

9 November 2007

**CASPIAN ENERGY INC.
ANNOUNCES THIRD QUARTER 2007 FINANCIAL RESULTS AND CONTRACT
EXTENSION**

TORONTO, November 9, 2007 -- Caspian Energy Inc. (the "Company" or "CEK") (TSX and AIM: CEK) announced today its financial results for the three and nine months ending September 30, 2007. Its interim unaudited financial statements for the period and related management's discussion and analysis have been filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and are available for viewing at www.sedar.com.

Third quarter highlights include:

- The Company's work program extension, with the Republic of Kazakhstan ("ROK"), to December 2007 has now been extended for an additional two-year period;
- Focus on Triassic and Upper Permian targets in the western side of the North Block has been ongoing during the third quarter. The Company has secured a rig and drilling for these targets is expected to begin in Q4;
- Discussions on the potential farm-in to one of the Company's blocks continue to make good progress;
- For Q3 07, petroleum revenues before transportation costs were \$2,074,923(Q3 2006: \$1,421,381); and
- For the three and nine months ending September 30, 2007, CEK's net loss was \$2,295,252(Q3 2006: \$1,514,083) and \$9,732,159(\$2,885,665) respectively.

The Company's work program extension, with the ROK, to December 2007 has now been extended for an additional two-year period, subject to the terms of the original exploration contract. The 2008 work program commits the Company to undertake US\$8.6 million of exploration expenditures prior to the close of that calendar year and the 2009 work program – US\$10.5 million of exploration expenditures.

For the three and nine months ending September 30, 2007, CEK's net loss was \$2,295,252 and \$9,732,159, respectively. For the three and nine months ending September 30, 2006, CEK's net loss was \$1,514,083 and \$2,885,665, respectively. Large non-cash items equal to \$217,906 (Q3 2006 - \$1,182,872) relating to stock-based compensation charges and \$1,615,211 (Q3 2006 - \$(840,497)) pertaining to foreign exchange losses contributed to the loss in Q3 2007. During Q3 2007, the Company recorded a charge of \$215,186 (in 2006 a recovery of \$500,612) pertaining to future income taxes in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Caspian recorded charges of \$461,454 pertaining to interest and \$74,718 pertaining to accretion of the discount on its convertible debentures during the 2007 fiscal period. During Q3 2006, accretion of the debentures discount amounted to \$82,659.

Caspian's operations provided \$65,943 of cash for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and used \$403,865 of cash for the three months ended September 30, 2006.

At the close of Q3 2007, Caspian had working capital of \$8.9 million.

For Q3 07, petroleum revenues before transportation costs were \$2,074,923. For Q3 06, petroleum revenues before transportation costs were \$1,421,381.

For Q3 07, operating costs were \$577,762 (Q3 06 - \$349,138) and transportation costs were \$201,915 (Q3 06 - \$63,737). Kazakhstan operating costs aggregated \$10.14 (Q3 06 - \$9.16) per barrel and total domestic operating costs were \$17.06 (Q3 06 - \$9.67) per barrel. Transportation costs in Kazakhstan were \$3.57 (Q3 06 - \$1.67) per barrel, while the domestic segment equaled \$0.21 (Q3 06 - \$0.18) per barrel. Well workovers during 2007 served to impact operating costs in Kazakhstan.

Interest of \$995,862, including \$472,598 accrued on the advance to Aral, (Q3 06 - \$413,236) was earned during the period.

Administrative expenses for Q3 07 and Q3 06 were \$830,002 and \$866,105, respectively.

Capital expenditures of \$1,873,654 were recorded for Q3 07 (Q3 06 - \$11,043,769). Since capital expenditures are composed of advances to Aral and the expenditure of funds by Aral, whose carrying value is denominated in US dollars, the CAD:USD exchange rate has served to reduce the magnitude of funds recorded.

CEK today filed on SEDAR interim unaudited financial statements and MD&A with respect to its September 30, 2007 third fiscal quarter.

The Company is an oil exploration and development corporation operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

William Ramsay, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Caspian Energy, Inc. commented:

"I am pleased to report that the Company's work program extension with the Republic of Kazakhstan has now been extended for an additional two-year period, subject to the terms of the original exploration contract. We have also secured a rig to initiate the drilling of our Triassic – Upper Permian well programme and the commencement of this programme is now imminent. In addition, discussions on the potential farm-in to one of our blocks continue to make good progress."

