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

FORM 10-Q

MARK ONE

☒ Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

for the Quarterly Period ended September 30, 2019; or

☐ Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

for the transition period from ________ to ________

ZION OIL & GAS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**20-0065053**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
12655 N Central Expressway, Suite 1000, Dallas, TX	**75243**
(Address of principal executive offices)	Zip Code

(214) 221-4610
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☒
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☒
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	**Trading Symbol(s)**	**Name of each exchange on which registered**
Common	ZN	Nasdaq Capital Market

As of November 5, 2019, Zion Oil & Gas, Inc. had outstanding 97,617,064 shares of common stock, par value $0.01 per share.

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc.

Condensed Balance Sheets as of

	September 30, 2019 US$ thousands (Unaudited)	December 31, 2018 US$ thousands
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,380**	2,791
Fixed short term bank deposits – restricted	**1,262**	1,325
Prepaid expenses and other	**243**	461
Other deposits	**194**	280
Governmental receivables	**354**	361
Other receivables	**356**	153
Total current assets	**5,789**	5,371
Unproved oil and gas properties, full cost method (see Note 4)	**8,709**	6,714
Property and equipment at cost		
Net of accumulated depreciation of $493 and $455	**122**	156
Right of Use Lease Assets (see Note 7)	**639**	-
Other assets		
Fixed short term bank deposits – restricted	**-**	9
Assets held for severance benefits	**326**	271
Total other assets	**326**	280
Total assets	**15,585**	12,521
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	**490**	2,811
Lease obligation – current (see Note 7)	**224**	-
Asset retirement obligation	**678**	720
Derivative liability (see Note 6)	**173**	345
Accrued liabilities	**1,237**	958
Total current liabilities	**2,802**	4,834
Long-term liabilities		
10% Senior convertible bonds, net of unamortized deferred financing cost of $43 and $63 and unamortized debt discount of $734 and $993 at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 respectively (see Note 5)	**2,476**	2,211
Lease obligation – non-current (see Note 7)	**469**	-
Obligation under capital lease, net of current maturities of $11	**21**	30
Provision for severance pay	**385**	317
Total long-term liabilities	**3,351**	2,558
Total liabilities	**6,153**	7,392
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 8)		
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, par value $.01; Authorized: 200,000,000 shares at September 30, 2019: Issued and outstanding: 89,856,859 and 66,405,180 shares at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 respectively	**899**	664
Additional paid-in capital	**212,750**	203,580
Accumulated deficit	**(204,217)**	(199,115)
Total stockholders' equity	**9,432**	5,129
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	**15,585**	12,521

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc.

Condensed Statements of Operations

	For the three months ended September 30 ,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
	US$ thousands	**US$ thousands**	**US$ thousands**	**US$ thousands**
	(Unaudited)	**(Unaudited)**	**(Unaudited)**	**(Unaudited)**
General and administrative	**1,098**	2,044	**3,020**	5,339
Impairment of unproved oil and gas properties	**86**	-	**314**	-
Other	**497**	549	**1,606**	1,782
Loss from operations	**(1,681)**	(2,593)	**(4,940)**	(7,121)
Other income (expense), net				
Gain on derivative liability	**90**	3,448	**172**	882
Foreign exchange loss	**(9)**	(10)	**(9)**	(111)
Financial expenses, net	**(19)**	(64)	**(325)**	(361)
(Loss), gain before income taxes	**(1,619)**	781	**(5,102)**	(6,711)
Income taxes	**-**	-	**-**	-
Net (loss), income	(1,619)	781	**(5,102)**	(6,711)
Net (loss), gain per share of common stock				
Basic and diluted (in US$)	**(0.02)**	0.02	**(0.07)**	(0.11)
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted (in thousands)	**82,001**	61,089	**75,657**	59,312

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc.

Condensed Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amounts	Capital	deficit	Total
		US$	US$	US$	US$
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Balances as of June 30, 2018	59,280	593	195,583	(168,096)	28,080
Funds received from RO, net	—	—	(43)	—	(43)
Funds received from sale of DSPP units and shares	5,032	50	6,605	—	6,655
Value of bonds converted to shares	3	*	7	—	7
Bonds interest paid in shares	—	—	—	—	—
Funds received from option exercises	100	1	—	—	1
Value of options granted to employees, directors and others as non-cash compensation	—	—	189	—	189
Net income	—	—	—	781	781
Balances as of September 30, 2018	64,415	644	202,341	(167,315)	35,670

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amounts	Capital	deficit	Total
		US$	US$	US$	US$
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Balances as of December 31, 2017	55,888	559	184,485	(160,604)	24,440
Funds received from RO, net	656	7	3,031	—	3,038
Funds received from sale of DSPP units and shares	7,522	75	12,533	—	12,608
Value of bonds converted to shares	40	*	175	—	175
Bonds interest paid in shares	71	1	330	—	331
Funds received from option exercises	238	2	17	—	19
Value of options granted to employees, directors and others as non-cash compensation	—	—	1,770	—	1,770
Net loss	—	—	—	(6,711)	(6,711)
Balances as of September 30, 2018	64,415	644	202,341	(167,315)	35,670

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc.

Condensed Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amounts	Capital	deficit	Total
		US$	US$	US$	US$
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Balances as of June 30, 2019	78,371	784	209,466	(202,598)	7,652
Funds received from sale of DSPP units and shares	11,470	115	3,147	—	3,262
Value of bonds converted to shares	1	*	*	—	*
Funds received from option exercises	15	*	*	—	*
Value of options granted to employees, directors and others as non-cash compensation	—	—	137	—	137
Net loss	—	—	—	(1,619)	(1,619)
Balances as of September 30, 2019	89,857	899	212,750	(204,217)	9,432

* Less than one thousand.

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amounts	Capital	deficit	Total
		US$	US$	US$	US$
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Balances as of December 31, 2018	66,405	664	203,580	(199,115)	5,129
Funds received from sale of DSPP units and shares	22,956	230	8,668	—	8,898
Value of bonds converted to shares	6	*	2	—	2
Funds received from option exercises	68	1	—	—	1
Bond interest paid in shares	422	4	323	—	327
Value of options granted to employees, directors and others as non-cash compensation	—	—	177	—	177
Net loss	—	—	—	(5,102)	(5,102)
Balances as of September 30, 2019	89,857	899	212,750	(204,217)	9,432

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc.

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	For the nine months ended September 30 ,	
	2019	2018
	US$ thousands	US$ thousands
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	**(5,102)**	(6,711)
Adjustments required to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	**38**	44
Loss on fixed asset disposal	**-**	3
Cost of options issued to employees, directors and others as non-cash compensation	**177**	1,431
Amortization of debt discount and interest related to convertible bonds	**317**	325
Change in derivative liability	**(172)**	(882)
Impairment of unproved oil and gas properties	**314**	-
Change in assets and liabilities, net:		
Other deposits	**86**	250
Prepaid expenses and other	**218**	178
Governmental receivables	**7**	518
Estimated liability for defending legal claims	**-**	500
Lease obligation – current	**224**	-
Lease obligation – non current	**469**	-
Right of Use Lease Assets	**(639)**	-
Other receivables	**(203)**	(145)
Severance pay	**13**	8
Accounts payable	**(82)**	120
Asset retirement obligation	**(42)**	-
Accrued liabilities	**(52)**	187
Net cash used in operating activities	**(4,429)**	(4,174)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	**(4)**	(15)
Investment in unproved oil and gas properties	**(3,940)**	(13,893)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(3,944)**	(13,908)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payments related to capital lease	**(9)**	(6)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	**1**	19
Proceeds from Rights Offering	**-**	3,038
Proceeds from issuance of stock and exercise of warrants	**8,898**	12,608
Net cash provided by financing activities	**8,890**	15,659
Net (decrease), increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	**517**	(2,423)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – beginning of period	**4,125**	9,079
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – end of period	**4,642**	6,656
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the period for interest	2	3
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Cost of options capitalized to oil & gas properties	**-**	339
Unpaid investments in oil & gas properties	**884**	1,543
Convertible Bond interest paid in shares	**327**	331
10% Senior Convertible Bonds converted to shares	**2**	175
Capitalized convertible bond interest attributed to oil and gas properties	**181**	244

* Less than one thousand

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, are comprised as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	US$ thousands	US$ thousands	US$ thousands	US$ thousands
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,380**	2,791	**5,318**	**6,892**
Restricted cash included in fixed short-term bank deposits	**1,262**	1,325	**408**	**1,197**
Restricted cash included in fixed long-term bank deposits	**-**	9	**930**	**990**
	4,642	4,125	**6,656**	**9,079**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc.

Condensed Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1 - Nature of Operations, Basis of Presentation and Going Concern

A. Nature of Operations

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("we," "our," "Zion" or the "Company") is an oil and gas exploration company with a history of 19 years of oil & gas exploration in Israel. As of September 30, 2019, the Company has no revenues from its oil and gas operations.

Zion maintains its corporate headquarters in Dallas, Texas. We also have branch offices in Caesarea, Israel and Geneva, Switzerland. The purpose of the Israel branch is to support the Company's operations in Israel, and the purpose of the Switzerland branch is to operate a foreign treasury center for the Company.

Exploration Rights/Exploration Activities

The Company currently holds one active petroleum exploration license onshore Israel, the Megiddo-Jezreel License, comprising approximately 99,000 acres. The Megiddo Jezreel #1 ("MJ #1") exploratory well was spud on June 5, 2017 and drilled to a total depth ("TD") of 5,060 meters (approximately 16,600 feet). Thereafter, the Company successfully cased and cemented the well while awaiting the approval of the testing protocol. The Ministry of Energy approved the well testing protocol on April 29, 2018.

During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company's testing protocol was concluded at the MJ #1 well. The test results confirmed that the MJ #1 well did not contain hydrocarbons in commercial quantities in the zones tested. As a result, in the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge to its unproved oil and gas properties of $30,906,000. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company recorded a post-impairment charge of approximately $86,000 and $314,000, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company did not record any post-impairment charges.

The MJ#1 well provided Zion with information Zion believes is important for potential future exploration efforts within its license area. As with many frontier wildcat wells, the MJ#1 also left several questions unanswered.

While not meant to be an exhaustive list, a summary of what Zion believes to be key information learned in the MJ#1 well is as follows:

1. The MJ#1 encountered much higher subsurface temperatures at a depth shallower than expected before drilling the well. In our opinion, this is significant because reaching a minimum temperature threshold is necessary for the generation of hydrocarbons from an organic-rich source rock.

2. The known organic rich (potentially hydrocarbon bearing) Senonian age source rocks that are typically present in this part of Israel were not encountered as expected. Zion expected these source rocks to be encountered at approximately 1,000 meters in the MJ#1 well.

3. MJ#1 had natural fractures, permeability (the ability of fluid to move through the rock) and porosity (pore space in rock) that allowed the sustained flow of formation fluid in the shallower Jurassic and lower Cretaceous age formations between approximately 1,200 and 1,800 meters. While no hydrocarbons were encountered, Zion believes this fact is nonetheless significant because it provides important information about possible reservoir pressures and the ability of fluids to move within the formation and to the surface.

4. MJ#1 encountered oil in the Triassic Mohilla formation which Zion believes suggests an active deep petroleum system is in Zion's license area. There was no natural permeability or porosity in the Triassic Mohilla formation to allow formation fluid to reach the surface naturally during testing, and thus the MJ#1 was not producible or commercial.

5. The depths and thickness of the formations we encountered varied greatly from pre-drill estimates. This required the MJ#1 to be drilled to a much greater depth than previously expected. Zion has tied these revised formation depths to seismic data which will allow for more accurate interpretation and mapping in the future.

Note 1 - Nature of Operations, Basis of Presentation and Going Concern (cont'd)

A summary of what Zion believes to be some key questions left to be answered are:

1. Is the missing shallow Senonian age source rock a result of regional erosion, or is it missing because of a fault that cut the well-bore and could be reasonably expected to be encountered in the vicinity of the MJ#1 drill site? Zion believes this is an important question to answer because if the Senonian source rocks do exist in this area, the high temperatures encountered are sufficient to mature these source rocks and generate oil.

2. Do the unusually high shallow subsurface temperatures extend regionally beyond the MJ#1 well, which could allow for the generation of hydrocarbons in the Senonian age source rock within our license area?

3. As a consequence of seismic remapping, where does the MJ#1 well lie relative to the potential traps at the Jurassic and Triassic levels, and was the well location too low on the structures and deeper than the potential hydrocarbons within those traps?

Zion commenced the data acquisition portion on the 3-D survey area consisting of 72 square kilometers focused on the eastern portion of the Megiddo-Jezreel license. Acoustic Geophysical Services ("AGS"), our geophysical contractor, completed mobilization in late August in which the seismic equipment was moved on location and testing completed. In mid-September 2019 all parameter selections were approved. Following parameter selection, AGS began its seismic production activities on September 25, 2019. Approximately 50% of the survey was completed by September 30, 2019. The remaining 50% of the survey was completed in mid-October.

Zion has engaged Agile Seismic Processing Services ("ASPS"), with offices located in Houston, Texas and Belgrade, Serbia, to handle the seismic data processing and interpretation services. The geophysical dataset, which was delivered to ASPS in late October 2019, will be processed using enhanced technologies.

Zion received a multi-year license extension through December 2, 2020.

Zion's ability to fully undertake all of these aforementioned activities is subject to its raising the needed capital from its continuing offerings, of which no assurance can be provided.

Megiddo-Jezreel Petroleum License, No. 401 ("MJL")

The MJL was awarded on December 3, 2013 for a three-year primary term through December 2, 2016, with the possibility of additional one-year extensions up to a maximum of seven years. The MJL lies onshore, south and west of the Sea of Galilee, and the Company continues its exploration focus here as it appears to possess the key geologic ingredients of an active petroleum system with significant exploration potential. In late November 2016, The State of Israel's Petroleum Commissioner officially approved Zion's drilling date and license extension request.

