purchase price was as follows:

Cash paid to Hanson Energy	\$ 5,000,000
Common stock issued to Hanson Energy (5,600,000 shares valued at \$2.50 per share based on last traded stock price (post reverse stock split and after forward stock split restatement)	14,000,000
Cash paid for other acquisition costs	97,090
Asset retirement obligation incurred	918,902
Total purchase price	\$ 20,015,992
Less: Net profits overriding royalty interest	(181,746)
Net purchase price	\$ 19,834,746

The total purchase price was allocated to proved oil and gas properties, as this was the only asset purchased.

The following table reflects selected pro forma financial information as if the acquisition of the Eddy County Properties has occurred as of the beginning of each of the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Year ended July 31, 2008	Year ended July 31, 2007
Revenues oil and gas	\$ 2,165,565	\$ 1,561,660

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Net Loss	(\$846,401)	(\$1,293,988)
Earnings per Share	(\$0.01)	(\$0.00)

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Oil and gas properties

All of the Doral's oil and gas properties are located in the United States. Oil and gas properties are made up of the following at July 31, 2008:

	Amount
Properties subject to amortization	\$ 19,834,746
Properties not subject to amortization	-
Less: accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	-
Oil and gas properties, net	\$ 19,834,746

No depletion was charged during the year ended July 31, 2008, because there was no production attributable to the Company during that period.

NOTE 4 INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes are recorded at the expected tax rate of 35%. SFAS No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more or likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Reconciliation between actual tax expense (benefit) and income taxes computed by applying the combined U.S. federal income tax rate and state income tax rate to net loss is as follows:

	2008
Computed at U.S. and State statutory rates	\$ (176,355)
Changes in valuation allowance	176,355
Total	\$ -

	July 31, 2008
Deferred tax asset attributable to:	
Net operating loss	\$ 217,749
Less: valuation allowance	(217,749)
Total	\$ -

The components giving rise to the deferred tax assets described above have been included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as noncurrent assets. As of July 31, 2008, the deferred tax assets are net of a full valuation allowance of \$217,749 based on the amount that management believes will ultimately be realized. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon sufficient future taxable income during the period that deductible temporary differences and carryforwards are expected to be available to reduce taxable income. At July 31, 2008, Doral had loss carryforwards of approximately \$622,000 for tax purposes which will begin to expire in 2026.

NOTE 5 NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable are made up of the following at July 31, 2008:

	Amount
Little Bay note payable, bearing interest at 5% per annum, maturing in July 2010	\$ 320,000
Greenshoe note payable, bearing interest at 5% per annum, maturing on July 1, 2010	300,000
Term Loan payable to Macquarie, bearing interest at LIBOR plus 6.50%, maturing on July 30, 2011, net of discount of \$96,017	2,703,983
Revolving Loan payable to Macquarie, bearing interest at LIBOR plus 3.00%, maturing on July 30, 2011, net of discount of \$85,729	2,414,271
Total	\$ 5,738,254

Little Bay Notes Payable

On March 7, 2008, Doral entered into a loan agreement with Little Bay Consulting SA (Little Bay) pursuant to which Little Bay agreed to loan the Company \$220,000. On July 18, 2008, Doral received an additional \$100,000 from Little Bay. The loans from Little Bay are unsecured, carry an annual interest rate of 5.0%, are due July 1, 2010, and July 18, 2010 respectively and are nonconvertible.

During September and October 2008, Doral received additional loan proceeds of \$200,000 from Little Bay. The loans are unsecured, carry an annual interest rate of 5.0%, and are due October 1, 2010.

Greenshoe Notes Payable

In May 2008, Doral signed loan agreements for \$250,000 with Greenshoe Investments Ltd. (Greenshoe). On July 18, 2008, Doral received an additional \$50,000 of loan from Greenshoe. The loans from Greenshoe are unsecured, carry an annual interest rate of 5.0%, are due July 1, 2010, and July 18, 2010 respectively and are nonconvertible.