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CAUTIONARY NOTE

Some of the statements and information contained in this news release may include certain estimates, assumptions and other forward-looking information. The actual performance, developments and/or results of the Company may differ materially from any or all of the forward-looking statements, which include current expectations, estimates and projections, in all or in part attributable to general economic conditions, and other risks, uncertainties and circumstances partly or totally outside the control of the Company, including oil prices, imprecision of reserve estimates, drilling risks, future production of gas and oil, rates of inflation, changes in future costs and expenses related to the activities involving the exploration, development, production and transportation of oil, hedging, financing availability and other risks related to financial activities, and environmental and geopolitical risks. Further information which may cause results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements is contained in the Company's filings with Canadian securities regulatory authorities. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

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BUSINESS PROSPECTS AND OUTLOOK

The Company has been successful in establishing itself as an operating entity in the ROK and expects to continue with future growth through continued work there.

Prior to the end of the fourth quarter 2005, EZ#301 was drilled to a total depth of 4,846 metres and logged. The well was completed with the drilling rig before the rig was moved to the EZ#302 location. EZ#301 was matrix acidized and the two potentially productive hydrocarbon bearing zones were flow-tested. The lower zone (KT-2) was tested at 2,532 Bopd. The upper zone (KT-1) had difficulty maintaining an independent flow, so it was commingled with the lower zone and the well was tied-in to the Zhagabulak production facility. Subsequently, production logs were ran and it was determined that the KT-1 was producing 100 Bopd. Well 301 was undergoing a government mandated pressure survey in November 2006, when a production logging tool and cable were lost in the hole. During the second quarter, the tool and wire were recovered and the well has resumed production. Well 301 is currently producing 742 BOPD, 8 BWPD, 998 MCFD with a FTP (flowing tubing pressure) of 485 psig and a shut in casing pressure of 2,514 psig on a 12 mm choke. A pressure buildup was successfully completed in August 2007 and a xylene cleanout will be pumped in Q4 in order to clean out the suspected asphaltene buildup in the production tubing.

The second exploration effort, EZ#302, was spud on December 25, 2005. Acidizing and testing of the well were performed following removal of the drilling rig. The well showed indications of hydrocarbons while drilling and logging; however, the stimulation efforts failed to cause the well to flow naturally. In well 302, a workover is being evaluated to isolate the KT-2 and the lower portions of the KT-1 that exhibit higher water saturations on the logs.

The third location, EZ#303 is about 5.2 km southwest of EZ#302. EZ#303 spud on May 28, 2006. The well was permitted to a depth of 5,700 metres. EZ#303 reached a total depth of 4,630 metres in a sidetrack wellbore after the initial wellbore reached a depth of 5,430 metres, but was lost due to a drill string parting, while pulling out of the hole for logging. A total of 70 meters were perforated and acidized in both the KT-1 and KT-2 intervals. A combined test of both intervals yielded water with small amounts of oil, while the separate test on the KT-1 yielded water. In well 303 a workover is being evaluated to isolate intervals and test separately to identify which perforations are producing water.

The original producing well, EZ#213, drilled and completed during the Soviet period, was re-entered in November 2006 and perforations were added in the KT-1 reservoir. Due to different casing weights, problems were encountered with packer setting for the acid operation and consequently, only one-half of the productive zones were acidized. Despite the limits on the acidization, a significant improvement of daily production over the pre-workover rates was achieved. Well 213 is currently producing 390 BOPD, 52 BWPD, 545 MCFD with a flowing tubing pressure of 485 psig and a shut-in casing pressure of 1,661 psig on an 8.7 mm choke. A survey to determine the production contribution from the KT-1 and KT-2 intervals is in progress, the results of which will be integrated into the final analysis and ranking of potential workover strategies for wells 302 and 303.

The Company has initiated the development process for East Zhagabulak. Caspian has made initial contacts with Kazakhstan design institutes for the preparation of the development program report for the development of the East Zhagabulak field.

Ongoing petrophysical analyses of all wells penetrating the below salt reservoirs is being completed and correlations of these wells will aid in the identification of future drilling locations in the North Block. Identification and acquisition of well data within the extended territory is also be evaluated for inclusion into this process.

The Baktygaryn 3-D seismic program was completed in early November 2005. PGS-GIS, in Almaty, ROK was awarded the processing contract. Due to the presence of large salt bodies in the Baktygaryn Area, the 3-D data set was processed through PSDM (Pre-Stack Depth Migration) and interpretation of this data has been completed. PSTM (Pre-Stack Time Migration) analysis, for the above salt section has also been conducted. The acquisition of the 367 kilometre regional 2-D seismic survey covering the west and north areas of the North Block and tying into the Zhagabulak and Baktygaryn 3-D seismic surveys that was completed in March 2007 has also been processed and interpreted. The Baktygaryn 3-D program and the regional 2-D program were fully interpreted at the end of October 2006. The interpreted data from all new seismic data acquired and from the earlier reprocessed Soviet-era 2-D seismic is being combined to create a geological model and identify additional leads and prospects across the North Block territory.