On October 30, 2017, the Company sought a multi-year extension to its existing license. After receiving feedback from Israel's Petroleum Commissioner, the Company submitted a revised extension request on November 9, 2017. On November 20, 2017, Israel's Petroleum Commissioner officially approved the Company's multi-year extension request on its Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401, extending its validity to December 2, 2019 which was subsequently extended to December 2, 2020. The Company remained subject to the following updated key license terms:

No.	***Activity Description***	***Execution by:***
1	*Submit final report on the results of drilling*	*31 May 2018*
2	*Submit program for continuation of work under license*	*30 June 2018*

On June 1, 2018, Zion submitted its *Megiddo-Jezreel #1 End of Well Report (EOWR)* for the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401, thus fulfilling its No. 1 Final Report license work plan obligation, shown above.

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc.

Condensed Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1 - Nature of Operations, Basis of Presentation and Going Concern (cont'd)

On June 14, 2018 Zion submitted its APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF CONTINUED WORK PROGRAM DUE DATE ON THE MEGIDDO-JEZREEL LICENSE NO. 401. The additional time was necessary because we had still not completed testing and evaluating all planned testing zones. On July 1, 2018, Israel's Petroleum Commissioner granted Zion's work program report extension to November 1, 2018, as shown below.

No.	***Activity Description***	***Execution by:***
1	***Submit program for continuation of work under license***	***1 November 2018***

On October 16, 2018 Zion submitted its APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF CONTINUED WORK PROGRAM DUE DATE ON THE MEGIDDO-JEZREEL LICENSE NO. 401. The additional time was necessary because we had still not completed testing and evaluating all planned testing zones. On October 28, 2018, Israel's Petroleum Commissioner granted Zion's work program report extension to January 31, 2019, as shown below.

No.	***Activity Description***	***Execution by:***
1	***Submit program for continuation of work under license***	***31 January 2019***

On January 31, 2019, Zion submitted its APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF CONTINUED WORK PROGRAM DUE DATE ON THE MEGIDDO-JEZREEL LICENSE NO. 401. The additional time was necessary to finalize the work program. On February 3, 2019 Israel's Petroleum Commissioner granted Zion's work program report extension to February 28, 2019, as shown below:

Number	***Activity Description***	***Execution by:***
3	*Submit program for continuation of work under license*	*28 February 2019*

The continuation of work program was timely submitted to Israel's Petroleum Commissioner and subsequently approved.

On February 24, 2019 and thereafter on February 26, 2019 Zion submitted its PROPOSED 2019 WORK PROGRAM ON THE MEGIDDO-JEZREEL LICENSE NO. 401.

Note 1 - Nature of Operations, Basis of Presentation and Going Concern (cont'd)

On February 28, 2019 Israel's Petroleum Commissioner officially approved the revised and updated Work Program on the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401 as shown below:

Number	Activity description	Execution by:
1	Submission of seismic survey plan to the Commissioner and execution of an agreement with a contractor to perform	30 April 2019
2	Commence 3D seismic survey in an area of approximately 50 square kilometers	1 August 2019
3	Transfer of field material configuration and processed material to the Ministry pursuant to Ministry guidelines	15 December 2019
4	Submit interpretation report	20 February 2020

On February 24, 2019 Zion submitted a request to the Commissioner to extend the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401 up to December 2, 2020.

On February 28, 2019 the Commissioner approved the extension of the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401 up to December 2, 2020.

On April 30, 2019 Zion submitted its APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF CONTINUED WORK PROGRAM DUE DATE ON THE MEGIDDO-JEZREEL LICENSE NO. 401. The additional time was necessary for Zion to conduct a 3-D survey in an area of approximately 72 square kilometers. This required, among other things, extensive permitting activities with relevant local landowners, the Israel Land Authority ("ILA"), certain authorities and others throughout the seismic survey area and may not conclude prior to the rainy season in Israel. This in turn would result in additional delays, as rain and mud are not conducive to the performance of a seismic survey which includes extensive use of vibrators.

Zion's proposed new timelines and activity descriptions are shown below:

Number	Activity description	Execution by:
1	Submission of seismic survey plan to the Commissioner and execution of an agreement with a contractor to perform	30 November 2019
2	Commence 3D seismic survey in an area of approximately 72 square kilometers	1 April 2020
3	Transfer of field material configuration and processed material to the Ministry pursuant to Ministry guidelines	15 August 2020
4	Submit interpretation report	15 November, 2020

On May 1, 2019, Israel's Petroleum Commissioner granted Zion's work program report extension.

As previously disclosed, the Company requires authorization from the ILA, the formal lessor of the land to Kibbutz Sde Eliyahu, on whose property the drilling pad is currently situated, to access and utilize the drill site ("surface use agreement"). The Company received this authorization on July 4, 2016. This was preceded by the Company's May 15, 2016 signed agreement with the kibbutz. On January 11, 2017, an agreement was signed by the Company and the ILA by which the surface usage agreement was extended through December 3, 2017. On December 31, 2017, an agreement was signed by the Company and the ILA by which the surface usage agreement was extended through December 3, 2019. On July 1, 2019, an agreement was signed by the Company and the ILA by which the surface usage agreement was extended through December 3, 2020.

Note 1 - Nature of Operations, Basis of Presentation and Going Concern (cont'd)

Zion's Former Jordan Valley, Joseph, and Asher-Menashe Licenses

On March 29, 2015, the Energy Ministry approved the Company's application to merge the southernmost portion of the Jordan Valley License into the Megiddo-Jezreel License. The Company has plugged all of its exploratory wells (in the former Joseph and Asher-Menashe Licenses) but acknowledges its obligation to complete the abandonment of these well sites in accordance with guidance from the Environmental Ministry and local officials.

B. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed financial statements of Zion Oil & Gas, Inc. have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and with Article 8-03 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals necessary for a fair statement of financial position, results of operations and cash flows, have been included. The information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the accompanying notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018. The year-end balance sheet data presented for comparative purposes was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by GAAP. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the year ending December 31, 2019 or for any other subsequent interim period.

C. Going Concern

The Company incurs cash outflows from operations, and all exploration activities and overhead expenses to date have been financed by way of equity or debt financing. The recoverability of the costs incurred to date is uncertain and dependent upon achieving significant commercial production.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining the necessary financing to undertake further exploration and development activities and ultimately generating profitable operations from its oil and natural gas interests in the future. The Company's current operations are dependent upon the adequacy of its current assets to meet its current expenditure requirements and the accuracy of management's estimates of those requirements. Should those estimates be materially incorrect, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern may be impaired. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company incurred a net loss of approximately $5.1 million and had an accumulated deficit of approximately $204 million. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

To carry out planned operations, the Company must raise additional funds through additional equity and/or debt issuances or through profitable operations. There can be no assurance that this capital or positive operational income will be available to the Company, and if it is not, the Company may be forced to curtail or cease exploration and development activities. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Net Gain (Loss) per Share Data

Basic and diluted net (loss) gain per share of common stock, par value $0.01 per share ("Common Stock"), is presented in conformity with ASC 260-10 "Earnings Per Share." Diluted net loss per share is the same as basic net loss per share, as the inclusion of 9,836,644 and 10,123,095 and 9,110,799 and 9,673,173 Common Stock equivalents in the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 respectively, would be anti-dilutive.

B. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events. These estimates and the underlying assumptions affect the amounts of assets and liabilities reported, disclosures about contingent assets and liabilities, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Such estimates include the valuation of unproved oil and gas properties, deferred tax assets, asset retirement obligations and legal contingencies. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best estimates and judgment. Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company adjusts such estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. Illiquid credit markets, volatile equity, foreign currency, and energy markets have combined to increase the uncertainty inherent in such estimates and assumptions. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. Changes in those estimates resulting from continuing changes in the economic environment will be reflected in the financial statements in future periods.

C. Oil and Gas Properties and Impairment

The Company follows the full-cost method of accounting for oil and gas properties. Accordingly, all costs associated with acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas reserves, including directly related overhead costs, are capitalized.

All capitalized costs of oil and gas properties, including the estimated future costs to develop proved reserves, are amortized on the unit-of-production method using estimates of proved reserves. Investments in unproved properties and major development projects are not amortized until proved reserves associated with the projects can be determined or until impairment occurs. If the results of an assessment indicate that the properties are impaired, the amount of the impairment is included in loss from continuing operations before income taxes, and the adjusted carrying amount of the proved properties is amortized on the unit-of-production method.

The Company's oil and gas property represents an investment in unproved properties. These costs are excluded from the amortized cost pool until proved reserves are found or until it is determined that the costs are impaired. All costs excluded are reviewed at least quarterly to determine if impairment has occurred. The amount of any impairment is charged to expense since a reserve base has not yet been established. Impairment requiring a charge to expense may be indicated through evaluation of drilling results, relinquishing drilling rights or other information.

During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company testing protocol was concluded at the Megiddo Jezreel #1 ("MJ #1") well. The test results confirmed that the MJ #1 well did not contain hydrocarbons in commercial quantities in the zones tested. As a result, in the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge to its unproved oil and gas properties of $30,906,000 (see Note 4). During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company recorded post-impairment charges of approximately $86,000 and $314,000, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company did not record any post-impairment charges.

Currently, the Company has no economically recoverable reserves and no amortization base. The Company's unproved oil and gas properties consist of capitalized exploration costs of $8,709,000 and $6,714,000 as of September 30, 2019, and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

D. Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," as amended by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Financial Staff Position (FSP) No. 157 and related guidance. Those provisions relate to the Company's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value and the fair value disclosures related to financial assets and liabilities. ASC 820 defines fair value, expands related disclosure requirements, and specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on the nature of the inputs used to develop the fair value measures. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, assuming the transaction occurs in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability.

There are three levels of inputs to fair value measurements - Level 1, meaning the use of quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets; Level 2, meaning the use of quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active or are directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, meaning the use of unobservable inputs.

The Company uses Level 1 inputs for its fair value measurements whenever there is an active market, with actual quotes, market prices, and observable inputs on the measurement date. The Company uses Level 2 inputs for fair value measurements whenever there are quoted prices for similar securities in an active market or quoted prices for identical securities in an inactive market. The Company uses Level 3 inputs in the Binomial Model used for the valuation of the derivative liability.

E. Derivative Liabilities

In accordance with ASC 815-40-25 and ASC 815-10-15 Derivatives and Hedging and ASC 480-10-25 Liabilities-Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity, the embedded derivatives associated with the Convertible Bonds are accounted for as a liability during the term of the related Convertible Bonds (see Note 6).

F. Stock-Based Compensation

ASC 718, "Compensation – Stock Compensation," prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all share-based payment transactions in which employee and non-employee services are acquired. Transactions include incurring liabilities, or issuing or offering to issue shares, options, and other equity instruments such as employee stock ownership plans and stock appreciation rights. Share-based payments to employees and non-employees, including grants of stock options, are recognized as compensation expense in the financial statements based on their fair values. That expense is recognized over the requisite service period (usually the vesting period).

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation issued to non-employees and consultants in accordance with the provisions of ASC 505-50, "Equity – Based Payments to Non-Employees." Measurement of share-based payment transactions with non-employees is based on the fair value of whichever is more reliably measurable: (a) the goods or services received; or (b) the equity instruments issued. The fair value of the share-based payment transaction is determined at the earlier of performance commitment date or performance completion date.

G. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related to the Company if the parties, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, control, are controlled by, or are under common control with the Company. Related parties also include principal owners of the Company, its management, members of the immediate families of principal owners of the Company and its management and other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests. All transactions with related parties are recorded at fair value of the goods or services exchanged.

H. Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

ASU 2016-02 and ASU 2018-01 – Leases (Topic 842)

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) ("ASU 2016-02") in order to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for those leases classified as operating leases under previous GAAP. ASU 2016-02 requires that a lessee should recognize a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term on the balance sheet. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 (including interim periods within those periods) using a modified retrospective approach and early adoption is permitted. Zion adopted ASU 2016-02 in the first quarter of 2019. Presently, Zion has operating leases for office space in Dallas, Texas and in Caesarea, Israel plus various leases for motor vehicles. These leases have been accounted for under ASU 2016-02 in 2019 by establishing a right-of-use asset and a corresponding current lease liability and non-current lease liability. Zion is not subject to any loan covenants and therefore, the increase in assets and liabilities does not have a material impact on its business.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

In January 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-01, "Land Easement Practical Expedient for Transition to "Topic 842."

The amendments in this Update provide an optional transition practical expedient to not evaluate under Topic 842 existing or expired land easements that were not previously accounted for as leases under Topic 840, Leases. An entity that elects this practical expedient should evaluate new or modified land easements under Topic 842 beginning at the date that the entity adopts Topic 842. An entity that does not elect this practical expedient should evaluate all existing or expired land easements in connection with the adoption of the new lease requirements in Topic 842 to assess whether they meet the definition of a lease. The Company does not have any land easements and believes that this ASU 2018-01 has no effect on the Company.

ASU 2016-15 and ASU 2016-08 – Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230)

In August 2016, the FASB issued AS 2016-15, "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments", which clarifies how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The effective date for ASU 2016-15 is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2016-15 on our financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) ("ASU 2016-18"), which requires that restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total cash amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. The effective date for ASU 2016-18 is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. We adopted ASU 2016-18 effective January 1, 2018. The adoption of ASU 2016-18 had no impact on our retained earnings, and no impact to our net income on an ongoing basis. Adoption of the new standard requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents and amounts generally described as restricted cash, or restricted cash equivalents. The amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statements of cash flows. The amendments have been applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented, as required.