Macquarie Credit Agreement

On July 29, 2008, the Company entered into a Senior First Lien Secured Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement) with Macquarie Bank Limited (Macquarie). Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, Macquarie has agreed to provide Doral with: (i) a maximum of \$25,000,000 under a revolving loan (the Revolving Loan); and (ii) a maximum of \$25,000,000 under a term loan (the Term Loan). Upon closing of the Credit Agreement, Macquarie advanced \$2,500,000 of the Revolving Loan and \$2,800,000 of the Term Loan. These advances are subject to an upfront advance fee of 1.00% of the total amount advanced. The advances were used to fund the acquisition of the Eddy County Properties and for working capital purposes. Future advances are subject to the approval of Macquarie.

The Term Loan and the Revolving Loan are secured by all of the assets of the Company. Interest accrued on the Term Loan and the Revolving Loan is payable monthly beginning on September 20, 2008. The Credit Agreement requires that Doral must pay 100 percent of net operating cash flow to Macquarie monthly beginning on September 20, 2008. This payment will be applied first to accrued interest and fees, second to principal on the Term Loan and last to principal on the Revolving Loan . At July 31, 2008, the applicable interest rate under the Term Loan and the Revolving Loan was 8.96% and 5.46%, respectively. The effective interest rates on the Term and Revolving Loans combined is approximately 130%.

Provided that the Company submits a Development Plan (as such term is defined in the Credit Agreement) acceptable to Macquarie (at its sole discretion) within 120 days from the closing date, or July 29, 2008, the Credit Agreement will mature on July 30, 2011. In the event the Company fails to submit an acceptable Development Plan to Macquarie, the maturity date will be accelerated to July 30, 2009. In connection with the Credit Agreement, Doral granted Macquarie a net profits overriding royalty interest (NPORRI) in the Eddy County Properties. Beginning on the maturity date of the Credit Agreement (July 30, 2011), or earlier if all amounts advanced under the Credit Agreement are repaid before July 30, 2011, Doral will pay Macquarie 35% of its net profits on the Eddy County Properties. After Macquarie has received \$5,000,000 this percentage will drop to 20% in perpetuity. Doral's original value of the NPORRI created an original recorded discount of \$5,300,000 on the Term and Revolving loans with a corresponding reduction in proved oil and gas properties. This value and discount have since been determined to be incorrect. The corrected discount is \$181,746 causing an increase in the carrying amount of the Term and Revolving loans and the proved oil and gas properties. See note 10 for details.

The NPORRI is convertible into common stock of Doral contingent on the following conditions being met:

- Doral's Common Stock is listed on the American Stock Exchange or another exchange approved by Macquarie;
- No more than 65 percent of Doral's common stock is held by affiliates or insiders of the Company; and
- The average trading volume of the shares of common stock on the exchange is equal to or greater than 50% of the outstanding shares of common stock;

The NPORRI is convertible at Doral or Macquarie's option after the conversion requirements listed above are met. After either party issues a notice of conversion, the NPORRI will be valued by investment bankers approved by both parties. The number of shares to be issued will be determined by dividing the value of the NPORRI by the volume weighted average trading price of the common stock for the 60 days prior to conversion. The conversion feature expires on July 29, 2018. Because the conversion option is contingent on future events, no value has been assigned to this conversion feature.

The Credit Agreement also contains events of default which are customary for such financings. The events of default include, but are not limited to, default of payment; failure to comply with any term, condition or covenant of the Credit Agreement; bankruptcy or insolvency related defaults; judgment pertaining to receivership or liquidation; federal tax lien or judgment against us of more than \$100,000; our failure to comply with any government regulations on our properties; the operator is removed or withdraws and no replacement is acceptable to Macquarie; a change in control occurs; or a material adverse event occurs.

Upon an event of default, Macquarie has the right under the Credit Agreement to: (i) accelerate payment on all outstanding promissory notes and loans due; (ii) sell any collateral; and (iii) carry out our rights under our operating agreements with respect to our Eddy County Properties.

