

Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corp
Form 10-K
March 31, 2011

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010

OR

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

For the Transition Period from ____ to ____

Commission File Number 001-34608

Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

80-0445030
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

No. 1 Bintao Garden, West Binhai Road, Xigang District Dalian
People's Republic of China
(86411) 8360 4683

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:
Common Stock, par value \$0.001
Name of each exchange on which registered:
The Nasdaq Global Market LLC

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer ☐ Accelerated Filer ☐ Non-accelerated Filer ☐ Smaller Reporting Company ☒

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

As of the close of business on June 30, 2010, the aggregate market value of the voting stock (common stock) held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$20.8 million based on the closing sale price of the Common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market on that date. The registrant does not have any non-voting common equity.

The Company had 9,610,159 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of March 15, 2011.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

None.

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Part I

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (including the section regarding Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations) contains certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as well as information relating to Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation that is based on management's exercise of business judgment and assumptions made by and information currently available to management. Although forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K reflect the good faith judgment of our management, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known by us. Consequently, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in or anticipated by the forward-looking statements. When used in this document and other documents, releases and reports released by us, the words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "the facts suggest" and words of similar import, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current view of future events and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties as noted below. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. Actual events, transactions and results may materially differ from the anticipated events, transactions or results described in such statements. Although we believe that our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, we can give no assurance that our expectations will materialize. Many factors could cause actual results to differ materially from our forward looking statements including those set forth in Item 1A of this report. Other unknown, unidentified or unpredictable factors could materially and adversely impact our future results. We undertake no obligation and do not intend to update, revise or otherwise publicly release any revisions to our forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of any unanticipated events.

We file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "Commission"). We make available on our website (<http://www.andatee.com>) free of charge our public reports filed pursuant to the Exchange Act and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such materials with or furnish them to the SEC. Information appearing at our website is not a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. You can also read and copy any materials we file with the Commission at its Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. You can obtain additional information about the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the Commission maintains an Internet site (www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Commission, including our reports.

Our fiscal year begins on January 1, and ends on December 31, and any references herein to “Fiscal 2010” mean the year ended December 31, 2010, and references to other “Fiscal” years mean the year ending December 31, of the year indicated.

We obtained statistical data, market data and other industry data and forecasts used in this Form 10-K from publicly available information. While we believe that the statistical data, industry data, forecasts and market research are reliable, we have not independently verified the data, and we do not make any representation as to the accuracy of that information.

Except where the context otherwise requires and for purposes of this Annual Report:

- the terms “we,” “us,” “our company,” “our” refer to Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation, a Delaware corporation, its subsidiaries Goodwill Rich International Limited and Dalian Fusheng Petrochemical Co. Ltd., its variable interest entity (VIE), Dalian Xingyuan Marine Bunker Co. Ltd., through which entity we conduct all of our business operations, and the subsidiaries of our VIE entity, which are Donggang Xingyuan Marine Bunker Company Ltd., Xiangshan Yongshinanlian Petrol Company Ltd., Rongcheng Xinfu Petrol Company Ltd., Rongcheng Mashan Marine Bunker Company and Hailong Petrochemical Co., Limited;
- the term “Andatee” refers to Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation, the parent company;
- the term “Goodwill” refers to Goodwill Rich International Limited, a subsidiary of Andatee, which for financial reporting purposes is the predecessor to Andatee; and
- “China” and “PRC” refer to the People’s Republic of China, and for the purpose of this Annual Report only, excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau.

The standard barrel of 42 US gallons is used in the United States as a measure of crude oil, and the producers of other petroleum products as reported on the US commodities or stock exchanges tend to convert their production volumes into barrels for global reporting purposes. Elsewhere in the world, oil is commonly measured in liters or cubic meters (1,000 liters equals one cubic meter, and 159 liters equals one US 42 gallon barrel) or in tons (the latter customarily used by European oil companies). The fuel oils produced by the company, however, are qualitatively different products from crude oil. In its essence, they are types of heavy oil, with densities ranging from 0.82 to 0.95, thus, making it impracticable to use US barrels for measuring and reporting purposes. In addition, all of the company supply, vendor and client contracts are executed in tons, not in barrels.