ASU 2018-05 – Income Taxes (Topic 740)

In March 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-05, "Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118". This ASU expresses the view of the staff regarding application of Topic 740, Income Taxes, in the reporting period that includes December 22, 2017, the date on which the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (H.R.1, An Act to Provide for Reconciliation Pursuant to Titles II and V of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018) was signed into law. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2018-05 on our financial statements.

ASU 2016-09

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation, or ASU No. 2016-09. The areas for simplification in this Update involve several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. For public entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all of the amendments in the same period. Amendments related to the timing of when excess tax benefits are recognized, minimum statutory withholding requirements, forfeitures, and intrinsic value should be applied using a modified retrospective transition method by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the period in which the guidance is adopted. Amendments related to the presentation of employee taxes paid on the statement of cash flows when an employer withholds shares to meet the minimum statutory withholding requirement should be applied retrospectively. Amendments requiring recognition of excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies in the income statement and the practical expedient for estimating expected term should be applied prospectively. An entity may elect to apply the amendments related to the presentation of excess tax benefits on the statement of cash flows using either a prospective transition method or a retrospective transition method. The Company believes that this ASU No. 2016-09 has no impact on our financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

The Company does not believe that the adoption of any recently issued accounting pronouncements in 2019 had a significant impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flow, except for ASC Update No. 2015-03—Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, which requires debt issuance costs to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the associated debt liability, consistent with the presentation of a debt discount. For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. At September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company reclassified \$43,000 and \$63,000, respectively, in deferred offering costs from an asset account and applied it to the outstanding debt balance (see Note 5).

Note 3 - Stockholders' Equity

A. 2011 Equity Incentive Stock Option Plan

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company granted the following options from the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan for employees, directors and consultants, to purchase as non-cash compensation (the exercise of penny stock options is taxable at full market value on the date of exercise):

i. Options to purchase 25,000 shares of Common Stock to one senior officer at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through January 6, 2029. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately \$10,000.

ii. Options to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock were granted to one senior officer at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share. The options are exercisable through May 1, 2029. However, the vesting and exercisability of these options is subject to the following schedule: (a) 50,000 options vest on September 1, 2019 and (b) the remaining 50,000 options vest on January 1, 2020. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to \$55,000.

iii. Options to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock were granted to one senior officer at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through July 1, 2029. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately \$35,000.

iv. Options to purchase 10,000 shares of Common Stock were granted to one staff member at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through September 1, 2029. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately \$3,000.

v. Options to purchase 25,000 shares of Common Stock were granted to one senior officer at an exercise price of \$0.28 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through September 3, 2029. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately \$7,000.

vi. Options to purchase 215,000 shares of Common Stock were granted to 10 staff members and consultants at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through September 18, 2029. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately \$65,000.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company granted the following options from the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan for employees, directors and consultants, to purchase as non-cash compensation (the exercise of penny stock options are taxable on the date of exercise):

i. Options to purchase 330,000 shares of Common Stock to 23 senior officers, staff members and consultants at an exercise price of \$.01 per share. The options have vesting schedules of 165,000 shares on June 30, 2018 and 165,000 shares on December 31, 2018. The options are exercisable through January 1, 2028. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately \$759,000.

ii. Options to purchase 110,000 shares of Common Stock to five senior officers at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through January 4, 2028. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately \$250,000.

iii. Options to purchase 55,000 shares of Common Stock to three consultants an exercise price of \$0.01 per share. The options vested upon grant. However, the exercisability of these options is according to the following schedule: (a) 27,500 options are exercisable on June 30, 2018 and (b) the remaining 27,500 options are exercisable on June 30, 2019. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to \$222,000.

iv. Options to purchase 14,000 shares of Common Stock to seven staff members at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through April 5, 2028. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately \$62,000.

v. Options to purchase 10,000 shares of Common Stock were granted to one staff member at an exercise price of $0.01 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through September 1, 2029. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately $18,000.

Note 3 - Stockholders' Equity (cont'd)

B. 2011 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company grant the following qualified (market value) options from the 2011 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan for directors to purchase as non-cash compensation:

i. Options to purchase 25,000 shares of Common Stock to one board member at an exercise price of $0.28 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through September 3, 2025. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately $7,000.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company granted the following qualified (market value) options from the 2011 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan for directors to purchase as non-cash compensation:

i. Options to purchase 400,000 shares of Common Stock to eight board members at an exercise price of $2.31 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through January 1, 2024. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately $428,000.

ii. Options to purchase 25,000 shares of Common Stock to one board members at an exercise price of $4.15 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through September 3, 2025. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately $55,000.

iii. Options to purchase 25,000 shares of Common Stock to one board members at an exercise price of $1.78 per share. The options vested upon grant and are exercisable through September 3, 2025. The fair value of the options at the date of grant amounted to approximately $25,000.

C. Stock Options

The stock option transactions since January 1, 2019 are shown in the table below:

	Number of shares	**Weighted Average exercise price**
		US$
Outstanding, December 31, 2018	4,788,443	1.37
Changes during 2019 to:		
Granted to employees, officers, directors and others *	**500,000**	0.04
Expired/Cancelled/Forfeited	**(410,693)**	2.06
Exercised	**(67,500)**	0.01
Outstanding, September 30, 2019	**4,810,250**	1.19
Exercisable, September 30, 2019	**4,760,250**	1.21

* The receipt of a stock option grant by the grantee recipient is a non-taxable event according to the Internal Revenue Service. The grantee who later chooses to exercise penny stock options must recognize the market value in income in the year of exercise.

Note 3 - Stockholders' Equity (cont'd)

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding as of September 30, 2019:

Shares underlying outstanding options (non-vested)				Shares underlying outstanding options (fully vested)			
Range of exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise price	Range of exercise price	Number Outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise price
US$			US$	US$			US$
—	—	—	—	0.01	15,000	4.12	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	15,000	4.50	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	5,000	4.70	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	10,000	6.01	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	25,000	6.25	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	305,000	6.67	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	525,000	7.25	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	10,000	7.26	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	60,000	7.54	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	40,000	8.00	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	180,000	8.25	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	85,000	8.26	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	30,000	8.41	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	6,000	8.51	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	25,000	9.27	0.01
0.01	50,000	9.58	0.01	0.01	50,000	9.58	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	100,000	9.75	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	10,000	9.92	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.01	215,000	9.97	0.01
—	—	—	—	0.28	25,000	5.92	0.28
—	—	—	—	0.28	25,000	9.92	0.28
—	—	—	—	1.33	25,000	3.58	1.33
—	—	—	—	1.38	108,000	1.26	1.38
—	—	—	—	1.38	105,307	5.26	1.38
—	—	—	—	1.55	400,000	2.68	1.55
—	—	—	—	1.67	340,000	1.01	1.67
—	—	—	—	1.67	405,943	5.01	1.67
—	—	—	—	1.70	218,500	3.23	1.70
—	—	—	—	1.75	400,000	3.77	1.75
—	—	—	—	1.78	25,000	4.93	1.78
—	—	—	—	1.87	25,000	2.34	1.87
—	—	—	—	1.95	25,000	0.51	1.95
—	—	—	—	1.96	25,000	0.18	1.96
—	—	—	—	2.03	25,000	1.59	2.03
—	—	—	—	2.31	400,000	4.26	2.31
				2.61	471,500	2.18	2.61
—	—	—	—	4.15	25,000	4.76	4.15
0.01	50,000		0.01	0.01-4.15	4,760,250		1.21

Note 3 - Stockholders' Equity (cont'd)

Granted to employees

The following table sets forth information about the weighted-average fair value of options granted to employees and directors during the year, using the Black Scholes option-pricing model and the weighted-average assumptions used for such grants:

	For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2019	**2018**
Weighted-average fair value of underlying stock at grant date	**$ 0.37**	$ 2.37
Dividend yields	**—**	—
Expected volatility	**87%-110%**	68%-87%
Risk-free interest rates	**1.35%-2.53%**	2.01%-2.74%
Expected lives (in years)	**3.00-5.34**	3.00-5.50
Weighted-average grant date fair value	**$ 0.36**	$ 1.61

Granted to non-employees

The following table sets forth information about the weighted-average fair value of options granted to non-employees during the year, using the Black Scholes option-pricing model and the weighted-average assumptions used for such grants:

	For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2019	**2018**
Weighted-average fair value of underlying stock at grant date	**$ 0.31**	$ 3.37
Dividend yields	**—**	—
Expected volatility	**81%**	73%-76%
Risk-free interest rates	**1.80%**	2.46%-2.81%
Expected lives (in years)	**10.00**	10.00
Weighted-average grant date fair value	**$ 0.30**	$ 3.36

The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods corresponding with the expected life of the options.

The expected life represents the weighted average period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The expected life of the options granted to employees and directors is calculated based on the Simplified Method as allowed under Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 ("SAB 110"), giving consideration to the contractual term of the options and their vesting schedules, as the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data at this time. The expected life of the option granted to non-employees equals their contractual term. In the case of an extension of the option life, the calculation was made on the basis of the extended life.

Note 3 - Stockholders' Equity (cont'd)

D. Compensation Cost for Warrant and Option Issuances

The following table sets forth information about the compensation cost of warrant and option issuances recognized for employees and directors:

For the three months ended September 30,	
2019	**2018**
US$ thousands	**US$ thousands**
134	189

For the nine months ended September 30,	
2019	**2018**
US$ thousands	**US$ thousands**
174	1,468

The following table sets forth information about the compensation cost of warrant and option issuances recognized for non-employees:

For the three months ended September 30,	
2019	**2018**
US$ thousands	**US$ thousands**
3	-

For the nine months ended September 30,	
2019	**2018**
US$ thousands	**US$ thousands**
3	302

The following table sets forth information about the compensation cost of option issuances recognized for employees and non-employees and capitalized to Unproved Oil & Gas properties:

For the three months ended September 30,	
2019	**2018**
US$ thousands	**US$ thousands**
—	11

For the nine months ended September 30,	
2019	**2018**
US$ thousands	**US$ thousands**
—	339

As of September 30, 2019, there was approximately $10,000 of unrecognized compensation cost, related to non-vested stock options granted under the Company's various stock option plans. The cost is expected to be recognized during the years 2019 and 2020.

E. Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan ("DSPP")

On March 27, 2014, the Company launched its Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (the "DSPP") pursuant to which stockholders and interested investors can purchase shares of the Company's Common Stock as well as units of the Company's securities directly from the Company. The terms of the DSPP are described in the Prospectus Supplement originally filed on March 31, 2014 (the "Original Prospectus Supplement") with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Company's effective registration Statement on Form S-3, as thereafter amended.

On January 13, 2015, the Company amended the Original Prospectus Supplement ("Amendment No. 3") to provide for a unit option (the "Unit Option") under the DSPP comprised of one share of Common Stock and three Common Stock purchase warrants with each unit priced at $4.00. Each warrant afforded the participant the opportunity to purchase the Company's Common Stock at a warrant exercise price of $1.00. Each of the three warrants series has different expiration dates that have been extended.

The warrants became exercisable on May 2, 2016 and, in the case of ZNWAB continued to be exercisable through May 2, 2017 (1 year) and, in the case of ZNWAC continued to be exercisable through May 2, 2018 for ZNWAC (2 years) and May 2, 2019 for ZNWAD (3 years), respectively, at a per share exercise price of $1.00.

As of May 2, 2017, any outstanding ZNWAB warrants expired.

As of May 2, 2018, any outstanding ZNWAC warrants expired.

Note 3 - Stockholders' Equity (cont'd)

On December 4, 2018, the Company extended the termination date of the ZNWAD Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of May 2, 2019 to May 2, 2020. Zion considers this warrant as permanent equity per ASC 815-40-35-2. As such, there is no value assigned to this extension.

On May 29, 2019, the Company extended the termination date of the ZNWAD Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of May 2, 2020 to May 2, 2021. Zion considers this warrant as permanent equity per ASC 815-40-35-2. As such, there is no value assigned to this extension.

On November 1, 2016, the Company launched a unit offering (the "Unit Program") under the Company's DSPP pursuant to which participants could purchase units comprised of seven shares of Common Stock and seven Common Stock purchase warrants, at a per unit purchase price of $10. The warrant is referred to as "ZNWAE."

The ZNWAE warrants became exercisable on May 1, 2017 and continue to be exercisable through May 1, 2020 at a per share exercise price of $1.00.

On May 29, 2019, the Company extended the termination date of the ZNWAE Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of May 1, 2020 to May 1, 2021. Zion considers this warrant as permanent equity per ASC 815-40-35-2. As such, there is no value assigned to this extension.

The warrant terms provide that if the Company's Common Stock trades above $5.00 per share at the closing price for 15 consecutive trading days at any time prior to the expiration date of the warrant, the Company may, in its sole discretion, accelerate the termination of the warrant upon providing 60 days advanced notice to the warrant holders.

On February 23, 2017, the Company filed a Form S-3 with the SEC (Registration No. 333-216191) as a replacement for the Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-193336), for which the three year period ended March 31, 2017, along with the base Prospectus and Supplemental Prospectus. The Form S-3, as amended, and the new base Prospectus became effective on March 10, 2017, along with the Prospectus Supplement that was filed and became effective on March 10, 2017. The Prospectus Supplement under Registration No. 333-216191 describes the terms of the DSPP and replaces the prior Prospectus Supplement, as amended, under the prior Registration No. 333-193336.