The aggregate maturities of our debt for the five years subsequent to July 31, 2008 are as follows:

Year ending July 31,	
2009	\$ -
2010	-
2011	5,920,000
Total	\$ 5,920,000

NOTE 6 ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

Asset retirement obligation activity for the year ended July 31, 2008 is as follows:

Amount

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Asset retirement obligations, beginning of year	\$	-
Fair value of liabilities assumed in acquisitions		918,902
Accretion expense		-
Asset retirement obligations, end of year	\$	918,902

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NOTE 7 STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Effective January 7, 2008, the Company amended its Articles of Incorporation by splitting its issued and authorized capital on a 25-for-1 basis. Accordingly, the Company's authorized capital of common stock has been increased from 100,000,000 shares to 2,500,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, and the Company's issued and outstanding shares were increased on a 25-for-1 basis such that each shareholder now holds twenty five shares for each one share previously held. As a result of the stock split, the number of Company shares outstanding increased from 4,003,500 to 85,670,000 on January 7, 2008. All share and per-share data (except par value) have been adjusted to reflect the retroactive effect of the forward stock split for all periods presented. In addition to the forward stock split in January 2008, there was a reverse stock split at 6.25 and a stock split on September 14, 2009 of 5 common shares of Doral Energy Stock in exchange for 1 current common share of Doral Energy Stock. This retroactive effect is recognized in these financial statements and integrated notes from inception to date.

In June 2008, Doral completed a private placement of 192,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.625 per share and received total cash proceeds of \$120,000. These shares have not yet been issued but have been treated as issued in the accompanying financial statements.

In August 2008, Doral completed an additional private placement of 8,040 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.6250 per share and received total cash proceeds of \$5,025.

NOTE 8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007, directors of the Company contributed management services with a value of \$7,501 and \$36,000, respectively, and rent with a value of \$3,000 and \$6,000, respectively. These items were charged to operations and credited to additional paid-in capital during the respective periods.

At July 31, 2008, Doral had accounts payable to the CEO of the Company in the amount of \$50,919. These amounts represent unpaid salary and expense reimbursements.

NOTE 9 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In August 2008, the Company entered into a hedging transaction in the form of a costless collar. This hedge was entered in order to partially protect the Company against a decline in the price of oil relative to its price at the time the Eddy County Properties acquisition was completed.

The net effect of the costless collar is that if the monthly average price of NYMEX WTI Crude Oil futures drops below \$100.00 per barrel, the Company effectively receives \$100.00 for each barrel of production covered by the costless collar. If the NYMEX WTI Crude Oil futures price rises above \$131.00 per barrel, the Company receives \$131.00 per barrel for each barrel of production covered by the costless collar. The result is a floor on the price of \$100.00 and a ceiling of \$131.00.

The number of barrels of our production covered by the costless collar for production months through July 2011 is:

Aug 2008 - Dec 2008:	1,900 barrels per month
Jan 2009 - Dec 2009:	1,700 barrels per month
Jan 2010 - Dec 2010:	1,600 barrels per month
Jan 2011 - Jul 2011:	1,400 barrels per month

NOTE 10 RESTATEMENT OF PREVIOUSLY ISSUED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements presented herein as of July 31, 2008 have been restated for an error in the valuation of the MAC NPORRI.

Management determined that the original valuation model for the net profit overriding royalty interest (the MAC NPORRI) granted to Macquarie in connection with the Macquarie Credit Agreement contained errors that resulted in an overstatement of the value of the MAC NPORRI. After discovering this issue, the Company engaged an independent economist to reevaluate the value of the MAC NPORRI, resulting in a substantially lower value being assigned to the MAC NPORRI at the date of grant than the value originally assigned for accounting purposes. Correcting this overvaluation resulted in our recording an increase of approximately \$5,118,254 in the value of notes payable and oil and gas properties as of July 31, 2008. In order to correct the error described above, Doral has restated its financial statements as of July 31, 2008.