The conversion chart below illustrates the conversions between barrels or liters and tons, as applied to our product line:

Product#	Temperature	Density	Liters/Ton	Barrels/Ton
1#	20°C	0.844	1,184	7.45
2#	20°C	0.850	1,176	7.40

Product#	Temperature	Density	Liters/Ton	Barrels/Ton
1#	20°C	0.844	1,184	7.45
3#	20°C	0.895	1,117	7.03
4#	20°C	0.947	1,056	6.64
120CST	20°C	0.988	1,012	6.36
180CST	20°C	0.988	1,012	6.36

This Annual Report contains translations of certain Renminbi, or RMB, the legal currency of China, amounts into U.S. dollars at the rate of RMB6.6018 to \$1.00, the noon buying rate in effect on December 31, 2010 in New York City for cable transfers of Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. We make no representation that the Renminbi or U.S. dollar amounts referred to in this report could have been or can be converted into U.S. dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate or at all. On March 18, 2011, the noon buying rate was approximately RMB6.5747 to \$1.00.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, all share and per share data in this report give effect to a 1-for-1.333334 reverse share split that became effective on October 19, 2009.

ITEM 1. Business

Overview of our Company

We carry out all of our business through our Hong Kong subsidiary, Goodwill, its wholly-owned Chinese subsidiary, Fusheng, and Fusheng's variable interest entity (VIE), Dalian Xingyuan, and Dalian Xingyuan's subsidiaries (Dalian Xingyuan and its subsidiaries being collectively referred to as the VIE entities). Through these VIE entities, we are engaged in the production, storage, distribution and wholesale purchases and sales of blended marine fuel oil for cargo and fishing vessels with operations mainly in Liaoning, Shandong and Zhejiang Provinces in People's Republic of China (PRC). We compete by providing our customers value added benefits, including single-supplier convenience, competitive pricing, logistical support and fuel quality control.

Our sales of marine oil for fishing boats represented approximately 80% of our total revenue for the period 2009 to 2010 as compared with the sale of marine oil for cargo vessels which represented the remaining 20% of our total revenue for the same periods. Currently, we sell approximately 57.4% of our products through distributors and approximately 42.6% to retail customers. Our products are substitutes for diesel used throughout east China fishing industry by small to medium sized cargo vessels. Our core facilities include as storage tanks, berths (the space allotted to a vessel at the wharf), marine fuel pumps, blending facilities and tankers. Our sales network covers major depots along the towns of Dandong, Tianjin, Shidao and Shipu along the east coast of China.

Our operations in China are conducted through our VIE, Dalian Xingyuan Marine Bunker Company, Ltd and its four subsidiaries: Donggang Xingyuan Marine Bunker Company, Ltd. (located in Dandong City, Liaoning Province, and established in April 2008 under the laws of the PRC), Xiangshan Yongshi Nanlian Petrol Company, Ltd. (located in Xiangshan City, Zhejiang Province, and established in May 1997 under the laws of the PRC), Rongcheng Xinfu Petrol Company, Ltd. (located in Rongcheng City, Shandong Province, and established in September 2007 under the laws of the PRC), and Rongcheng Mashan Marine Bunker Company (established in Rongcheng City, Shandong province, on March 12, 2010); and our WOFE, Dalian Fusheng Petrochemical Company and its subsidiary: Hailong Petrochemical Co., Limited (established in Tianjin City, on April 23, 2001).

Our marine fuel for cargo vessels is classified as CST180 and CST120; our marine fuel for fishing boats/vessels, #1 fuel (for engines with 2,000 rpm capacity), #2 fuel (for engines with 1,800 rpm capacity), #3 fuel (for engines with 1,600 rpm capacity) and #4 fuel (for engines with 1,400 rpm capacity). We also produce blended marine fuel according to customer specifications using our proprietary blending technology. Our own blend of Marine Diesel Oil, #3 fuel and #4 fuel are substitutes for the traditional diesel oil, commonly known as #0 diesel oil, used by most small to medium vessels. We generate virtually all of our revenues from our own brands of blended oil products.

Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation is a Delaware corporation. Our executive offices are located in the City of Dalian, a key international shipping hub and international logistics center in North China. Our main offices are located in the city of Dalian, No. 1 Bintao Garden, West Binhai Road, Xigang District Dalian, China. Our telephone and fax numbers are (86411) 8360 4683 and (86411) 8360 4683, respectively. Our website address is <http://www.andatee.com>. The information on our website is not part of this Annual Report.