On May 22, 2017, the Company launched a new unit offering (the "New Unit Program"). The New Unit Program consisted of a new combination of common stock and warrants, a new time period in which to purchase under the program, and a new unit price, but otherwise the same unit program features, conditions and terms in the Prospectus Supplement applied. The New Unit Program terminated on July 12, 2017. This New Unit Program enabled participants to purchase Units of the Company's securities where each Unit (priced at $250.00 each) was comprised of (i) the number of shares of Common Stock determined by dividing $250.00 (the price of one Unit) by the average of the high and low sale prices of the Company's Common Stock as reported on the NASDAQ on the unit purchase date and (ii) Common Stock purchase warrants to purchase an additional 25 shares of Common Stock at a warrant exercise price of $1.00 per share. The warrant is referred to as "ZNWAF."

All ZNWAF warrants became exercisable on August 14, 2017 and continue to be exercisable through August 14, 2020 at a per share exercise price of $1.00.

On May 29, 2019, the Company extended the termination date of the ZNWAF Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of August 14, 2020 to August 14, 2021. Zion considers this warrant as permanent equity per ASC 815-40-35-2. As such, there is no value assigned to this extension.

The warrant terms provide that if the Company's Common Stock trades above $5.00 per share as the closing price for 15 consecutive trading days at any time prior to the expiration date of the warrant, the Company has the sole discretion to accelerate the termination date of the warrant upon providing 60 days advanced notice to the warrant holders.

On October 16, 2017, the Company initiated another Unit Option Program which terminated on December 6, 2017. This Unit Option Program enabled participants to purchase Units of the Company's securities where each Unit (priced at $250.00 each) was comprised of (i) a certain number of shares of Common Stock determined by dividing $250.00 (the price of one Unit) by the average of the high and low sale prices of the Company's Common Stock as reported on the NASDAQ on the unit purchase date and (ii) Common Stock purchase warrants to purchase an additional 15 shares of Common Stock at a warrant exercise price of $1.00 per share. The warrant is referred to as "ZNWAG."

The warrants became exercisable on January 8, 2018 and continue to be exercisable through January 8, 2021 at a per share exercise price of $1.00. The warrant terms provide that if the Company's Common Stock trades above $5.00 per share as the closing price for 15 consecutive trading days at any time prior to the expiration date of the warrant, the Company has the sole discretion to accelerate the termination date of the warrant upon providing 60 days advanced notice to the warrant holders.

On February 1, 2018, the Company launched another Unit Option Program which terminated on February 28, 2018. The Unit Option consisted of Units of our securities where each Unit (priced at $250.00 each) was comprised of (i)

50 shares of Common Stock and (ii) Common Stock purchase warrants to purchase an additional 50 shares of Common Stock. The investor's Plan account was credited with the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock acquired under the Units purchased. Each warrant affords the investor the opportunity to purchase one share of Company Common Stock at a warrant exercise price of $5.00. The warrant is referred to as "ZNWAH."

Note 3 - Stockholders' Equity (cont'd)

The warrants became exercisable on April 2, 2018 and continue to be exercisable through April 2, 2020 at a per share exercise price of $5.00, after the Company, on December 4, 2018, extended the termination date of the Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of April 2, 2019 to April 2, 2020.

On May 29, 2019, the Company extended the termination date of the ZNWAH Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of April 2, 2020 to April 2, 2021. Zion considers this warrant as permanent equity per ASC 815-40-35-2. As such, there is no value assigned to this extension.

On August 21, 2018, the Company initiated another Unit Option Program, and it terminated on September 26, 2018. The Unit Option Program consisted of Units of the Company's securities where each Unit (priced at $250.00 each) was comprised of (i) a certain number of shares of Common Stock determined by dividing $250.00 (the price of one Unit) by the average of the high and low sale prices of the Company's publicly traded common stock as reported on the NASDAQ on the Unit Purchase Date and (ii) Common Stock purchase warrants to purchase an additional twenty-five (25) shares of Common Stock. The investor's Plan account was credited with the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock acquired under the Units purchased. Each warrant affords the investor the opportunity to purchase one share of Company Common Stock at a warrant exercise price of $1.00. The warrant is referred to as "ZNWAJ."

The warrants became exercisable on October 29, 2018 and continue to be exercisable through October 29, 2020 at a per share exercise price of $1.00, after the Company, on December 4, 2018, extended the termination date of the Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of October 29, 2019 to October 29, 2020.

On May 29, 2019, the Company extended the termination date of the ZNWAJ Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of October 29, 2020 to October 29, 2021. Zion considers this warrant as permanent equity per ASC 815-40-35-2. As such, there is no value assigned to this extension.

On December 10, 2018, the Company initiated another Unit Option Program and it terminated on January 23, 2019. The Unit Option Program consisted of Units of the Company's securities where each Unit (priced at $250.00 each) is comprised of (i) two hundred and fifty (250) shares of Common Stock and (ii) Common Stock purchase warrants to purchase an additional two hundred and fifty (250) shares of Common Stock at a per share exercise price of $0.01. The investor's Plan account was credited with the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock and Warrants that are acquired under the Units purchased. Each warrant affords the participant the opportunity to purchase one share of our Common Stock at a warrant exercise price of $0.01. The warrant is referred to as "ZNWAK."

The warrants became exercisable on February 25, 2019 and continue to be exercisable through February 25, 2020 at a per share exercise price of $0.01.

On May 29, 2019, the Company extended the termination date of the ZNWAK Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of February 25, 2020 to February 25, 2021. Zion considers this warrant as permanent equity per ASC 815-40-35-2. As such, there is no value assigned to this extension.

On April 24, 2019, the Company's most recent Unit Option Program began and it terminated on June 26, 2019, after the Company, on June 5, 2019, extended the termination date of the Unit Option Program.

The Unit Option Program consisted of Units of the Company's securities where each Unit (priced at $250.00 each) was comprised of (i) two hundred and fifty (250) shares of Common Stock and (ii) Common Stock purchase warrants to purchase an additional fifty (50) shares of Common Stock at a per share exercise price of $2.00. The investor's Plan account was credited with the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock and Warrants acquired under the Units purchased. For Plan participants who enrolled into the Unit Program with the purchase of at least one Unit and also enrolled in the separate Automatic Monthly Investments ("AMI") program at a minimum of $50.00 per month or more, received an additional twenty-five (25) warrants at an exercise price of $2.00 during this Unit Option Program. The twenty-five (25) additional warrants were for enrolling into the AMI program. Existing subscribers to the AMI were entitled to the additional twenty-five (25) warrants once, if they purchased at least one (1) unit during the Unit program. Each warrant affords the participant the opportunity to purchase one share of our Common Stock at a warrant exercise price of $2.00. The warrant is referred to as "ZNWAL."

The warrants became exercisable on August 26, 2019 and continue to be exercisable through August 26, 2021 at a per share exercise price of $2.00.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, net proceeds of approximately $3,262,000 and $8,898,000, respectively, were raised under the DSPP program.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, net proceeds of approximately $6,655,000 and $12,608,000, respectively, were raised under the DSPP program.

The warrants represented by the ticker ZNWAA are tradable on the NASDAQ market. However, all of the other warrants characterized above, in the table below, and throughout this Form 10-Q, are not tradeable and are used internally for classification and accounting purposes only.

Note 3 - Stockholders' Equity (cont'd)

F. Warrant Descriptions

The price and the expiration dates for the series of warrants to investors are as follows * :

		Period of Grant	US$	Expiration Date
ZNWAA Warrants	B	March 2013 – December 2014	2.00	January 31, 2021
ZNWAD Warrants	A,B	January 2015 – March 2016	1.00	May 02, 2021
ZNWAE Warrants	B	November 2016 – March 2017	1.00	May 01, 2021
ZNWAF Warrants	A,B	May 2017 – July 2017	1.00	August 14, 2021
ZNWAG Warrants		October 2017 – December 2017	1.00	January 08, 2021
ZNWAH Warrants	A,B	February 2018	5.00	April 2, 2021
ZNWAI Warrants	A,B	April 2018 – May 2018	3.00	June 29, 2021
ZNWAJ Warrants	B	August 2018 – September 2018	1.00	October 29, 2021
ZNWAK Warrants	B	December 2018 – January 2019	0.01	February 25, 2021
ZNWAL Warrants		July 2019 – August 2019	2.00	August 26, 2021

* Zion's ZNWAB Warrants expired on May 2, 2017, and the ZNWAC Warrants expired on May 2, 2018

A On December 4, 2018, the Company extended the termination date of the Warrants by one (1) year.

B On May 29, 2019, the Company extended the termination date of the Warrants by one (1) year.

G. Subscription Rights Offering

On April 2, 2018 the Company announced an offering ("2018 Subscription Rights Offering") through American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC (the "Subscription Agent"), at no cost to the shareholders, of non-transferable Subscription Rights to purchase Rights (each "Right" and collectively, the "Rights") of its securities to persons who owned shares of our Common Stock on April 13, 2018 ("the Record Date"). Pursuant to the 2018 Subscription Rights Offering, each holder of shares of common stock on the Record Date received non-transferable rights to subscribe for Rights, with each Right comprised of one share of the Company Common Stock, par value $0.01 per share (the "Common Stock") and one Common Stock Purchase Warrant to purchase an additional one share of Common Stock. Each Right could be purchased at a per Right subscription price of $5.00. Each Warrant affords the investor the opportunity to purchase one share of the Company Common Stock at a warrant exercise price of $3.00. The warrant is referred to as "ZNWAI."

The warrants became exercisable on June 29, 2018 and continue to be exercisable through June 29, 2020 at a per share exercise price of $3.00, after the Company, on December 4, 2018, extended the termination date of the Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of June 29, 2019 to June 29, 2020.

On May 29, 2019, the Company extended the termination date of the ZNWAI Warrant by one (1) year from the expiration date of June 29, 2020 to June 29, 2021.

Each shareholder received .10 (one tenth) of a subscription right (i.e. one subscription right for each 10 shares owned) for each share of the Company's Common Stock owned on the Record Date.

The 2018 Subscription Rights Offering terminated on May 31, 2018. The Company raised net proceeds of approximately $3,038,000, from the Rights Offering, after deducting related fees and expenses of $243,000.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, no subscriptions rights were issued, whereas during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, nil and 656,000 subscription rights were issued, respectively.

H. Warrant Table

The warrant transactions since January 1, 2019 are shown in the table below:

Warrants	Exercise Price	Warrant Termination Date	Outstanding Balance, 12/31/18	Warrants Issued	Warrants Exercised	Warrants Expired	Outstanding Balance, 9/30/19
ZNWAA	$ 2.00	01/31/2021	1,498,804	0	0	0	1,498,804
ZNWAD	$ 1.00	05/02/2021	243,853	0	0	0	243,853
ZNWAE	$ 1.00	05/02/2021	2,144,510	0	(40)	0	2,144,470
ZNWAF	$ 1.00	08/14/2021	359,610	0	(25)	0	359,585
ZNWAG	$ 1.00	01/08/2021	240,578	0	0	0	240,578
ZNWAH	$ 5.00	04/19/2021	372,400	0	0	0	372,400
ZNWAI	$ 3.00	06/29/2021	640,735	0	(5)	0	640,730
ZNWAJ	$ 1.00	10/29/2021	546,050	0	(50)	0	546,000
ZNWAK	$ 0.01	02/25/2021	0	673,600	(214,100)	0	459,500
ZNWAL	$ 2.00	08/26/2021	0	517,925	0	0	517,925
Outstanding warrants			6,046,540	1,191,525	(214,220)	0	7,023,845

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc.

Condensed Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 4 - Unproved Oil and Gas Properties, Full Cost Method

Unproved oil and gas properties, under the full cost method, are comprised as follows:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	US$ thousands	US$ thousands
Excluded from amortization base:		
Drilling costs, and other operational related costs	**1,247**	1,242
Capitalized salary costs	**1,715**	1,579
Capitalized interest costs	**858**	677
Legal and seismic costs, license fees and other preparation costs	**4,871**	3,216
Other costs	**18**	-
	***8,709**	*6,714

* The unproved oil and gas properties balance at September 30, 2019 and at December 31, 2018 contains approximately $884,000 and $2,946,000, respectively, in unpaid amounts.

During the three months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, Impairment of unproved oil and gas properties comprised as follows:

	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	US$ thousands	US$ thousands
Excluded from amortization base:		
Drilling costs, and other operational related costs	**86**	-
	86	-

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, Impairment of unproved oil and gas properties comprised as follows:

	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	US$ thousands	US$ thousands
Excluded from amortization base:		
Drilling costs, and other operational related costs	**244**	-
Other costs	**70**	-
	314	-

Changes in Unproved oil and gas properties during the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	US$ thousands	US$ thousands
Excluded from amortization base:		
Drilling costs, and other operational related costs	**5**	10,538
Capitalized salary costs	**136**	490
Capitalized interest costs	**181**	244
Legal and seismic costs, license fees and other preparation costs	**1,655**	967
Other costs	**18**	149
	***1,995**	*12,388

- Inclusive of non-cash amounts of approximately $1,065,000 and $2,126,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2019, and 2018, respectively.

Note 5 - Senior Convertible Bonds

Rights Offering -10% Senior Convertible Notes due May 2, 2021

On October 21, 2015, the Company filed with the SEC a prospectus supplement for a rights offering. Under the rights offering, the Company distributed at no cost, 360,000 non-transferable subscription rights to subscribe for, on a per right basis, two 10% Convertible Senior Bonds par $100 due May 2, 2021 (the "Notes"), to shareholders of the Company's Common Stock on October 15, 2015, the record date for the offering. Each whole subscription right entitled the participant to purchase two convertible bonds at a purchase price of $100 per bond. Effective October 21, 2015, the Company executed a Supplemental Indenture, as issuer, with the American Stock Transfer& Trust Company, LLC, a New York limited liability trust company ("AST"), as trustee for the Notes (the "Indenture").

On March 31, 2016, the rights offering terminated.