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The effects of the restatement on the balance sheet as of July 31, 2008 are summarized as follows:

	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Oil and gas properties	\$ 14,715,992	\$ 5,118,254	\$ 19,834,246
Total assets	15,462,377	5,118,254	20,580,631
Notes payable	620,000	5,118,254	5,738,254
Total liabilities	1,810,253	5,118,254	6,928,407

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NOTE 11 - SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED)

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved crude oil and natural gas reserves. Crude oil and natural gas reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of crude oil and natural gas that cannot be precisely measured. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment.

The Company retained an in-house reserve engineer, to perform an evaluation of proved reserves as of July 31, 2008. Results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the date of the estimates may justify revision of such estimates. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of crude oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered. All of the Company's reserves are located in the United States.

There were no proved reserves at July 31, 2007.

The following supplemental unaudited information regarding Doral's oil and gas activities is presented pursuant to the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 69. The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is computed by applying fiscal year-end prices of oil and gas to the estimated future production of proved oil and gas reserves, less estimated future expenditures (based on fiscal year-end cost estimates assuming continuation of existing economic conditions) to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves, less estimated future income tax expenses (based on fiscal year-end statutory tax rates) to be incurred on pre-tax net cash flows less tax basis of the properties and available credits, and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions. The estimated future net cash flows are then discounted using a rate of 10 percent per year to reflect the estimated timing of the future cash flows.

Capitalized Costs Relating to Oil and Gas Producing Activities as of July 31, 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007
Proved properties		
Mineral interests	\$ -	\$ -
Wells, equipment and facilities	19,834,246	-
Total proved properties	19,834,246	-
Unproved properties		
Mineral interests	\$ -	\$ -
Uncompleted wells, equipment and facilities	-	-
Total unproved properties	-	-
Less: accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	-	-
Net capitalized costs	\$ 19,834,246	\$ -

Costs Incurred in Oil and Gas Producing Activities for the Years Ended July 31, 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007
Acquisition of proved properties	\$ 19,834,246	\$ -
Acquisition of unproved properties	-	-
Development costs	-	-
Exploration costs	-	-
Total costs incurred	\$ 19,834,246	\$ -

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Results of Operations for Oil and Gas Producing Activities for the Year Ended July 31, 2008:

	2008
Revenues	\$ -
Production costs	-
Exploration expenses	-
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	-
Accretion expense	-
Income before income tax	-
Income tax	-
Results of operations from oil and gas producing activities	\$ -

Proved Reserves:

Doral's proved oil and natural gas reserves have been estimated by independent petroleum engineers. Proved reserves are the estimated quantities that geologic and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Proved developed reserves are the quantities expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Due to the inherent uncertainties and the limited nature of reservoir data, such estimates are subject to change as additional information becomes available. The reserves actually recovered and the timing of production of these reserves may be substantially different from the original estimate. Revisions result primarily from new information obtained from development drilling and production history; acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties; and changes in economic factors. All proved reserves are located in the United States. Proved reserves as of July 31, 2008 are summarized in the table below:

Proved Natural Gas and Oil Reserves at July 31, 2008:

	Oil (Bbls)	Gas (Mcf)
Proved reserves - beginning of period	-	-
Purchase of minerals in place	4,928,090	3,222,420
Production	-	-
Proved reserves - end of period	4,928,090	3,222,420
Proved developed reserves - end of period	964,460	92,930

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows at July 31, 2008:

	2008
Future cash inflows	\$ 568,253,760
Future production costs	(148,942,130)
Future development costs	(30,984,280)
Future income taxes	(130,763,975)
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(156,739,882)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows:	\$ 100,823,493

Future cash inflows are computed by applying year-end commodity prices, adjusted for location and quality differentials on a property-by-property basis, to year-end quantities of proved reserves, except in those instances where fixed and determinable price changes are provided by contractual arrangements at year-end. In its 2008 year-end reserve report, the Company used the July 31, 2008 WTI Cushing spot price of \$124.17 per Bbl and Henry Hub spot natural gas price of \$9.26 per MMBtu, adjusted by property for energy content, quality, transportation fees, and regional price differentials. The weighted average price over the lives of the properties was \$127.76 per Bbl for oil and \$7.66 per Mcf for gas.