The following map shows locations of our VIE's in various parts across the coast of east China:

Organizational Structure and Corporate History

Our WOFE, Dalian Fusheng Petrochemical Company, has one subsidiary: Hailong Petrochemical Co., Limited (established in Tianjin City, on April 23, 2001); Our VIE operating entity, Dalian Xingyuan, has four subsidiaries: Donggang Xingyuan Marine Bunker Company Ltd. (located in Dandong City, Liaoning Province, and established in April 2008 under the laws of the PRC), Xiangshan Yongshinanlian Petrol Company Ltd. (located in Xiangshan City, Zhejiang Province, and established in May 1997 under the laws of the PRC), Rongcheng Xinfu Petrol Company Ltd. (located in Rongcheng City, Shandong Province, and established in September 2007 under the laws of the PRC) and Rongcheng Mashan Marine Bunker Company (established in Rongcheng City, Shandong province, on March 12, 2010). Dalian Xingyuan and its four subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the “VIE”. Dalian Xingyuan was established in September 2001 with a registered capital of RMB7 million and began providing refueling services to the marine vessels in Dalian Port in Dalian City. The Board of Directors of Dalian Xingyuan consists of 3 members, including An Fengbin, Wang Yu and Liu Shaoyuan. Mr. An is Chairman of the Board and General Manager of Dalian Xingyuan. Upon the October 28, 2008 incorporation of Goodwill, Goodwill and the shareholders of Dalian Xingyuan had entered into a series of separate agreements under which Goodwill and Dalian Xingyuan were deemed, until March 2009, to be under the common control of the shareholders of Dalian Xingyuan.

Dalian Xingyuan, our operating entity, which was established in September 2001 with a registered capital of RMB7 million, began providing refueling services to the marine vessels in Dalian Port in Dalian City. We do not own any equity interests in Dalian Xingyuan. Our relationships with Dalian Xingyuan and its shareholders are governed by a series of contractual arrangements Dalian Xingyuan has with our wholly-owned onshore subsidiary, Dalian Fusheng Petrochemical Company (“Fusheng”). Under Chinese laws, each of Fusheng and Dalian Xingyuan is an independent legal entity and neither of them is exposed to liabilities incurred by the other party. Other than pursuant to the contractual arrangements between Fusheng and Dalian Xingyuan, Dalian Xingyuan does not transfer any other funds generated from its operations to Fusheng. Fusheng entered into these contractual arrangements with Dalian Xingyuan in March 2009, as discussed in detail below. Subsequently, Fusheng assigned its rights under these contractual arrangements to us. Thus, we control and receive the economic benefits of their business operations through contractual arrangements. Dalian Xingyuan holds the licenses and approvals necessary to operate its business in China. We have contractual arrangements with Dalian Xingyuan and its shareholders pursuant to which we provide technology consulting and other general business operation services to Dalian Xingyuan. Through these contractual arrangements, we also have the ability to substantially influence Dalian Xingyuan’s daily operations and financial affairs, since we are able to appoint its senior executives and approve all matters requiring shareholder approval. As a result of these contractual arrangements which enable us to control Dalian Xingyuan and to receive, through our offshore subsidiary and VIE’s, all of Dalian Xingyuan’s profits, we are considered the primary beneficiary of Dalian Xingyuan. Accordingly, we consolidate Dalian Xingyuan’s results, assets and liabilities in our financial statements, which is a typical arrangement for companies that are traded and registered in the United States that maintain operations in the PRC.

In 2003, Xingyuan became the sole supplier of fuel oil to China Shipping Group Co., Ltd.'s vessels in Dalian. In 2005, through our partnership with the Dalian University of Technology, Xingyuan successfully developed its own blend of marine fuel as an alternative fuel substitute which, while reducing cost by approximately 20%, maintains the same energy efficiency as major marine fuel brands. Following the success of our fuel substitutes, we established distribution centers in Shandong Shidao, Liaoning Donggang and Zhejiang Nanlian. Before October 2007, we were a joint venture company through a subsidiary of China Petroleum in Northern China, which is the largest petroleum company in the PRC. We purchased 100% of the joint venture and commenced our operations as a private company. Xingyuan also developed the blending ability for CST120 and CST180 brands of its fuel which are used for cargo vessels. On January 26, 2010, the Company completed its initial public offering of common stock and its securities commence trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market.