On May 2, 2016, the Company issued approximately $3,470,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes in connection with the rights offering. The Company received net proceeds of approximately $3,334,000, from the issuance of the Notes, after deducting fees and expenses of $136,000 incurred in connection with the offering. These costs have been discounted as deferred offering costs.

The Notes contain a convertible option that gives rise to a derivative liability, which is accounted for separately from the Notes (see below and Note 6). Accordingly, the Notes were initially recognized at fair value of approximately $1,844,000, which represents the principal amount of $3,470,000 from which a debt discount of approximately $1,626,000 (which is equal to the fair value of the convertible option) was deducted.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company recorded approximately $7,000 and 20,000, respectively, in amortization expense related to the deferred financing costs, approximately $72,000 and $259,000, respectively, in debt discount amortization, and approximately $1,000 and $11,000, respectively, related to financing gains associated with notes converted to shares. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company recorded approximately $7,000 and $20,000, respectively, in amortization expense related to the deferred financing costs, approximately $59,000 and $220,000, respectively in debt discount amortization, and approximately $1,000 and $85,000, respectively, related to financing expenses associated with notes converted to shares.

The Notes are governed by the terms of the Indenture. The Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company and bear interest at a rate of 10% per year, payable annually in arrears on May 2 of each year, commencing May 2, 2017. The Notes will mature on May 2, 2021, unless earlier redeemed by the Company or converted by the holder.

Interest and principal may be paid, at the Company's option, in cash or in shares of the Company's Common Stock. The number of shares for the payment of interest in shares of Common Stock, in lieu of the cash amount, will be based on the average of the closing prices of the Company's Common Stock as reported by Bloomberg L.P. for the 30 trading days preceding the record date for the payment of interest; such record date has been designated and will always be the 10th business day prior to the interest payment date on May 2 of each year. The number of shares for the payment of principal, in lieu of the cash amount, shall be based upon the average of the closing price of the Company's Common Stock as reported by Bloomberg L.P. for the 30 trading days preceding the principal repayment date; such record date has been designated as the trading day immediately prior to the 30-day period preceding the maturity date of May 2, 2021. Fractional shares were not issued, and the final number of shares were rounded up to the next whole share.

On May 2, 2019, the Company paid its annual 10% interest to its bondholders of record on April 18, 2019. The interest was paid-in-kind ("PIK") in the form of Common Stock. An average of the Company stock price of $0.774 was determined based on the 30 trading days prior to the record date of April 18, 2019. This figure was used to divide into 10% of the par value of the bonds held by the holders. The Company issued 422,426 shares to the accounts of its bondholders.

At any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding April 2, 2021, holders may convert their notes into Common Stock at the conversion rate of 44 shares per $100 bond (which is equivalent to a conversion rate of approximately $2.27 per share). The conversion rate is subject to adjustment from time to time upon the occurrence of certain events, including, but not limited to, the issuance of stock dividends and payment of cash dividends.

Beginning May 3, 2018, the Company was entitled to redeem for cash the outstanding Notes at an amount equal to the principal and accrued and unpaid interest, plus a 10% premium. No "sinking fund" is provided for the Notes due May 2, 2021, which means that the Company is not required to periodically redeem or retire the Notes due May 2, 2021.

Note 5 - Senior Convertible Bonds (cont'd)

Through the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 approximately 16 and 138 convertible bonds of $100 each, respectively, have been converted at a conversion rate of approximately $2.27 per share. As a result, the Company issued approximately 704 and 6,072 shares, respectively, of its Common Stock and recorded approximately $1,000 and $11,000 in financial gains, respectively, during the same period.

Through the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 approximately 56 and 900 convertible bonds of $100 each, respectively, have been converted at a conversion rate of approximately $2.27 per share. As a result, the Company issued approximately 3,000 and 40,000 shares, respectively, of its Common Stock and recorded approximately $1,000 and $85,000 in financial expenses, respectively, during the same periods.

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	US$ thousands	US$ thousands
10% Senior Convertible Bonds, on the day of issuance	**$ 3,470**	$ 3,470
Unamortized Debt discount, net	**$ (734)**	$ (993)
Bonds converted to shares	**$ (217)**	$ (203)
Offering cost, net	**$ (43)**	$ (63)
10% senior Convertible bonds – Long Term Liability	**$ 2,476**	$ 2,211

Capitalized interest for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 were $143,000 and $181,000 compared to $88,000 and $244,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Interest expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 were $0 and $49,000 compared to $0 and $0 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Note 6 - Derivative Liability

The Notes issued by the Company and discussed in Note 5 contain a convertible option that gives rise to a derivative liability.

The debt instrument the Company issued includes a make-whole provision, which provides that in the event of conversion by the investor under certain circumstances, the issuer is required to deliver to the holder additional consideration beyond the settlement of the conversion obligation.

Because time value make-whole provisions are not clearly and closely related to the debt host and would meet the definition of a derivative if considered freestanding, they are evaluated under the indexation guidance to determine whether they would be afforded the scope exception pursuant to ASC 815-10-15-74(a). This evaluation is generally performed in conjunction with the analysis of the embedded conversion feature.

The Company has measured its derivative liability at fair value and recognized the derivative value as a current liability and recorded the derivative value on its balance sheet. Changes in the fair value recorded are recorded as a gain or loss in the accompanying statement of operations.

The valuation of the Notes was done by using the Binomial Model, a well-accepted option-pricing model, and based on the Notes' terms and other parameters the Company identified as relevant for the valuation of the Notes' Fair Value.

The Binomial Model used the forecast of the Company share price during the Note's contractual term.

As of September 30, 2019, the Company's liabilities that are measured at fair value are as follows:

	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Level 3	Total	Level 3	Total
	US$ thousands	US$ thousands	US$ thousands	US$ thousands
Fair value of derivative liability	**173**	**173**	345	345

Note 6 - Derivative Liability (cont'd)

Change in value of derivative liability during 2019 are as follows:

	US$ thousands
Derivative liability fair value at December 31, 2018	**345**
Gain on derivative liability	**(172)**
Derivative liability fair value at September 30, 2019	**173**

The following table presents the assumptions that were used for the model as of September 30, 2019:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Convertible Option Fair Value	**$ 173,000**	$ 345,000
Annual Risk-free Rate	**1.75%**	2.47%
Volatility	**111.58%**	115.35%
Expected Term (years)	**1.59**	2.34
Convertible Notes Face Value	**$ 3,252,900**	$ 3,266,700
Expected annual yield on Regular Notes	**28.77%**	28.77%
Price of the Underlying Stock	**$ 0.25**	$ 0.42

The Company recognized a gain on derivative liability of $90,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2019 and a gain on derivative liability of $172,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The Company recognized a gain on derivative liability of $3,448,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and a gain on derivative liability of $882,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. A slight change in an unobservable input like volatility could have a significant impact on the fair value measurement of the derivative liability.

Note 7 - Right of use leases assets and leases obligations

The Company is a lessee in several non-cancelable operating leases, primarily for transportation and office spaces.

The table below presents the operating lease assets and liabilities recognized on the balance sheets as of September 30, 2019:

	September 30, 2019 US$ thousands	December 31, 2018 US$ thousands
Operating lease assets	**$ 639**	$ -
Operating lease liabilities:		
Current operating lease liabilities	**$ 224**	$ -
Non-current operating lease liabilities	**$ 469**	$ -
Total operating lease liabilities	**$ 693**	$ -

Note 7 - Right of use leases assets and leases obligations (cont'd)

The depreciable lives of operating lease assets and leasehold improvements are limited by the expected lease term.

The Company's leases generally do not provide an implicit rate, and therefore the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate when measuring operating lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate represents an estimate of the interest rate the Company would incur at lease commencement to borrow an amount equal to the lease payments on a collateralized basis over the term of a lease within a particular currency environment. The Company used incremental borrowing rates as of January 1, 2019 for operating leases that commenced prior to that date.

The Company's weighted average remaining lease term and weighted average discount rate for operating leases as of September 30, 2019 are:

	September 30, 2019
Weighted average remaining lease term (years)	**3.5**
Weighted average discount rate	**6.0%**

The table below reconciles the undiscounted future minimum lease payments (displayed by year and in the aggregate) under non-cancelable operating leases with terms of more than one year to the total operating lease liabilities recognized on the condensed balance sheets as of September 30, 2019:

	US$ thousands
October 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019	**279**
2020	**228**
2021	**140**
2022	**140**
2023	**47**
Thereafter	**-**
Total undiscounted future minimum lease payments	**834**
Less: portion representing imputed interest	**(141)**
Total undiscounted future minimum lease payments	**693**

Operating lease costs were $64,000 and $196,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively. Operating lease costs are included within general and administrative expenses on the statements of income.

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities were $69,000 and $208,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, and this amount is included in operating activities in the statements of cash flows. Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities were $819,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019.

Zion Oil & Gas, Inc.

Condensed Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 8 - Commitments and Contingencies

A. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Investigation

As previously disclosed by the Company, on June 21, 2018, Zion received a subpoena to produce documents from the Fort Worth office of the SEC informing the Company of the existence of a non-public, fact-finding inquiry into the Company. Prior to the receipt of the subpoena on June 21, 2018, Zion had no previous communication with the SEC on this issue and was unaware of this investigation. The SEC stated that "the investigation and the subpoena do not mean that we have concluded that [Zion] or anyone else has violated the law." To date, Zion has furnished all required documents to the SEC and will continue to fully cooperate with the investigation.

The Company cannot predict when this matter will be resolved or what further action, if any, the SEC may take in connection with it.

B. Litigation

Following the commencement of the SEC investigation, on August 9, 2018, a putative class action (the "class action") Complaint was filed against Zion, Victor G. Carrillo, the Company's Chief Executive Officer at such time, and Michael B. Croswell Jr., the Company's Chief Financial Officer (collectively, the "Defendants") in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas. On November 16, 2018, the Court entered an Order in the class action appointing lead plaintiffs and approving lead counsel and on January 22, 2019, an Amended Complaint was filed. On February 1, 2019, a Corrected Amended Class Action Complaint was filed. The suit alleges violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC and Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") against all defendants and alleges violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act and Section 15 of the Securities Act against the individual defendants. The alleged class period is from February 13, 2018 through November 20, 2018. On March 13, 2019, a Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Corrected Amended Complaint was filed on behalf of Zion, Victor Carrillo and Michael B. Croswell, Jr., pleading numerous grounds in support of their Motion to Dismiss. On April 29, 2019 Plaintiffs filed a Response to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, and on May 29, 2019 Defendants filed a Reply to Plaintiffs' Response.

By Verified Consolidated Stockholder Derivative Complaint filed on March 4, 2019, three (3) stockholder derivative lawsuits previously filed in federal district court in Delaware on September 10, 2018, November 1, 2018, and November 21, 2018 were consolidated into one lawsuit filed derivatively and purportedly on behalf of the Company against Victor G. Carrillo, Michael B. Croswell, Jr., John M. Brown, Dustin L. Guinn, Forest A. Garb, Kent S. Siegel, Paul Oroian, William H. Avery, the Estate of Yehezkel Druckman, Lee Russell, Justin W. Furnace, Gene Scammahorn, Ralph F. DeVore, and Martin M. van Brauman. The suit alleges breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, violations of Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and conspiracy to "facilitate and disguise" other alleged wrongdoings. The "Relevant Period" of alleged wrongdoing spans from February 13, 2018 and continues through the present. The suit seeks unspecified damages to be awarded to the Company, orders directing the Company and individual defendants to make certain corporate governance reforms, restitution, and fees and costs. On April 18, 2019, a Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint was filed on behalf of all defendants pleading numerous grounds in support of their Motion to Dismiss. On June 3, 2019 Plaintiffs filed a Response to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, and on July 3, 2019 Defendants filed a Reply to Plaintiffs' Response.

On September 25, 2018, another lawsuit was filed in the 68^{th} district court, Dallas County, Texas derivatively and purportedly on behalf of the Company against John M. Brown, Forrest A. Garb, Kent S. Siegel, Michael B. Croswell, Jr., Dustin L. Guinn, Victor G. Carrillo, Paul Oroian, William H. Avery, Justin W. Furnace, Gene Scammahorn, Martin M. van Brauman, and Lee R. Russell and the Company as a nominal defendant. This suit alleges claims for breaches of fiduciary duty and unjust enrichment against the individual defendants in connection with certain public statements made by the Company from March 12, 2018 to May 30, 2018. On March 29, 2019, this lawsuit was voluntarily dismissed by Plaintiff without prejudice to its subsequent refiling.

On October 29, 2018, Zion received a shareholder request to inspect books and records pursuant to Section 220 of the Delaware General Corporation Law for the purpose of investigating potential corporate mismanagement and alleged breaches of fiduciary duty in connection with public statements made by the Company from March 12, 2018 to May 30, 2018. The Company responded to this request.

On August 10, 2019, Zion received two (2) additional shareholder requests from the same law firm to inspect books and records pursuant to section 220 of the Delaware General Corporation Law for the purpose of investigating potential corporate mismanagement and alleged breaches of fiduciary duty in connection with public statements made by the Company from February 1, 2018 to present. The Company's defense counsel has communicated with the requesting law firm and is in the process of furnishing responsive documents.

The Company disputes the above claims and has made an advanced deposit of $500,000 to defense counsel for the cost of defending the litigation. The Company carries insurance that is applicable to these claims. Because of the uncertainties of litigation, it is not feasible to predict or determine the outcome of these matters, to guarantee that there will be no liability, or to reasonably estimate any loss in excess of its coverage. However, the Company intends to pursue a vigorous defense to the claims.

From time to time, the Company may also be subject to routine litigation, claims or disputes in the ordinary course of business. The Company defends itself vigorously in all such matters. However, we cannot predict the outcome or effect of any of the litigation or any other pending litigation or claims.