Future production and development costs, which include dismantlement and restoration expense, are computed by estimating the expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing the Company's proved crude oil and natural gas reserves at the end of the year, based on the year-end costs, and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions. While the Company believes that future operating costs can be reasonably estimated, future prices are difficult to estimate since market prices are influenced by events beyond its control. Future global economic and political events will most likely result in significant fluctuations in future oil prices, while future U.S. natural gas prices will continue to be influenced by primarily domestic market factors, including supply and demand, weather patterns and public policy.

Future income tax expenses are computed by applying the appropriate year-end statutory tax rates to the estimated future pretax net cash flows relating to the Company's proved crude oil and natural gas reserves, less the tax basis of the properties involved. The future income tax expenses give effect to tax credits and allowances, but do not reflect the impact of general and administrative costs and exploration expenses of ongoing operations relating to the Company's proved crude oil and natural gas reserves.

Changes in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows for the Year Ended July 31, 2008:

	2008
Beginning of period	\$ -
Purchase of minerals in place	152,011,208
Sales of oil and gas produced, net of production costs	-
Net change in income taxes	(51,187,715)
Timing and other	-
End of period	\$ 100,823,493

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Doral Energy Corp.
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Financial Statements

The following unaudited pro forma condensed financial statements and related notes are presented to show the pro forma effects of the acquisition of the Eddy County Properties on the actual results of operations and financial position of Doral Energy Corp. for the periods presented.

The pro forma condensed statements of operations for the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007 contain a column entitled "Eddy County Historical". This column contains only the revenue and direct operating expenses of the Permian Basin Properties for the eleven months ended July 31, 2008 and for the year ended August 31, 2007. During the periods presented, the Permian Basin Properties were not accounted for or operated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Permian Basin Properties were accounted for without capitalizing many of the costs related to the full cost method of accounting as followed by the Company and there were no reserve studies nor was there calculated an amortization rate per equivalent unit of production. Also excluded are other expenses which include interest, accretion of retirement obligations, general and administrative expenses and corporate income taxes. These condensed pro forma statements of operations are not indicative of the results of operations of the acquired properties due to the exclusion of the above mentioned expenses.

The pro forma condensed statements of operations is presented to show income from continuing operations as if the Eddy County transaction occurred as of the beginning of the periods presented.

Pro forma data are based on assumptions and include adjustments as explained in the notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed financial statements. The pro forma data are not necessarily indicative of the financial results that would have been attained had the transaction occurred on the dates referenced above and should not be viewed as indicative of operations in future periods. The unaudited pro forma condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with notes thereto, Doral's financial statements as of and for the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007 included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

DORAL ENERGY CORP.
 Pro Forma Condensed Statement of Operations
 For the year ended July 31, 2008
 (Unaudited)

	Doral Historical	Eddy County Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma
Revenues	\$ -	\$ 2,165,565	\$ -		\$ 2,165,565
Lease operating expense	-	607,161	-		607,161
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	144	-	458,215	(a)	458,359
General and administrative	493,785	-	1,006,215	(b)	1,500,000
Total operating expenses	493,929	607,161			2,565,520
Operating income (loss)	(493,929)	1,558,404	-		(399,955)
Interest expense	(9,943)	-	(436,503)	(c)	(446,446)
Net income (loss)	\$ (503,872)	\$ 1,558,404			\$ (846,401)
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	\$ (0.00)				\$ (0.00)
Weighted shares outstanding	80,242,021		5,450,274	(d)	85,692,295

The accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed financial statements
 are an integral part of these statements.