The Baktygaryn Area presents drilling targets in both the below salt Lower Permian and Carboniferous sections and the above salt Upper Permian and Mesozoic sections with depths ranging from approximately 400 to 2,500 metres and provides a second tier of exploration to the Company's drilling portfolio. These targets are recognized in the forms of channel sands, traps against the Kungurian salt ridges and underneath salt overhangs.

Interpretation work on the Baktygaryn 3-D seismic data identified several post-salt drilling targets in the Triassic and Permian formations with depths ranging from approximately 400 to 2,500 metres. Two of these targets, with depths of 800 and 2,500 metres, were selected for drilling, the first of which is expected to spud in late Q4.

Soviet-era seismic data interpretation, mapping and the associated shallow well drilling in the Itisay, Kozdesay and West Kozdesay areas, located in the southwestern portion of the North Block, yielded minor positive tests and shows of oil associated with the post-salt sediments of Jurassic, Triassic and Upper Permian ages. A review of this data has resulted in the identification of several prospects and leads ranging from 600 to 1,800 metres in trapping positions against Permian salt ridges and under-salt overhangs. Several lines from the Company's 2006 2-D seismic program were shot across certain of these leads and prospects to verify this premise. Interpretation of most of the regional 2006 2-D seismic survey covering the west and north areas of the North Block has been completed. The interpreted data from all new seismic data acquired and from the earlier reprocessed Soviet-era 2-D seismic was combined to create a geological model and identify additional leads and prospects across the North Block territory. As a result of this work, some of the earlier leads and prospects in the post-salt sediments identified on vintage maps and seismic in three areas in the south western portion of the North Block, known as Itisay, Kozdesay and West Kozdesay have been confirmed and in addition several new leads and drillable prospects have been identified in trapping positions against Permian salt ridges and under salt overhangs. Drilling for these targets is expected to begin early 2008.

Future seismic activity includes a third 3-D seismic acquisition, pending the results of the upcoming drilling campaign and further ongoing 2-D seismic interpretation.

Focus on shallower targets in the western side of the North Block has been ongoing during the third quarter and drilling for these targets is expected to begin in Q4.

The Company's work program extension, with the ROK, to December 2007 has now been extended for an additional two-year period, subject to the terms of the original exploration contract. The 2008 work program commits the Company to undertake US\$8.6 million of exploration expenditures prior to the close of that calendar year and the 2009 work program – US\$10.5 million of exploration expenditures.

**Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet
(Unaudited)**

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	\$	\$ (Audited)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,805,603	17,022,285
Accounts receivable	824,219	672,879
Prepays and other deposits	2,682,196	2,713,994
Inventory (note 3)	5,767,160	177,055
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	15,079,178	20,586,213
Restricted cash (note 2)	169,914	194,412
Property, plant and equipment (note 4)	118,729,941	118,323,038
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	133,979,033	139,103,663
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,206,598	5,305,085
Asset retirement obligation (note 5)	153,355	156,255
Loan payable (note 6)	1,500,124	-
Future income taxes	898,759	358,848
Convertible debentures (note 7)	17,660,262	18,683,004
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	26,419,098	24,503,192
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (note 8)	121,470,892	121,470,892
Warrants to purchase common shares (note 8)	946,508	946,508
Contributed surplus (note 10)	14,721,895	12,030,272
Deficit	(29,579,360)	(19,847,201)
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	107,559,935	114,600,471
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	133,979,033	139,103,663

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**Interim Consolidated Statement of Loss and Deficit
(Unaudited)**

	Three months ended September 30, 2007 \$	Three months ended September 30, 2006 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2007 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2006 \$
Revenue				
Oil and gas revenue, net	2,074,923	1,421,381	4,322,320	3,531,842
Interest	995,862	413,236	2,644,047	1,007,519
Other	(14,866)	4,895	(12,374)	5,460
	<u>3,055,919</u>	<u>1,839,512</u>	<u>6,953,993</u>	<u>4,544,821</u>
Expenses				
General and administrative	866,105	830,002	2,455,303	2,248,425
Accretion of convertible debentures (note 7)	74,718	82,659	239,320	194,634
Interest	1,007,228	450,329	2,658,287	1,059,441
Operating	577,762	349,138	1,504,968	954,980
Transportation	201,915	63,737	386,628	82,092
Stock-based compensation (note 9)	217,906	1,182,872	2,691,623	1,794,250
Foreign exchange loss	1,615,211	840,497	4,699,400	36,297
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	575,140	54,973	1,386,868	152,360
	<u>5,135,985</u>	<u>3,854,207</u>	<u>16,022,397</u>	<u>6,522,479</u>
Loss before income taxes	(2,080,066)	(2,014,695)	(9,068,404)	(1,977,658)
Future income taxes (recovery)	215,186	(500,612)	663,755	908,007
Net loss for the period	(2,295,252)	(1,514,083)	(9,732,159)	(2,885,665)
Deficit – Beginning of period	(27,284,108)	(14,780,971)	(19,847,201)	(13,409,389)
Deficit – End of period	(29,579,360)	(16,295,054)	(29,579,360)	(16,295,054)
Basic loss per share (note 8)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.09)	(0.03)
Diluted loss per share (note 8)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.09)	(0.03)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)**