Note 8 - Commitments and Contingencies (cont'd)

C. Environmental and Onshore Licensing Regulatory Matters

The Company is engaged in oil and gas exploration and production and may become subject to certain liabilities as they relate to environmental cleanup of well sites or other environmental restoration procedures and other obligations as they relate to the drilling of oil and gas wells or the operation thereof. Various guidelines have been published in Israel by the State of Israel's Petroleum Commissioner and Energy and Environmental Ministries as it pertains to oil and gas activities. Mention of these older guidelines was included in previous Zion filings.

On March 15, 2018, the Energy Ministry issued new guidelines regarding a uniform reporting manner by which the operator must submit to the Commissioner data and materials regarding lawful exploration and production activities. The guidelines detail the timeline, data, forms, format, media and materials (such as rock cuttings, cores, gas and oil samples) that must be submitted for seismic and drilling activities.

On April 8, 2019 the Energy Ministry issued new procedural guidelines regarding a uniform reporting manner by which the rights holder in a license must submit a quarterly report regarding a summary of license history, the nature, scope, location and results of the exploration work, specification of the amounts expended for the exploration work, and the results and interpretation of the exploration work and basic data on which these results and interpretation are based. The guidelines will be binding as from the date of submission of the report for the third quarter 2019.

On July 18, 2019, the Energy Ministry issued a guidance document entitled "Instructions for Submitting Guarantees with respect to Oil Rights granted pursuant to the Petroleum Law" which states that onshore license applicants are required to deposit a base bank guarantee of $500,000. Furthermore, prior to drilling, an onshore license holder is required to deposit an additional bank guarantee in the amount as determined by the Petroleum Commissioner in accordance with the characteristics of the drilling and the drilling plan but no less than $250,000. The guarantee, as determined by the Commissioner, shall be deposited with the Commissioner Office for each well separately drilled. The Petroleum Commissioner has discretion to raise or lower those amounts or may also forfeit a Company's existing guarantee and/or cancel a petroleum right under certain circumstances.

In addition, new and extended insurance policy guidelines were added. The Petroleum Commissioner may also view non-compliance with the new insurance provisions as breaching the work plan and the rights granted and act accordingly.

The Company believes that these new regulations are likely to result in an increase in the expenditures associated with obtaining new exploration rights and drilling new wells. The Company expects that an additional financial burden could occur as a result of requiring cash reserves that could otherwise be used for operational purposes. In addition, these new regulations are likely to continue to increase the time needed to obtain all of the necessary authorizations and approvals to drill and production test exploration wells.

D. Bank Guarantees

As of September 30, 2019, the Company provided Israeli-required bank guarantees to various governmental bodies (approximately $1,183,000) and others (approximately $87,000) with respect to its drilling operation in an aggregate amount of approximately $1,270,000. The (cash) funds backing these guarantees and additional amounts added to support currency fluctuations as required by the bank are held in restricted interest-bearing accounts and are reported on the Company's balance sheets as fixed short-term bank deposits – restricted, and fixed long-term bank deposits – restricted.

E. Risks

Market risk is a broad term for the risk of economic loss due to adverse changes in the fair value of a financial instrument. These changes may be the result of various factors, including interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and/or equity prices. In the normal course of doing business, we are exposed to the risks associated with foreign currency exchange rates and changes in interest rates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risks. A portion of our expenses, primarily labor expenses and certain supplier contracts, are denominated in New Israeli Shekels ("NIS"). As a result, we have significant exposure to the risk of fluctuating exchange rates with the U.S. Dollar ("USD"), our primary reporting currency. During the period January 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019, the USD has fluctuated by approximately 7.1% against the NIS (the USD has weakened relative to the NIS). By contrast, during the period January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018, the USD fluctuated by approximately 8.1% against the NIS (the USD strengthened relative to the NIS). Continued weakening of the US dollar against the NIS will result in higher operating costs from NIS denominated expenses. To date, we have not hedged any of our currency exchange rate risks, but we may do so in the future.

Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to market risk relates to our cash and investments. We maintain an investment portfolio of short-term bank deposits and money market funds. The securities in our investment portfolio are not leveraged, and are, due to their very short-term nature, subject to minimal interest rate risk. We currently do not hedge interest rate exposure. Because of the short-term maturities of our investments, we do not believe that a change in market interest rates would have a significant negative impact on the value of our investment portfolio except for reduced income in a low interest rate environment. At September 30, 2019, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term bank deposits, inclusive of restricted cash, of approximately $4,642,000. The weighted average annual interest rate related to our cash and cash equivalents for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was approximately 0.13%.

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, we invest our excess cash in short-term bank deposits and money market funds that may invest in high quality debt instruments.

Note 9 - Subsequent Events

(i) Approximately $1,658,000 was collected through the Company's ongoing DSPP program during the period October 1 through 31, 2019.

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

THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE RELATED NOTES TO THOSE STATEMENTS INCLUDED IN THIS FORM 10-Q. SOME OF OUR DISCUSSION IS FORWARD-LOOKING AND INVOLVES RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES. FOR INFORMATION REGARDING RISK FACTORS THAT COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR BUSINESS, REFER TO THE DISCUSSION OF RISK FACTORS IN THE "DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS" SECTION OF OUR ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made in this discussion are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may materially differ from actual results.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "may", "should", "expects", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology and include, without limitation, statements regarding:

- our ability to raise sufficient capital to successfully interpret and analyze 3-D seismic data and continue with exploratory efforts within our license area;
- the going concern qualification in our financial statements;
- our liquidity and our ability to raise capital to maintain operations and finance our overall exploration and development activities;
- The outcome of the current SEC investigation and the resulting class action lawsuit and derivative litigation against us;
- our ability to obtain new license areas to continue our petroleum exploration program;
- our ability to explore for and develop natural gas and oil resources successfully and economically within our license areas;
- our ability to maintain the exploration license rights to continue our petroleum exploration program;
- the availability of equipment, such as seismic equipment, drilling rigs, and production equipment;
- the impact of governmental regulations, permitting and other legal requirements in Israel relating to onshore exploratory drilling;
- our estimates of the time frame within which future exploratory activities will be undertaken;
- changes in our exploration plans and related budgets;
- the quality of existing and future license areas with regard to, among other things, the existence of reserves in economic quantities;
- anticipated trends in our business;
- our future results of operations;
- our capital expenditure program;
- future market conditions in the oil and gas industry; and
- the demand for oil and natural gas, both locally in Israel and globally.

Overview

Zion Oil and Gas, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is an oil and gas exploration company with a history of 19 years of oil and gas exploration in Israel. We were incorporated in Florida on April 6, 2000 and reincorporated in Delaware on July 9, 2003. We completed our initial public offering in January 2007. Our common stock, par value $0.01 per share (the "Common Stock") currently trades on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "ZN" and our Common Stock warrant under the symbol "ZNWAA."

The Company currently holds one active petroleum exploration license onshore Israel, the Megiddo-Jezreel License, comprising approximately 99,000 acres. The Megiddo Jezreel #1 ("MJ #1") site was completed in early March 2017, after which the drilling rig and associated equipment were mobilized to the site. Performance and endurance tests were completed, and the MJ #1 exploratory well was spud on June 5, 2017 and drilled to a total depth ("TD") of 5,060 meters (approximately 16,600 feet). Thereafter, the Company obtained three open-hole wireline log suites (including a formation image log), and the well was successfully cased and cemented. The Ministry of Energy approved the well testing protocol on April 29, 2018.

During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company testing protocol was concluded at the MJL well. The test results confirmed that the MJ #1 well did not contain hydrocarbons in commercial quantities in the zones tested. As a result, in the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge to its unproved oil and gas properties of $30,906,000. The Company recorded a post-impairment charge of $86,000 and $314,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company did not record any post-impairment charges.

While the well was not commercially viable, Zion learned a great deal from the drilling and testing of this well. We believe that the drilling and testing of this well carried out the testing objectives which may support further evaluation and potential further exploration efforts within our License area.

As a result of the information gained drilling the MJ#1 well, Zion believes it is prudent and consistent with good industry practice to try and answer some of the questions raised by the drilling with a focused 3D seismic imaging shoot of approximately 72 square kilometers surrounding the MJ#1 well. See discussion under Summary of Current and Former License Area.

At present, we have no revenues or operating income. Our ability to generate future revenues and operating cash flow will depend on the successful exploration and exploitation of our current and any future petroleum rights or the acquisition of oil and/or gas producing properties, and the volume and timing of such production. In addition, even if we are successful in producing oil and gas in commercial quantities, our results will depend upon commodity prices for oil and gas, as well as operating expenses including taxes and royalties.

Our executive offices are located at 12655 North Central Expressway, Suite 1000, Dallas, Texas 75243, and our telephone number is (214) 221-4610. Our branch office's address in Israel is 9 Halamish Street, North Industrial Park, Caesarea 3088900, and the telephone number is +972-4-623-8500. Our website address is: www.zionoil.com.

Current Exploration and Operation Efforts

Megiddo-Jezreel Petroleum License

The Company currently holds one active petroleum exploration license onshore Israel, the Megiddo-Jezreel License, comprising approximately 99,000 acres. The Megiddo Jezreel #1 ("MJ #1") exploratory well was spud on June 5, 2017 and drilled to a total depth ("TD") of 5,060 meters (approximately 16,600 feet). Thereafter, the Company successfully cased and cemented the well while awaiting the approval of the testing protocol. The Ministry of Energy approved the well testing protocol on April 29, 2018.

During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company's testing protocol was concluded at the MJ #1 well. The test results confirmed that the MJ #1 well did not contain hydrocarbons in commercial quantities in the zones tested. As a result, in the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge to its unproved oil and gas properties of $30,906,000. The Company recorded a post-impairment charge of $86,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2019 and $314,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company did not record any post-impairment charges.

The MJ#1 well provided Zion with information Zion believes is important for potential future exploration efforts within its license area. As with many frontier wildcat wells, the MJ#1 also left several questions unanswered.

While not meant to be an exhaustive list, a summary of what Zion believes to be key information learned in the MJ#1 well is as follows:

1. The MJ#1 encountered much higher subsurface temperatures at a depth shallower than expected before drilling the well. In our opinion, this is significant because reaching a minimum temperature threshold is necessary for the generation of hydrocarbons from an organic-rich source rock.

2. The known organic rich (potentially hydrocarbon bearing) Senonian age source rocks that are typically present in this part of Israel were not encountered as expected. Zion expected these source rocks to be encountered at approximately 1,000 meters in the MJ#1 well.

3. MJ#1 had natural fractures, permeability (the ability of fluid to move through the rock) and porosity (pore space in rock) that allowed the sustained flow of formation fluid in the shallower Jurassic and lower Cretaceous age formations between approximately 1,200 and 1,800 meters. While no hydrocarbons were encountered, Zion believes this fact is nonetheless significant because it provides important information about possible reservoir pressures and the ability of fluids to move within the formation and to the surface.

4. MJ#1 encountered oil in the Triassic Mohilla formation which Zion believes suggests an active deep petroleum system is in Zion's license area. There was no natural permeability or porosity in the Triassic Mohilla formation to allow formation fluid to reach the surface naturally during testing, and thus the MJ#1 was not producible or commercial.

5. The depths and thickness of the formations we encountered varied greatly from pre-drill estimates. This required the MJ#1 to be drilled to a much greater depth than previously expected. Zion has tied these revised formation depths to seismic data which will allow for more accurate interpretation and mapping in the future.

A summary of what Zion believes to be some key questions left to be answered are:

1. Is the missing shallow Senonian age source rock a result of regional erosion, or is it missing because of a fault that cut the well-bore and could be reasonably expected to be encountered in the vicinity of the MJ#1 drill site? Zion believes this is an important question to answer because if the Senonian source rocks do exist in this area, the high temperatures encountered are sufficient to mature these source rocks and generate oil.

2. Do the unusually high shallow subsurface temperatures extend regionally beyond the MJ#1 well, which could allow for the generation of hydrocarbons in the Senonian age source rock within our license area?

3. As a consequence of seismic remapping, where does the MJ#1 well lie relative to the potential traps at the Jurassic and Triassic levels, and was the well location too low on the structures and deeper than the potential hydrocarbons within those traps?

Zion commenced the data acquisition portion on the 3-D survey area consisting of 72 square kilometers focused on the eastern portion of the Megiddo-Jezreel license. Acoustic Geophysical Services ("AGS"), our geophysical contractor, completed mobilization in late August in which the seismic equipment was moved on location and testing completed. In mid-September 2019 all parameter selections were approved. Following parameter selection, AGS began its seismic production activities on September 25, 2019. Approximately 50% of the survey was completed by September 30, 2019. The remaining 50% of the survey was completed in mid-October.

Zion has engaged Agile Seismic Processing Services (“ASPS”), with offices located in Houston, Texas and Belgrade, Serbia, to handle the seismic data processing and interpretation services. The geophysical dataset, which was delivered to ASPS in late October 2019, will be processed using enhanced technologies.

Zion received a multi-year license extension through December 2, 2020.

Zion's ability to fully undertake all of these aforementioned activities is subject to its raising the needed capital from its continuing offerings, of which no assurance can be provided.

Map 1. Zion's Megiddo-Jezreel Petroleum Exploration License as of September 30, 2019.

The Megiddo-Jezreel License (No. 401) was awarded on December 3, 2013 for a three-year primary term through December 2, 2016 with the possibility of additional one-year extensions up to a maximum of seven years. The Megiddo-Jezreel License lies onshore, south and west of the Sea of Galilee, and we continue our exploration focus here as it appears to possess the key geologic ingredients of an active petroleum system with significant exploration potential.