DORAL ENERGY CORP.
 Pro Forma Condensed Statement of Operations
 For The Year Ended July 31, 2007
 (Unaudited)

	Doral Historical	Eddy County Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma
Revenues	\$ -	\$ 1,561,660	\$ -		\$ 1,561,660
Lease operating expense	-	520,204	-		520,204
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	144	-	403,609	(a)	403,753
General and administrative	85,251	-	1,414,749	(b)	1,500,000
Total operating expenses	85,395	520,204			2,423,957
Operating income (loss)	(85,395)	1,041,456			(862,297)
Interest expense	-	-	(435,427)	(c)	(435,427)
Other income	3,736	-	-		3,736
Net income (loss)	\$ (81,659)	\$ 1,041,456			\$ (1,293,988)
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	\$ (0.00)				\$ (0.02)
Weighted shares outstanding	80,070,000		5,600,000	(d)	85,670,000

The accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed financial statements
 are an integral part of these statements.

DORAL ENERGY CORP.

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Doral's acquisition of the Eddy County Properties is described elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. The unaudited pro forma condensed statements of operations for the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007 are based on the financial statements of Doral for the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007 and the nine months ended April 30, 2008 and the statements of revenue and direct operating expenses of the Eddy County Properties for the year ended August 31, 2007 and the nine months ended May 31, 2008 and the assumptions and adjustments described below.

NOTE 2 - PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS

The unaudited pro forma statements of operations reflect the following adjustments:

- a. Record incremental depreciation, depletion and accretion expense, using units of production method, resulting from the purchase of the Eddy County Properties. There was no expense attributed to the Eddy County purchase.
- b. Record estimated increase in general and administrative expense as a result of the purchase of the Eddy County Properties. Following the acquisition of the Permian Basin Properties, general and administrative expenses are expected to be \$125,000 per month.
- c. Record interest expense and amortization of deferred financing costs. Interest expense was \$393,836 and \$392,760 for the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, on the debt of \$5,800,000. Fees associated with the financing of the Eddy County Properties were \$128,000 with amortization expense of \$42,667 for each of the years ended July 31, 2008 and 2007.
- d. Shares issued for the acquisition of the Eddy County Properties.

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PART III**ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.
EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS**

As at July 31, 2008, we did not have any equity compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) in place under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Subsequent to our year ended July 31, 2008, we entered into an agreement with an with Mr. Bloodworth, our Operations Manager, pursuant to which we agreed to issue 250,000 (200,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) shares to him if he successfully discharges his duties and obligations under the employment agreement for a period of one year. The equity compensation arrangement with Mr. Bloodworth has not been approved by our security holders.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the number of shares of our common stock owned beneficially as of October 27, 2008 by: (i) each person (including any group) known to us to own more than five percent (5%) of any class of our voting securities, (ii) each of our directors and each of our named executive officers, and (iii) officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, the shareholders listed possess sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Common Stock ⁽¹⁾
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS			
Common Stock	Paul C. Kirkitelos Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, Secretary and Treasurer Director	46,800,000 (37,440,000 post 2009 Stock Splits) (direct)	43.7%
Common Stock	H. Patrick Seale Chief Operating Officer	2,000,000 (1,600,000 post 2009 Stock Splits) (direct)	1.9%
Common Stock	All Officers and Directors as a Group (2 persons)	48,800,000 (39,040,000 post 2009 Stock Splits)	45.6%

5% STOCKHOLDERS

Amount

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Common Stock ⁽¹⁾
Common Stock	Paul C. Kirkitelos Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, Secretary and Treasurer Director 111 N. Sepulveda Blvd, Suite 250 Manhattan Beach, CA 90266	46,800,000 (37,440,000 post 2009 Stock Splits) (direct)	43.7%
Common Stock	J. Warren Hanson ⁽²⁾ P.O. Box 1348 Artesia, NM 88210	6,930,000 (5,600,000 post 2009 Stock Splits) (direct)	6.5%
Common Stock	Kathie Hanson ⁽²⁾ P.O. Box 1348 Artesia, NM 88210	6,930,000 (5,600,000 post 2009 Stock Splits) (direct)	6.5%
Common Stock	Everett Willard Gray, II ⁽³⁾ 2002 Bedford Midland, Texas 79701	9,700,000 (7,760,000 post 2009 Stock Splits) (Indirect)	9.1%