	Three months ended September 30, 2007 \$	Three months ended September 30, 2006 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2007 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2006 \$
Cash provided by (used in)				
Operating activities				
Net loss for the period	(2,295,252)	(1,514,083)	(9,732,159)	(2,885,665)
Items not affecting cash				
Stock-based compensation	217,906	1,182,872	2,691,623	1,794,250
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,289,389	(158,997)	4,192,333	(91,832)
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	575,140	54,973	1,386,868	152,360
Accretion of convertible debentures	74,718	82,659	239,320	194,634
Future income taxes (recovery)	215,186	(500,612)	663,755	908,007
Interest on convertible debentures	461,454	449,323	1,387,246	1,052,147
Interest on inter-company advance	(472,598)	-	(1,204,770)	-
	65,943	(403,865)	(375,784)	1,123,901
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	185,311	1,496,595	(151,339)	(378,922)
	251,254	1,092,730	(527,123)	744,979
Financing activities				
Convertible debentures	-	(90,314)	-	17,652,052
Loan payable	1,500,124	(6,636,582)	1,500,124	(6,872,279)
Foreign exchange	-	158,997	-	91,832
Restricted cash	8,805	5,049	24,498	2,306
Issuance of common shares and warrants	-	-	-	50,804,650
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	(3,782,317)
	1,508,929	(6,562,850)	1,524,622	57,896,244
Investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(1,873,654)	(11,043,769)	(7,557,385)	(32,375,748)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	293,456	(402,248)	(4,656,796)	(4,232,695)
	(1,580,198)	(11,446,017)	(12,214,181)	(36,608,443)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	179,985	(16,916,137)	(11,216,682)	22,032,780
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of period	5,625,618	49,043,003	17,022,285	10,094,086
Cash and cash equivalents – End of period	5,805,603	32,126,866	5,805,603	32,126,866
Interest paid and received				
Interest received	50,667	413,236	234,507	1,007,519

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited), 30 September 2007

1 Nature of operations

Caspian Energy Inc. (“Caspian” or the “Company”) is engaged in the exploration for and development and production of oil and gas in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Its primary operating activities are carried out through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Caspian Energy Ltd. (“Caspian Ltd.”).

Caspian’s principal assets are a 50% interest in Aral Petroleum Capital LLP (“Aral”), held by Caspian Ltd. Through its interest in Aral, Caspian has the right to explore and develop certain oil and gas properties in Kazakhstan, known as the North Block, a 3,458 square kilometre area located in the vicinity of the Kazakh pre-Caspian basin. The Company also has minor resource interests in Canada.

Aral’s exploration and development rights to the North Block were granted pursuant to the terms of an exploration contract between the government of Kazakhstan and Aral (the “Exploration Contract”). The initial three-year term of the Exploration Contract was extended for a two-year period (expiring in December 2007) and a further extension of two years to December 31, 2009 with a minimum work commitment of US\$19.0 million has now been effected.

Under the terms of the Exploration Contract, Aral was obligated to spend at least US\$20.8 million under a minimum work program in respect of the North Block during the initial three-year term of the contract. The expenditures include processing and reinterpretation of geological and geophysical data of prior years, two dimensional and three dimensional seismic shoots and surveys, drilling exploration wells, well reactivations and well surveys and testing. As of December 31, 2005, Aral’s financial obligation under the minimum work program had been discharged.

Under terms of a shareholders’ agreement dated June 25, 2004, among Caspian Ltd., Azden Management Limited (“Azden”) and Aral, Caspian was committed to fund Aral’s US\$20.8 million obligation under the initial work program. This financial commitment was satisfied, in full, by the Company. In addition, Caspian Ltd. has undertaken, on a best efforts basis, to raise financing of US\$84.0 million to fund Aral’s operations pursuant to the Exploration Contract. At March 31, 2007, Caspian Ltd. had discharged this undertaking.

2 Significant accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements of Caspian are stated in Canadian dollars and have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount 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 period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash and short-term investments with an initial maturity date of three months or less.

Inventory

Inventory is recorded at the lower of cost calculated using the weighted average method, and net realizable value. Cost comprises direct materials and where applicable direct labour costs and those overheads which have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Joint ventures

The Company's oil and gas exploration and development activities are conducted mainly in Kazakhstan through its 50% interest in Aral and, accordingly, these consolidated financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in such activities.