On November 20, 2017, Israel's Petroleum Commissioner officially approved Zion's multi-year extension request on its Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401, extending its validity to December 2, 2019, and on February 28, 2019, a further extension to December 2, 2020 was granted. The Megiddo-Jezreel License is therefore scheduled to terminate on December 2, 2020. In addition, on July 1, 2019, the Company's surface use agreement was extended through December 3, 2020 by the Israel Land Authority.

The Company remained subject to the following updated key license terms:

No.	***Activity Description***	***Execution by:***
1	*Submit final report on the results of drilling*	*31 May 2018*
2	*Submit program for continuation of work under license*	*30 June 2018*

On June 1, 2018, Zion submitted its Megiddo-Jezreel #1 End of Well Report (EOWR) for the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401, thus fulfilling our No. 1 End of Well Report license work plan obligation, shown above.

On June 14, 2018 Zion submitted its Application for Extension of Continued Work Program Due Date on the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401. The additional time was necessary because we had still not completed testing and evaluating all planned testing zones. On July 1, 2018, Israel's Petroleum Commissioner granted our work program report extension to November 1, 2018.

No.	***Activity Description***	***Execution by:***
1	*Submit program for continuation of work under license*	*1 November 2018*

On October 29, 2018 Zion received approval from the Petroleum Commissioner for an Application for Extension of Continued Work Program Due Date on the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401. The additional time was necessary because we had still not completed testing and evaluating all planned testing zones.

No.	***Activity Description***	***Execution by:***
1	*Submit program for continuation of work under license*	*31 January 2019*

On January 31, 2019, Zion submitted its Application for Extension of Continued Work Program Due Date on the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401. The additional time was necessary to finalize the work program. On February 3, 2019 Israel's Petroleum Commissioner granted Zion's work program report extension to February 28, 2019, as shown below:

Number	***Activity Description***	***Execution by:***
1	*Submit program for continuation of work under license*	*28 February 2019*

On February 24, 2019 and thereafter on February 26, 2019 Zion submitted its PROPOSED 2019 WORK PROGRAM ON THE MEGIDDO-JEZREEL LICENSE NO. 401.

On February 28, 2019 Israel's Petroleum Commissioner officially approved the revised and updated Work Program on the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401 as shown below:

Number	**Activity description**	**Execution by:**
1	Submission of seismic survey plan to the Commissioner and execution of an agreement with a contractor to perform	30 April 2019
2	Commence 3D seismic survey in an area of approximately 50 square kilometers	1 August 2019
3	Transfer of field material configuration and processed material to the Ministry pursuant to Ministry guidelines	15 December 2019
4	Submit interpretation report	20 February 2020

On February 24, 2019 Zion submitted a request to the Commissioner to extend the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401 up to December 2, 2020.

On February 28, 2019 the Commissioner approved the extension of the Megiddo-Jezreel License No. 401 up to December 2, 2020.

On April 30, 2019 Zion submitted its APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF CONTINUED WORK PROGRAM DUE DATE ON THE MEGIDDO-JEZREEL LICENSE NO. 401. The additional time was necessary for Zion to conduct a 3D survey in an area of approximately 72 square kilometers. This required, among others, extensive permitting activities with relevant local landowners, the ILA, certain authorities and others, and the seismic survey area may not conclude prior to the beginning of the rainy season in Israel. This in turn would result in additional delay, as rain and mud are not conducive to the performance of a seismic survey which includes extensive use of vibrators.

Zion's proposed new timelines and activity descriptions are shown below:

Number	Activity description	Execution by:
1	Submission of seismic survey plan to the Commissioner and execution of an agreement with a contractor to perform	30 November 2019
2	Commence 3D seismic survey in an area of approximately 72 square kilometers	1 April 2020
3	Transfer of field material configuration and processed material to the Ministry pursuant to Ministry guidelines	15 August 2020
4	Submit interpretation report	15 November, 2020

On May 1, 2019, Israel's Petroleum Commissioner granted Zion's work program report extension.

As previously disclosed, the Company required authorization from the ILA, the formal lessor of the land to Kibbutz Sde Eliyahu, on whose property the drilling pad is currently situated, to access and utilize the drill site ("surface use agreement"). The Company received this authorization on July 4, 2016. This was preceded by the Company's May 15, 2016 signed agreement with the kibbutz. On January 11, 2017, an agreement was signed by the Company and the ILA by which the surface usage agreement was extended through December 3, 2017. On December 31, 2017, an agreement was signed by the Company and the ILA by which the surface usage agreement was extended through December 3, 2019. On July 1, 2019, an agreement was signed by the Company and the ILA by which the surface usage agreement was extended through December 3, 2020.

Zion's Former Asher-Menashe and Joseph Licenses

Zion has plugged all of its exploratory wells on its former Asher-Menashe and Joseph License areas, and the reserve pits have been evacuated, but acknowledges its obligation to complete the abandonment of these well sites in accordance with guidance from the Energy Ministry, Environmental Ministry and local officials.

Onshore Licensing, Oil and Gas Exploration and Environmental Guidelines

The Company is engaged in oil and gas exploration and production and may become subject to certain liabilities as they relate to environmental cleanup of well sites or other environmental restoration procedures and other obligations as they relate to the drilling of oil and gas wells or the operation thereof. Various guidelines have been published in Israel by the State of Israel's Petroleum Commissioner, the Energy Ministry, and the Environmental Ministry in recent years as it pertains to oil and gas activities. Mention of these guidelines was included in previous Zion Oil & Gas filings.

We acknowledge that these new regulations are likely to increase the expenditures associated with obtaining new exploration rights and drilling new wells. The Company expects that additional financial burdens could occur as a result of the Ministry requiring cash reserves that could otherwise be used for operational purposes.

Capital Resources Highlights

We need to raise significant funds to finance the continued exploration efforts and maintain orderly operations. To date, we have funded our operations through the issuance of our securities and convertible debt. We will need to continue to raise funds through the issuance of equity and/or debt securities (or securities convertible into or exchangeable for equity securities). No assurance can be provided that we will be successful in raising the needed capital on terms favorable to us (or at all).

The Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan

On March 27, 2014, the Company launched its Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (the "DSPP") pursuant to which stockholders and interested investors could purchase shares of the Company's Common Stock as well as units of the Company's securities directly from the Company. The terms of the DSPP are described in the Prospectus Supplement originally filed on March 31, 2014 (the "Original Prospectus Supplement") with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Company's effective registration Statement on Form S-3, as thereafter amended.

On February 23, 2017, the Company filed a Form S-3 with the SEC (Registration No. 333-216191) as a replacement for the Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-193336), in which the three (3) year period was ending March 31, 2017, along with the base Prospectus and Supplemental Prospectus. The Form S-3, as amended, and the new base Prospectus became effective on March 10, 2017, along with the Prospectus Supplement that was filed and became effective on March 10, 2017. The Prospectus Supplement under Registration No. 333-216191 describes the terms of the DSPP and replaces the prior Prospectus Supplement, as amended, under the prior Registration No. 333-193336.

Please see Footnote 3E ("Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan ("DSPP")), which is a part of this Form 10-Q filing, for details about specific unit programs, dates, and filings during the years 2015 through 2019.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, approximately $3,262,000 and $8,898,000 were raised under the DSPP program.

The Warrants transactions since January 1, 2019 are shown in the table below:

Warrants	Exercise Price	Warrant Termination Date	Outstanding Balance, 12/31/18	Warrants Issued	Warrants Exercised	Warrants Expired	Outstanding Balance, 9/30/19
ZNWAA	$ 2.00	01/31/2021	1,498,804	0	0	0	1,498,804
ZNWAD	$ 1.00	05/02/2021	243,853	0	0	0	243,853
ZNWAE	$ 1.00	05/02/2021	2,144,510	0	(40)	0	2,144,470
ZNWAF	$ 1.00	08/14/2021	359,610	0	(25)	0	359,585
ZNWAG	$ 1.00	01/08/2021	240,578	0	0	0	240,578
ZNWAH	$ 5.00	04/19/2021	372,400	0	0	0	372,400
ZNWAI	$ 3.00	06/29/2021	640,735	0	(5)	0	640,730
ZNWAJ	$ 1.00	10/29/2021	546,050	0	(50)	0	546,000
ZNWAK	$ 0.01	02/25/2021	0	673,600	(214,100)	0	459,500
ZNWAL	$ 2.00	08/26/2021	0	517,925	0	0	517,925
Outstanding warrants			6,046,540	1,191,525	(214,220)	0	7,023,845

According to the warrant table, the Company could potentially raise up to approximately $11,357,000 if all outstanding warrants were exercised by its holders.

10% Senior Convertible Notes due May 2, 2021

Please see Footnote 5 (“Senior Convertible Bonds”), which is a part of this Form 10-Q filing, for a description and details about the Bonds.

2018 Subscription Rights Offering

Please see Footnote 3G (“Subscription Rights Offering”), which is a part of this Form 10-Q filing, for a description of and details about the Subscription Rights Offering.

Principal Components of our Cost Structure

Our operating and other expenses primarily consist of the following:

- Impairment of Unproved Oil and Gas Properties: Impairment expense is recognized if a determination is made that a well will not be able to be commercially productive. The amounts include amounts paid in respect of the drilling operations as well as geological and geophysical costs and various amounts that were paid to Israeli regulatory authorities.

- General and Administrative Expenses: Overhead, including payroll and benefits for our corporate staff, costs of managing our exploratory operations, audit and other professional fees, and legal compliance is included in general and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses also include non-cash stock-based compensation expense, investor relations related expenses, lease and insurance and related expenses.

- Depreciation, Depletion, Amortization and Accretion: The systematic expensing of the capital costs incurred to explore for natural gas and oil represents a principal component of our cost structure. As a full cost company, we capitalize all costs associated with our exploration, and apportion these costs to each unit of production, if any, through depreciation, depletion and amortization expense. As we have yet to have production, the costs of abandoned wells are written off immediately versus being included in this amortization pool.

Going Concern Basis

Since we have limited capital resources, no revenue to date and a loss from operations, our financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The appropriateness of using the going concern basis is dependent upon our ability to obtain additional financing or equity capital and, ultimately, to achieve profitable operations. Therefore, there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expense during the reporting period.

We have identified the accounting principles which we believe are most critical to the reported financial status by considering accounting policies that involve the most complex of subjective decisions or assessment.

Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties

We follow the full-cost method of accounting for oil and gas properties. Accordingly, all costs associated with acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas reserves, including directly related overhead costs, are capitalized.

All capitalized costs of oil and gas properties, including the estimated future costs to develop proved reserves, are amortized on the unit-of-production method using estimates of proved reserves. Investments in unproved properties and major development projects are not amortized until proved reserves associated with the projects can be determined or until impairment occurs. If the results of an assessment indicate that the properties are impaired, the amount of the impairment is included in income from continuing operations before income taxes, and the adjusted carrying amount of the unproved properties is amortized on the unit-of-production method.

Our oil and gas properties represent an investment in unproved properties. These costs are excluded from the amortized cost pool until proved reserves are found or until it is determined that the costs are impaired. All costs excluded are reviewed at least quarterly to determine if impairment has occurred. The amount of any impairment is charged to expense since a reserve base has not yet been established. A further impairment requiring a charge to expense may be indicated through evaluation of drilling results, relinquishing drilling rights or other information.

Abandonment of properties is accounted for as adjustments to capitalized costs. The net capitalized costs are subject to a "ceiling test" which limits such costs to the aggregate of the estimated present value of future net revenues from proved reserves discounted at ten percent based on current economic and operating conditions, plus the lower of cost or fair market value of unproved properties. The recoverability of amounts capitalized for oil and gas properties is dependent upon the identification of economically recoverable reserves, together with obtaining the necessary financing to exploit such reserves and the achievement of profitable operations.

During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company's testing protocol was concluded at the MJ #1 well. The test results confirmed that the MJ #1 well did not contain hydrocarbons in commercial quantities in the zones tested. As a result, in the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge to its unproved oil and gas properties of $30,906,000 (see Note 4). During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company recorded post-impairment charges of approximately $86,000 and $314,000, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company did not record any post-impairment charges.

The Company did not record any non-cash impairment during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

The total net book value of our unproved oil and gas properties under the full cost method was $8,709,000 at September 30, 2019.

Asset Retirement Obligation

We record a liability for asset retirement obligation at fair value in the period in which it is incurred and a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived assets.

Fair Value Considerations

We follow ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," as amended by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Financial Staff Position (FSP) No. 157 and related guidance. Those provisions relate to the Company's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value and the fair value disclosures related to financial assets and liabilities. ASC 820 defines fair value, expands related disclosure requirements, and specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on the nature of the inputs used to develop the fair value measures. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, assuming the transaction occurs in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability.

There are three levels of inputs to fair value measurements - Level 1, meaning the use of quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets; Level 2, meaning the use of quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active or are directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, meaning the use of unobservable inputs. We use Level 1 inputs for fair value measurements whenever there is an active market, with actual quotes, market prices, and observable inputs on the measurement date. We use Level 2 inputs for fair value measurements whenever there are quoted prices for similar securities in an active market or quoted prices for identical securities in an inactive market. We use observable market data whenever available. We use Level 3 inputs in the Binomial Model used for the valuation of the derivative liability.