- (1) Under Rule 13d-3, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares; and (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the amount of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights. As a result, the percentage of outstanding shares of any person as shown in this table does not necessarily reflect the person's actual ownership or voting power with respect to the number of shares of common stock actually outstanding on October 27, 2008. As of October 27, 2008, there were 107,087,500 (85,670,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) shares of our common stock issued and outstanding.
- (2) J. Warren Hanson and Kathie Hanson hold the 6,930,000 (5,544,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) shares listed as beneficially owned by them as joint tenants.
- (3) Everett Willard Gray II holds the shares listed as beneficially owned by him indirectly through WS Oil & Gas Limited, a limited partnership controlled by Mr. Gray.

CHANGES IN CONTROL

We are not aware of any further arrangement that might result in a change in control in the future.

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

Except as disclosed below, none of the following persons has, during the fiscal year, had any material interest, director or indirect, in any transaction with us or in any presently proposed transaction that has or will materially affect us:

- (a) any director or officer;
- (b) any proposed nominee for election as a director;
- (c) any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, shares carrying more than 5% of the voting rights attached to the Company's Common Stock;
- (d) any promoters; or
- (e) any relative or spouse of any of the foregoing persons, or any relative of such spouse, who has the same house as such person or who is a director or officer of any parent or subsidiary.

Acquisition of Eddy County Properties

On July 29, 2008, we completed our acquisition of the Eddy County Properties pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Hanson Energy Agreement. As consideration for the Eddy County Properties, we paid and issued to J. Warren Hanson, doing business as Hanson Energy, and his wife Kathie Hanson the following consideration:

- (a) An aggregate of \$5,000,000 in cash;
- (b) An aggregate of 7,000,000 (5,600,000 post-2009 Stock Splits) shares of our common stock, issued to Hanson Energy and its nominees; and
- (c) An overriding royalty interest of 2.5% of 8/8 on the oil and gas produced from the Eddy County Properties. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are the joint owners of more than 5% of our outstanding common stock.

Diamond Spring Prospect

On April 10, 2008, we entered into the Diamond Springs Letter Agreement with G2 Petroleum, LLC (G2), a company which E. Willard Gray (a holder of more than five percent of our common stock) is the managing director, to purchase an interest in an oil and gas prospect covering approximately 3,300 acres located in Fremont County, Wyoming, known as the Diamond Springs Prospect. We have decided to no longer proceed with the acquisition of the Diamond Springs Prospect.

DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board inter-dealer quotation system, which does not have director independence requirements. Under NASDAQ Rule 4200(a)(15), a director is not considered to be independent if he or she is also an executive officer or employee of the corporation. There is no member of our Board who is not an executive officer or employee. As a result, we have no independent directors.

As a result of our limited operating history and minimal resources, our management believes that it will have difficulty in attracting independent directors. In addition, we would likely be required to obtain directors and officers insurance coverage in order to attract and retain independent directors. Our management believes that the costs associated with maintaining such insurance is prohibitive at this time.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