Property, plant and equipment

a) Capitalized costs

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for oil and natural gas operations, whereby all costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas reserves are capitalized. Such costs include lease acquisition costs, geological and geophysical costs, carrying charges on non-producing properties, costs of drilling both productive and non-productive wells, the cost of petroleum and natural gas production equipment and overhead charges directly related to exploration and development activities. Proceeds from the sale of oil and gas properties are applied against capital costs, with no gain or loss recognized, unless such a sale would change the rate of depletion and depreciation by 20% or more, in which case, a gain or loss would be recorded.

b) Depletion, depreciation and amortization

The capitalized costs are depleted and depreciated using the unit-of-production method based on proven petroleum and natural gas reserves, as determined by independent consulting engineers. Oil and natural gas liquids reserves and production are converted into equivalent units of natural gas based on relative energy content on a ratio of six thousand cubic feet of gas to one barrel of oil. Significant development projects and expenditures on exploration properties are excluded from calculation of depletion prior to assessment of the existence of proved reserves.

Other property, machinery and equipment are recorded at historical cost. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis at the following annual rates:

Buildings	8%
Machinery and equipment	8%
Vehicles	7%
Other fixed assets	10%

c) Ceiling test

The Company follows the Canadian accounting guideline on full cost accounting. In applying the full cost guideline, Caspian calculates its ceiling test for each cost centre by comparing the carrying value of oil and natural gas properties and production equipment to the sum of undiscounted cash flows expected to result from Caspian's proved reserves. If the carrying value is not fully recoverable, the amount of impairment is measured by comparing the carrying value of oil and gas properties and production and equipment to the estimated net present value of future cash flows from proved plus probable reserves using a risk-free interest rate and expected future prices. Any excess carrying value above the net present value of the future cash flows is recorded as a permanent impairment.

d) Unproved property

Costs of acquiring and evaluating unproven properties are initially excluded from costs subject to depletion, until it is determined whether or not proved reserves are attributable to the properties or, in the case of major development projects, commercial production has commenced, or impairment has occurred. Impairment occurs whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When proven reserves are determined or the property is considered to be impaired, the cost of the property or the amount of the impairment is added to the costs subject to depletion for that country's cost centre.

e) Asset retirement obligation

Caspian records the fair value of asset retirement obligations ("ARO") as a liability in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation to restore an oil and gas property, typically when a well is drilled or other equipment is put in place. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related asset and depleted using a unit-of-production method over the life of the proved reserves. Subsequent to initial measurement of the obligations, the obligations are adjusted at the end of each reporting period to reflect the passage of time and changes in estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. Actual costs incurred on settlement of the ARO are charged against the ARO.

Income taxes

Income taxes are calculated using the liability method of tax accounting. Temporary differences arising from the difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its carrying value amount on the balance sheet are used to calculate future income tax assets and liabilities. Future income tax assets and liabilities are calculated using tax rates anticipated to apply in the periods that the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

Stock-based compensation

The Company grants options to purchase common shares to employees and directors under its stock option plan. Under this standard, future awards are accounted for using the fair value of accounting for stock-based compensation. Under the fair value method, an estimate of the value of the option is determined at the time of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of the option is recognized as an expense and contributed surplus over the vesting period of the option. Proceeds received on exercise of stock options, along with amounts previously included in contributed surplus, are credited to share capital.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of oil and natural gas is recognized based on volumes delivered to customers at contractual delivery points and rates. The costs associated with the delivery, including operating and maintenance costs, transportation, and production-based royalty expenses will be recognized in the same period in which the related revenue is earned and recorded.

Measurement uncertainty

The amounts recorded for depletion and depreciation of property, plant and equipment, the provision for asset retirement obligations and the amounts used for ceiling test calculations are based on estimates of reserves and future costs. The Company's reserve estimates are reviewed annually by an independent engineering firm. The amounts disclosed relating to fair values of stock options issued are based on estimates of future volatility of the Company's share price, expected lives of options, and other relevant assumptions. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic per share amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted per share amounts are calculated based on the treasury stock method whereby the weighted average number of shares is adjusted for the dilutive effect of options. The Company applies the treasury stock method for the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share whereby the effect of the "in the money" instruments such as stock options and warrants affect the calculation. The treasury stock method assumes that the proceeds from the exercise are used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the weighted average market price during the year.

Financial instruments

Fair values

The fair values of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loan payable approximate their carrying values due to their short-term maturity.

Credit risk

Substantially all of the Company's accounts receivable are due from companies in the oil and gas industry and are subject to the normal industry credit risks. The carrying value of accounts receivable reflects management's assessment of the associated credit risks.