Derivative Liabilities

In accordance with ASC 815-40-25 and ASC 815-10-15 Derivatives and Hedging and ASC 480-10-25 Liabilities-Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity, the embedded derivatives associated with the Convertible Bonds are accounted for as liabilities during the term of the related Convertible Bonds.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the three months ended September 30,		**For the nine months ended September 30,**	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
	(US $ in thousands)		**(US $ in thousands)**	
Operating costs and expenses:				
General and administrative expenses	**1,098**	2,044	**3,020**	5,339
Impairment of unproved oil and gas properties	**86**	-	**314**	-
Other	**497**	549	**1,606**	1,782
Subtotal Operating costs and expenses	**1,681**	2,593	**4,940**	7,121
(Gain) on derivative liability	**(90)**	(3,448)	**(172)**	(882)
Other expense (income), net	**28**	74	**334**	472
Net loss, (gain)	**1,619**	(781)	**5,102**	6,711

Revenue. We currently have no revenue generating operations.

Operating costs and expenses. Operating costs and expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 were $1,681,000 and $4,940,000, respectively, compared to $2,593,000 and $7,121,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. The decrease in operating costs and expenses during each of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 compared to the corresponding periods in 2018 is primarily attributable to a decrease in general and administrative expenses and other expenses, and slightly offset by recognition of an impairment charge during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 were $1,098,000 and $3,020,000, respectively, compared to $2,044,000 and $5,339,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. The decrease in general and administrative expenses during each of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 compared to the corresponding periods in 2018 is primarily attributable to lower non-cash expenses recognized and recorded in connection with stock option grants during 2019 compared to the corresponding periods in 2018.

Other expenses. Other expenses during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 were $497,000 and $1,606,000, respectively, compared to $549,000 and $1,782,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. Other general and administrative expenses are comprised of non-compensation and non-professional expenses incurred. The decrease in other general and administrative expenses during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 compared to the corresponding periods in 2018 is primarily attributable to decreased marketing expenses associated with investor relations activities.

(Gain) on derivative liability. (Gain) on derivative liability during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 were ($90,000) and ($172,000), compared to ($3,448,000) and ($882,000) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. An embedded derivative is contained within the valuation of Zion’s $100 convertible bond offering which closed in March 2016. The (gain) on derivative liability during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 compared to the (gain) on derivative liability during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 is primarily due to the change in the share price of our common stock that occurred during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019.

Other expense, net. Other expense, net for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 were $28,000 and $334,000, compared to $74,000 and $472,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. The decrease in other expense, net during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 compared to the corresponding period in 2018 is primarily attributable to exchange rate differences associated with the fluctuating exchange rates of the New Israeli Shekels (“NIS”) with the U.S. Dollar (“USD”) and to financial expenses related to the Company’s convertible bonds.

Net Loss, (gain). Net loss, (gain) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 were $1,619,000 and $5,102,000 compared to ($781,000) and $6,711,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. The increase in the net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2019 is primarily attributable to the approximately $3.5 million gain recognized on derivative liability during the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to a net gain of $90,000 on the derivative liability for the three months ended September 30, 2019.

The decrease in the net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 is primarily attributable to a decrease in operating costs and expenses during 2019 compared to the corresponding period in 2018.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is a measure of a company's ability to meet potential cash requirements. As discussed above, we have historically met our capital requirements through the issuance of common stock as well as proceeds from the exercise of warrants and options to purchase common shares.

Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining the necessary financing to complete further exploration and development activities and generate profitable operations from our oil and natural gas interests in the future. Our current operations are dependent upon the adequacy of our current assets to meet our current expenditure requirements and the accuracy of management's estimates of those requirements. Should those estimates be materially incorrect, our ability to continue as a going concern will be impaired. Our financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. We have incurred a history of operating losses and negative cash flows from operations. Therefore, there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

As of September 30, 2019, we had approximately $3,380,000 in cash and cash equivalents compared to $2,791,000 at December 31, 2018, which does not include any restricted funds. Our working capital (current assets minus current liabilities) was $2,987,000 at September 30, 2019 and $537,000 at December 31, 2018. The derivative liability at September 30, 2019 was $173,000 and $345,000 at December 31, 2018, and this non-cash liability negatively impacts the working capital figure. Our working capital balances, exclusive of the non-cash derivative liability amounts, were $3,160,000 at September 30, 2019 and $882,000 at December 31, 2018.

As of September 30, 2019, we provided bank guarantees to various governmental bodies (approximately $1,183,000) and others (approximately $87,000) in respect of our drilling operation and seismic program in the aggregate amount of approximately $1,270,000. The (cash) funds backing these guarantees and additional amounts added to support currency fluctuations as required by the bank are held in restricted interest-bearing accounts and are reported on the Company's balance sheets as fixed short-term bank deposits – restricted.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, cash used in operating activities totaled $4,429,000. Cash provided by financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was $8,890,000 and is primarily attributable to proceeds received from the DSPP. Net cash used in investing activities, primarily related to the 3-D seismic shoot in the MJL, and other assets was $3,944,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, cash used in operating activities totaled $4,174,000. Cash provided by financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was $15,659,000 and is primarily attributable to proceeds received from the DSPP and Subscription Rights Offering. Net cash used in investing activities, primarily for oil and gas exploration and testing on the MJL #1 well, and other assets was $13,908,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

We expect to incur additional significant expenditures to further our exploration and development programs. While we raised approximately $8,900,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2019, we will need to raise additional funds in order to interpret and analyze new 3-D seismic data in our license area. Additionally, we estimate that, when we are not actively drilling a well, our expenditures are approximately $500,000 per month excluding exploratory operational activities. However, when we are actively drilling a well, we estimate an additional minimum expenditure of approximately $2,500,000 per month. Zion expects that during a period of active seismic data acquisition the expenditures to be approximately $1,500,000 to $2,500,000. The above estimates are subject to change. Management believes that our existing cash balance, coupled with anticipated proceeds under the DSPP, will be sufficient to finance our plan of operations through March 2020. In addition, reference is also made to the legal proceedings referred to in Item 1 of this report relating to lawsuits filed against us following the disclosure of the SEC investigation. While we paid an advanced deposit in the amount of $500,000, any unforeseen or unexpected outlays in this regard may adversely affect our available funds or additional amounts that we may need to raise.

No assurance can be provided that we will be able to raise the needed operating capital on commercially acceptable terms or at all.

Even if we raise the needed funds, there are factors that can nevertheless adversely impact our ability to fund our operating needs, including (without limitation), unexpected or unforeseen cost overruns in planned non-drilling exploratory work (e.g., seismic acquisition costs, permitting and surface damages and importation of equipment into Israel, etc.) in existing license areas, the costs associated with extended delays in undertaking the required exploratory work, and plugging and abandonment activities which is typical of what we have experienced in the past.

Reference is made to the discussion above under **Capital Resources Highlights** for information relating to working capital that we raised through September 30, 2019. Additionally, reference is made to Footnote 9 (Subsequent Events) with respect to an additional estimated amount of $1,658,000 raised during October 2019.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not currently use any off-balance sheet arrangements to enhance our liquidity or capital resource position, or for any other purpose.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company does not believe that the adoption of any recently issued accounting pronouncements in 2019 had a significant impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flow.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is a broad term for the risk of economic loss due to adverse changes in the fair value of a financial instrument. These changes may be the result of various factors, including interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and/or equity prices. In the normal course of doing business, we are exposed to the risks associated with foreign currency exchange rates and changes in interest rates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risks. A portion of our expenses, primarily labor expenses and certain supplier contracts, are denominated in New Israeli Shekels ("NIS"). As a result, we have significant exposure to the risk of fluctuating exchange rates with the U.S. Dollar ("USD"), our primary reporting currency. During the period January 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019, the USD has fluctuated by approximately 7.1% against the NIS (the USD has weakened relative to the NIS). By contrast, during the period January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018, the USD fluctuated by approximately 8.1% against the NIS (the USD strengthened relative to the NIS). Continued weakening of the US dollar against the NIS will result in higher operating costs from NIS denominated expenses. To date, we have not hedged any of our currency exchange rate risks, but we may do so in the future.

Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to market risk relates to our cash and investments. We maintain an investment portfolio of short-term bank deposits and money market funds. The securities in our investment portfolio are not leveraged, and are, due to their very short-term nature, subject to minimal interest rate risk. We currently do not hedge interest rate exposure. Because of the short-term maturities of our investments, we do not believe that a change in market interest rates would have a significant negative impact on the value of our investment portfolio except for reduced income in a low interest rate environment. At September 30, 2019, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term bank deposits, inclusive of restricted cash, of approximately $4,642,000. The weighted average annual interest rate related to our cash and cash equivalents for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was approximately 0.13%.

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, we invest our excess cash in short-term bank deposits and money market funds that may invest in high quality debt instruments.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms. As of September 30, 2019, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2019.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended September 30, 2019 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Investigation

As previously disclosed by the Company, on June 21, 2018, Zion received a subpoena to produce documents from the Fort Worth office of the SEC informing the Company of the existence of a non-public, fact-finding inquiry into the Company. Prior to the receipt of the subpoena on June 21, 2018, Zion had no previous communication with the SEC on this issue and was unaware of this investigation. The SEC stated that "the investigation and the subpoena do not mean that we have concluded that [Zion] or anyone else has violated the law." To date, Zion has furnished all required documents to the SEC and will continue to fully cooperate with the investigation.

The Company cannot predict when this matter will be resolved or what further action, if any, the SEC may take in connection with it.

Litigation

Following the commencement of the SEC investigation, on August 9, 2018, a putative class action (the "class action") Complaint was filed against Zion, Victor G. Carrillo, the Company's Chief Executive Officer at such time, and Michael B. Croswell Jr., the Company's Chief Financial Officer (collectively, the "Defendants") in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas. On November 16, 2018, the Court entered an Order in the class action appointing lead plaintiffs and approving lead counsel and on January 22, 2019, an Amended Complaint was filed. On February 1, 2019, a Corrected Amended Class Action Complaint was filed. The suit alleges violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC and Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") against all defendants and alleges violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act and Section 15 of the Securities Act against the individual defendants. The alleged class period is from February 13, 2018 through November 20, 2018. On March 13, 2019, a Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Corrected Amended Complaint was filed on behalf of Zion, Victor Carrillo and Michael B. Croswell, Jr., pleading numerous grounds in support of their Motion to Dismiss. On April 29, 2019 Plaintiffs filed a Response to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, and one May 29, 2019 Defendants filed a Reply to Plaintiffs' Response.

By Verified Consolidated Stockholder Derivative Complaint filed on March 4, 2019, three (3) stockholder derivative lawsuits previously filed in federal district court in Delaware on September 10, 2018, November 1, 2018, and November 21, 2018 were consolidated into one lawsuit filed derivatively and purportedly on behalf of the Company against Victor G. Carrillo, Michael B. Croswell, Jr., John M. Brown, Dustin L. Guinn, Forest A. Garb, Kent S. Siegel, Paul Oroian, William H. Avery, the Estate of Yehezkel Druckman, Lee Russell, Justin W. Furnace, Gene Scammahorn, Ralph F. DeVore, and Martin M. van Brauman. The suit alleges breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, violations of Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and conspiracy to "facilitate and disguise" other alleged wrongdoings. The "Relevant Period" of alleged wrongdoing spans from February 13, 2018 and continues through the present. The suit seeks unspecified damages to be awarded to the Company, orders directing the Company and individual defendants to make certain corporate governance reforms, restitution, and fees and costs. On April 18, 2019, a Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint was filed on behalf of all defendants pleading numerous grounds in support of their Motion to Dismiss. On June 3, 2019 Plaintiffs filed a Response to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, and one July 3, 2019 Defendants filed a Reply to Plaintiffs' Response.

On September 25, 2018, another lawsuit was filed in the 68th district court, Dallas County, Texas derivatively and purportedly on behalf of the Company against John M. Brown, Forrest A. Garb, Kent S. Siegel, Michael B. Croswell, Jr., Dustin L. Guinn, Victor G. Carrillo, Paul Oroian, William H. Avery, Justin W. Furnace, Gene Scammahorn, Martin M. van Brauman, and Lee R. Russell and the Company as a nominal defendant. This suit alleges claims for breaches of fiduciary duty and unjust enrichment against the individual defendants in connection with certain public statements made by the Company from March 12, 2018 to May 30, 2018. On March 29, 2019, this lawsuit was voluntarily dismissed by Plaintiff without prejudice to its subsequent refiling.

On October 29, 2018, Zion received a shareholder request to inspect books and records pursuant to Section 220 of the Delaware General Corporation Law for the purpose of investigating potential corporate mismanagement and alleged breaches of fiduciary duty in connection with public statements made by the Company from March 12, 2018 to May 30, 2018. The Company responded to this request.

On August 10, 2019, Zion received two (2) additional shareholder requests from the same law firm to inspect books and records pursuant to section 220 of the Delaware General Corporation Law for the purpose of investigating potential corporate mismanagement and alleged breaches of fiduciary duty in connection with public statements made by the Company from February 1, 2018 to present. The Company's defense counsel has communicated with the requesting law firm and is in the process of furnishing responsive documents.

The Company disputes the above claims and has made an advanced deposit of $500,000 to defense counsel for the cost of defending the litigation. The Company carries insurance that is applicable to these claims. Because of the uncertainties of litigation, it is not feasible to predict or determine the outcome of these matters, to guarantee that there will be no liability, or to reasonably estimate any loss in excess of its coverage. However, the Company intends to pursue a vigorous defense to the claims.

From time to time, the Company may also be subject to routine litigation, claims or disputes in the ordinary course of business. The Company defends itself vigorously in all such matters. However, we cannot predict the outcome or effect of any of the litigation or any other pending litigation or claims.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

During the quarter ended September 30, 2019, there were no material changes to the risk factors previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION:

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Index:

31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 under the Exchange Act
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 under the Exchange Act
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished only)
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished only)
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

SIGNATURES

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

ZION OIL & GAS, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ John M. Brown
John M. Brown
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 5, 2019

By: /s/ Michael B. Croswell Jr.
Michael B. Croswell Jr.
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Date: November 5, 2019