Exhibit

Number Description of Exhibits

2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated April 21, 2008 between Language Enterprises Corp. (as surviving entity) and Doral Energy Corp. (as merging entity) and changing the name of the surviving entity to Doral Energy Corp. ⁽⁶⁾
3.1	Articles of Incorporation. ⁽¹⁾
3.2	Certificate of Change Pursuant to NRS 78.209 increasing the authorized capital of common stock to 2,500,000,000 shares, par value \$0.001 per share (25-for-1 Stock Split). ⁽³⁾
3.3	Articles of Merger between Language Enterprises Corp. (as surviving entity) and Doral Energy Corp. (as merging entity). ⁽⁶⁾
3.4	Bylaws. ⁽¹⁾
10.1	Form of Translator Engagement Agreement. ⁽¹⁾
10.2	Translator Services Agreement with Toro Resources Corp. ⁽¹⁾
10.3	Translator Services Agreement with Magnus International Resources, Inc. ⁽¹⁾
10.4	Jonathan Moore Loan Letter. ⁽¹⁾
10.5	Loan Agreement dated as of March 7, 2008 with Little Bay Consulting SA. ⁽⁴⁾
10.6	Letter Agreement dated April 10, 2008 with G2 Petroleum, LLC. ⁽⁵⁾
10.7	Purchase and Sale Agreement dated April 25, 2008 with J. Warren Hanson, doing business as Hanson Energy, and his wife Kathie Hanson. ⁽⁷⁾
10.8	Loan Agreement between the Company (as borrower) and Green Shoe Investments Ltd. (as lender) dated May 9, 2008 for the amount of \$100,000. ⁽⁸⁾
10.9	Loan Agreement between the Company (as borrower) and Green Shoe Investments Ltd. (as lender) dated May 23, 2008 for the amount of \$150,000. ⁽⁹⁾
10.10	Title Work Agreement dated May 12, 2008 with Arena Resources, Inc. ⁽¹⁰⁾
10.11	Amendment Agreement to Share Purchase Agreement dated July 17, 2008 between J. Warren Hanson, doing business as Hanson Energy, his wife Kathie Hanson, and Doral Energy Corp. (formerly Language Enterprises Corp.) ⁽¹¹⁾
10.12	Loan Agreement dated July 18, 2008 between Doral Energy Corp. and Little Bay Consulting SA. ⁽¹¹⁾
10.13	Loan Agreement dated July 18, 2008 between Doral Energy Corp. and Green Shoe Investments Ltd. ⁽¹¹⁾
10.14	Credit Agreement dated July 29, 2008 between Doral Energy Corp. and Macquarie Bank Limited. ⁽¹²⁾
10.15	Security Agreement dated July 29, 2008 between Doral Energy Corp. and Macquarie Bank Limited. ⁽¹²⁾
10.16	Subordination Agreement dated July 29, 2008 between Doral Energy Corp., Green Shoe Investments Ltd. and Macquarie Bank Limited. ⁽¹²⁾
10.17	Subordination Agreement dated July 29, 2008 between Doral Energy Corp., Little Bay Consulting SA and Macquarie Bank Limited. ⁽¹²⁾
10.18	Net Profits Overriding Royalty Interest Conveyance dated July 29, 2008 between Doral Energy Corp. and Macquarie Investments, LLC. ⁽¹²⁾
10.19	Conversion Agreement dated July 29, 2008 between Doral Energy Corp. and Macquarie Investments, LLC. ⁽¹²⁾
10.20	Loan Agreement dated October 3, 2008 between Doral Energy Corp. and Little Bay Consulting SA. ⁽¹³⁾
21.1	List of Subsidiaries. ⁽¹⁴⁾
14.1	Code of Ethics. ⁽²⁾
<u>31.1</u>	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
<u>31.2</u>	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
<u>32.1</u>	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
<u>32.2</u>	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>

- (1) Filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2 filed on September 11, 2006.
- (2) Filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended July 31, 2007 filed on October 30, 2007.

- (3) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 9, 2008.
- (4) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 12, 2008.
- (5) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 16, 2008.
- (6) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 28, 2008.
- (7) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 1, 2008.
- (8) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 13, 2008.
- (9) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 21, 2008.
- (10) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 27, 2008.
- (11) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 23, 2008.
- (12) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 4, 2008.
- (13) Filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 22, 2008.
- (14) Filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K Report originally filed on October 29, 2008.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

DORAL ENERGY CORP.

Date: March 10 , 2010

By: */s/ Everett Willard Gray, II*
EVERETT WILLARD GRAY, II
Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 10 , 2010

By: *H. Patrick Seale*
H. PATRICK SEALE
Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer,
President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director
(Principal Accounting Officer)

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

Date: March 10, 2010

By: */s/ Everett Willard Gray, II*
EVERETT WILLARD GRAY, II
Vice-Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and
Director

Date: March 10, 2010

By: */s/ H. Patrick Seale*
H. PATRICK SEALE
Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer,
President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director