Foreign currency

All operations are considered financially and operationally integrated. Results of operations are translated to Canadian dollars, using average rates for revenues and expenses, except depreciation which is translated at the rate of exchange applicable to the related assets. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and non-monetary items are translated at rates of exchange in effect when the assets were acquired or obligations incurred. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded in the statement of loss.

Restricted cash

Under the terms of the Exploration Contract, Aral has accrued 1% of the capital costs of exploration (the "Liquidation Fund") in an amount of US \$339,828 and US \$388,825 as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, (Caspian – Cdn. \$169,914 and Cdn. \$194,412, respectively) and deposited the cash in a restricted bank account. It is anticipated that the Liquidation Fund will be used to finance the restoration of the License Area upon expiration of the Exploration Contract, unless a production contract is awarded.

3 Inventory

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	\$	\$
Drilling supplies	5,137,432	-
Oil inventory	99,769	24,742
Fuel	9,125	3,522
Construction materials	4,890	4,342
Spare parts	6,248	3,425
Other materials	509,696	141,024
	<u>5,767,160</u>	<u>177,055</u>

4 Property, plant and equipment

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	\$	\$
Petroleum and natural gas assets	119,668,950	118,334,595
Other assets	2,905,396	2,508,707
	<u>122,574,346</u>	<u>120,843,302</u>
Accumulated depletion and depreciation	(3,844,405)	(2,520,264)
	<u>118,729,941</u>	<u>118,323,038</u>

Excluded from the depletable base of oil and gas assets at September 30, 2007 are unproved properties of \$74,358,989 (December 31, 2006 – \$65,707,839).

Aral applied the ceiling test to its capitalized assets at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and determined that there was no impairment of such carrying costs.

During the period ended September 30, 2007, the Company capitalized \$169,705 (December 31, 2006 – \$387,660) of general and administrative expenses related directly to exploration and development activities.

5 Asset retirement obligation

The Company records the fair value of asset retirement obligations as a liability in the period in which it incurs the legal obligation.

The asset retirement obligation results from net ownership interests in petroleum and natural gas assets including well sites, gathering systems and processing facilities. The Company estimates the total undiscounted amount of cash flows required to settle its asset retirement obligations at September 30, 2007 is \$167,542, which will be incurred between 2014 and 2019. A credit-adjusted risk-free rate of 12.9% was used to calculate the fair value of the asset retirement obligations, and an inflation factor of 8.4%.

A reconciliation of the asset retirement obligation is provided below:

	September 30, 2007 \$	December 31, 2006 \$
Opening balance	156,255	88,900
Liabilities incurred	-	38,382
Accretion	13,005	4,760
Change in estimate	(15,905)	24,213
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing balance	153,355	156,255

Under the terms of the Exploration Contract (note 1), the Company is required to create a fund to finance actual future restoration costs, equal to 1% of the capital costs of exploration. At September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, \$169,914 and \$194,412, respectively have been placed in a restricted bank account related to the funding requirement.

6 Loan payable

Pursuant to the Participants Agreement By and Among Azden Management Limited and Caspian Energy Ltd. and Aral Petroleum Capital Limited Liability Partnership, subsequent to reaching the US \$84 million threshold on advances by Caspian to Aral, Caspian and Azden shall jointly finance, in equal proportions, the next stages of exploration by Aral. As at September 30, 2007, \$1,500,124 had been advanced by Azden to Aral and is recorded as a loan payable in Aral's accounts.

7 Convertible debentures

On March 1, 2006, the Company received US \$16 million and issued 10% per annum, convertible debentures in a like amount. The debentures mature on March 2, 2011 and are convertible at any time and from time to time into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of \$2.45 per share. The Company may repay the principal amount of the debentures, in whole or in part, or require conversion into common shares of the Company if the volume-weighted average trading price of the common shares, for 40 consecutive trading days, is at least \$4.08.

	Face amount \$	Fair value of conversion option \$	Accretion \$	Interest \$	Carrying value \$
Debentures issued, opening balance	18,320,884	(1,483,805)	281,168	1,564,757	18,683,004
Accretion of discount	-	-	239,320	-	239,320
Translation adjustment	(2,378,749)	-	-	(270,559)	(2,649,308)
Interest accrual	-	-	-	1,387,246	1,387,246
Balance – September 30, 2007	<u>15,942,135</u>	<u>(1,483,805)</u>	<u>520,488</u>	<u>2,681,444</u>	<u>17,660,262</u>

8 Share capital

Authorized

Unlimited number of voting common shares, without stated par value

Issued

	Number of shares	Amount \$
Issued and outstanding as at January 31, 2005	84,122,163	75,376,278
Exercise of warrants (i)	205,000	135,300
Share issue costs (v)	-	(290,816)
Issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2005	<u>84,327,163</u>	<u>75,220,762</u>
Exercise of warrants (ii)	357,100	888,505
Private placement (iii)	19,609,000	49,056,442
Exercise of options (iv)	50,000	87,500
Share issue costs (v)	-	(3,782,317)
Issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2006 and September 30, 2007	<u>104,343,263</u>	<u>121,470,892</u>

- i) During the period, 205,000 warrants were exercised. The warrants had an exercise price of \$0.66 per common share.
- ii) During the period, 357,100 broker warrants were exercised. The warrants had an exercise price of \$2.00 per common share.
- iii) On April 5, 2006 a private placement of 19,609,000 common shares were issued at \$2.55 per share.
- iv) On April 10, 2006, 50,000 common shares at \$1.75 per were issued pursuant to the Company's stock option plan.
- v) Share issue costs have not been tax-effected.

Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") under which it may grant options to directors, officers and employees for the purchase of up to 15% of the number of common shares from time to time. Options are granted at the discretion of the board of directors. The exercise price, vesting period and expiration period are also fixed at the time of grant at the discretion of the Board of Directors in accordance with terms of the Plan.

Changes to the Company's stock options are summarized as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average option price \$
Balance – January 31, 2005	7,173,228	1.72
Granted	1,993,271	1.69
Balance – December 31, 2005	9,166,499	1.72
Granted	1,943,433	1.29
Exercised	(50,000)	1.75
Balance – December 31, 2006	11,059,932	1.64
Granted	2,668,845	0.88
Expired	(400,000)	2.15
Balance – September 30, 2007	13,328,777	1.47
Exercisable – September 30, 2007	12,332,944	1.48

The following is a summary of stock options outstanding and exercisable as at September 30, 2007:

Range of exercise price	Options outstanding		Options exercisable	
	Options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life in years	Weighted average exercise price	Options exercisable
\$0.75	2,079,090	1.9	\$0.75	2,079,090
\$0.86	800,000	4.3	\$0.86	666,667
\$0.89	1,868,845	4.5	\$0.89	1,868,845
\$1.25	1,043,433	3.7	\$1.25	1,043,433
\$1.34	900,000	4.1	\$1.34	300,000
\$1.61	843,271	2.9	\$1.61	843,271
\$1.75	1,100,000	2.9	\$1.75	1,100,000
\$2.00	1,050,000	2.1	\$2.00	787,500
\$2.15	3,644,138	1.9	\$2.15	3,644,138
	<u>13,328,777</u>		<u>\$1.48</u>	<u>12,332,944</u>

Per share amounts

The weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period ended September 30, 2007 of 104,343,263 (September 30, 2006 – 104,343,263 shares) was used to calculate loss per share amounts.

In computing diluted loss per share, no shares were added to the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period ended September 30, 2007 (September 30, 2006 – nil) as they are anti-dilutive. The fully-diluted number as at September 30, 2007 was 129,037,671 shares (September 30, 2006 – 127,585,828).

Warrants

588,270 broker warrants are outstanding at September 30, 2007 and all have vested. These warrants entitle the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$2.77 until April 5, 2008. The fair value of the outstanding warrants using the Black-Scholes method was \$946,508 (December 31, 2006 – \$946,508).

9 Stock-based compensation

Options granted to both employees and non-employees are accounted for using the fair value method. The fair value of common share options granted in the period ended September 30, 2007 was estimated to be \$1,493,527 as at the grant date using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model and the following assumptions:

Risk free interest rate	4%
Expected life	5 year average
Expected volatility	73 – 75%
Expected dividend yield	0%

The estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense and credited to contributed surplus over the option vesting period on a straight-line basis.

10 Contributed surplus

	September 30, 2007 \$	December 31, 2006 \$
Balance – Beginning of period	12,030,275	7,668,133
Stock options issued to employees, officers and directors	2,691,623	2,384,901
Fair value of debentures conversion option	-	1,483,805
Fair value of warrants expired	-	493,433
Balance – End of period	<u>14,721,895</u>	<u>12,030,272</u>

The term and vesting conditions of each option may be fixed by the board when the option is granted, but the term cannot exceed 5 years from the date upon which the option is granted.

The options granted to directors, officers and employees may be exercised over five years from the date of granting and expire from time to time to April 2012.

The debentures are convertible into common shares of the Company at a price of \$2.45 per share and mature on March 31, 2011.

11 Commitments

In accordance with the shareholders' agreement in respect of Aral, Caspian was obligated to fund the initial work program of Aral pursuant to the Exploration Contract. The minimum work program was US \$20.8 million and matured at the end of calendar 2005. As at December 31, 2005, this obligation was fully discharged. The work program extension to December 2007 includes drilling three wells to a combined total of 8,500 metres with a monetary obligation of US \$20.6 million. No additional seismic is required. The Company's calendar 2006 minimum work program with the Republic of Kazakhstan was approved for US \$12.2 million and was discharged during 2006. US \$8.4 million is the minimum commitment for calendar 2007.

12 Financial instruments

Caspian's financial instruments included in the consolidated balance sheet are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other deposits and, accounts payable. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of the instruments. A substantial portion of Caspian's accounts receivable are with customers in the oil and gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks.

A substantial portion of Caspian's activities are settled in foreign currencies and consequently, the Company is subject to fluctuations in currency translation rates.

The liability and equity components of the convertible debentures are presented separately in accordance with their substance. The liability component is accreted to the amount payable at maturity by way of a charge to earnings using the effective interest method.

13 Segmented information

The Company's activities are conducted in two geographic segments: Canada and Kazakhstan. All activities relate to exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas.

	Canada \$	Kazakhstan \$	Total \$
Revenue			
Oil and gas revenue, net	30,302	4,292,018	4,322,320
Interest	2,644,047	-	2,644,047
Other	-	(12,374)	(12,374)
	<u>2,674,349</u>	<u>4,279,644</u>	<u>6,953,993</u>
Expenses			
General and administrative	2,113,473	341,830	2,455,303
Accretion of convertible debentures	239,320	-	239,320
Interest	1,402,048	1,256,239	2,658,287
Operating	10,166	1,494,802	1,504,968
Transportation	259	386,369	386,628
Stock-based compensation	2,691,623	-	2,691,623
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	12,302,072	(7,602,672)	4,699,400
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	3,750	1,383,118	1,386,868
Future income taxes	-	663,755	663,755
	<u>18,762,711</u>	<u>(2,076,559)</u>	<u>16,686,152</u>
Net (loss) income for the period	<u>(16,088,362)</u>	<u>6,356,203</u>	<u>(9,732,159)</u>
Assets			
Current assets	4,146,118	10,933,060	15,079,178
Restricted cash	-	169,914	169,914
Property, plant and equipment, net	30,423	118,699,518	118,729,941
	<u>4,176,541</u>	<u>129,802,492</u>	<u>133,979,033</u>
Liabilities	<u>18,301,563</u>	<u>8,117,534</u>	<u>26,419,097</u>

14 Reconciliation of International Financial Reporting Standards

Accounting practices under Canadian GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) are, as they affect these financial statements, substantially the same except for the following:

Property and equipment

Under Canadian GAAP, an impairment loss should be recognized when the carrying amount of a cost centre is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The carrying amount is not recoverable if the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. Unproved properties and major development projects are included in this recoverability test. A cost centre impairment loss should be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of assets capitalized in a cost centre exceeds the sum of:

- the fair value of proved and probable reserves; and
- the costs (less any impairment) of unproved properties that have been subject to a separate test for impairment and contain no probable reserves

For costs beyond the exploration and evaluation stage, IFRS requires (i) an impairment to be recognized when the recoverable amount of an asset (cash generating unit) is less than the carrying amount; (ii) the impairment loss to be determined as the excess of the carrying amount above the recoverable amount (the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, calculated as the present value of future cash flows from the asset), rather than the excess of the carrying amount above the undiscounted future cash flows of the asset; and (iii) the reversal of an impairment loss when the recoverable amount changes. A ceiling test based on cash generating units did not reveal the need for an impairment charge.

For exploration and evaluation costs, IFRS 6 has been adopted effective January 1, 2005. IFRS 6 allows for continued application of an entity’s existing policy with respect to accounting for exploration and evaluation costs.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Under Canadian GAAP, a long-lived asset should be tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss should be recognized when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. Under IFRS, the carrying amounts of the Company’s assets, other than oil and gas properties, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets’ recoverable amounts are estimated. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the income statement. This difference in accounting policy has no impact on these financial statements.

Under Canadian GAAP, the carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. This assessment is based on the carrying amount of the asset at the date it is tested for recoverability, whether it is in use or under development. Under IFRS, the recoverable amount of the

Company's assets other than oil and gas properties is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. This difference in accounting policy has no impact on these financial statements.

In respect of impairment of assets other than oil and gas properties, under Canadian GAAP, an impairment loss is not reversed if the fair value subsequently increases. For IFRS, an impairment loss may be reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable value.

An impairment loss, on assets other than oil and gas properties, is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. This difference in accounting policy has no impact on these financial statements.

Asset retirement obligation

In re-measuring an asset retirement obligation for the passage of time, Canadian GAAP requires re-measurement based on the risk-free rate that existed when the liability was initially measured. IFRS requires the use of current market assessed interest rates in each estimate. This difference did not result in a material reconciling item.

Inventory

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company measures its supplies inventory at the lower of historical cost or net replacement cost. Under IFRS, the lower of cost or net realizable value principle would apply. This difference did not result in a material reconciling item.