In December 2008, Xingyuan entered into an agreement with the shareholder of Xiangshan Nanlian, which is located in the town of Shipu, Xiangshan county, Zhejiang Province. We purchased a 63% ownership stake in Xiangshan Nanlian for a purchase price of approximately \$2.2 million (RMB15.12 million). Also in late December 2008, we entered into an agreement with shareholders of Rongcheng Xinfu to acquire its 90% ownership stake in the entity for a purchase price of approximately US\$1.45 million (RMB9.9 million). The purpose of these agreements was to establish and extend our distribution network in an orderly and sustained way. Subsequently, on March 26, 2009, Fusheng, Xingyuan and the shareholders of Xingyuan entered into a series of agreements, including the Consulting Services Agreement, the Operating Agreement, the Equity Pledge Agreement, the Option Agreement and the Proxy and Voting Agreement. Xingyuan entered into these agreements with Fusheng because of the PRC laws and regulations restricting the ability of offshore entities to acquire or dispose of ownership of domestic companies. These agreements ensure that the original minority shareholders of Xingyuan will regain their respective pro rata ownership upon triggering of the conditions set forth in the agreements. Under these agreements, the Company obtained the ability to direct the operations of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries and to obtain the economic benefit of their operations. Therefore, management determined that Xingyuan became a variable interest entity and the Company was determined to be the primary beneficiary of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries. Accordingly, beginning March 26, 2009, the Company has consolidated the assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries its financial statements.

In August 2009, Andatee entered into a share exchange agreement (the "Exchange Agreement") with all of the shareholders of Goodwill Rich International Limited, a Hong Kong company ("Goodwill"). Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, Andatee agreed to issue 6,000,000 shares of its common stock in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding securities of Goodwill ("Share Exchange"). The Goodwill shareholders included Star Blessing Enterprise Limited ("SBE"), a company organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, (i) Growing Sincere Limited ("GSL") a company organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, (ii) White Bright Limited ("WBL"), a company organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, and (iii) Shining Joy Group Limited ("SJG") a company organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. Prior to the Share Exchange, SBE, GSL, WBL and SJG beneficially owned 89.04%, 4%, 3% and 3.96% of equity securities in Goodwill, respectively. The Share Exchange closed on October 16, 2009. Andatee did not issue any fractional shares in connection with the Share Exchange. Upon the closing of the Share Exchange, Andatee (i) became the 100% parent of Goodwill, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Dalian Fusheng Consulting Co., Ltd., and (ii) assumed the operations of Goodwill and its subsidiaries. The transactions contemplated by the Exchange Agreement, as amended, were intended to be a "tax-free" incorporation pursuant to the provisions of Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The organization of Andatee and its acquisition of Goodwill Rich did nothing more than to change the name of Goodwill Rich to Andatee, change its place of incorporation/organization, and change its capital structure from 10,000 shares outstanding to 8,000,000 shares outstanding (prior to the October 2009 reverse stock split). For financial reporting purposes, the Share Exchange will be accounted for as a recapitalization of Goodwill affected through a combination of companies (Andatee and Goodwill) under common control, which will be recorded at historical cost. As a result, Goodwill is deemed to be the predecessor of Andatee for financial reporting purposes, and the historical financial statements of

Goodwill presented in this report will become the historical financial statements of Andatee (after being adjusted to retroactively reflect the effects of the recapitalization to 6,000,000 issued and outstanding common shares) at such time as Andatee issues financial statements for the period that includes October 16, 2009.

On October 16, 2009, our Board approved a reverse split in the 1-for-1.333334 ratio. Following shareholder approval of the split, we effected the split on October 19, 2009. Immediately following the reverse stock split, all outstanding shares of our common stock was exchanged for the newly issued shares of common stock on the basis of the reverse split ratio. The par value of common stock was not affected by the split. As a result of the split, the number of shares available for future issuances has increased and the number of currently outstanding shares of our common stock decreased. The purpose of the split was to recapitalize all of our outstanding shares of capital stock into shares of the same class of common stock to be sold in the January 2010 initial public offering.

In May 2010, we entered into an agreement with shareholder of Mashan Xingyuan Marine Fuel Co., Ltd ("Mashan Xingyuan"), which is located in Rongcheng City, Shandong Province, PRC. Under the terms of the agreement, we will acquire 52% of Mashan Xingyuan for a cash payment of RMB 3.64 million (approximately US\$ 0.54 million). Through the acquisition, Andatee will gain control of Mashan Xingyuan's assets, which include three 1,000 cubic meter storage tanks, three 500 cubic meter storage tanks, equipment and facilities, as well as 3,600 square meters of land use rights, along with the assumption of RMB 0.54 million (approximately US\$ 0.08 million). Mashan Xingyuan was founded in Rongcheng, Shandong province and is an important blended marine fuel retail outlet in the region.

In July 2010, we entered into an agreement with shareholders of Hailong Petrochemical Co., Ltd ("Hailong"), which is located in Tianjin City engaged in retail and wholesale of fuel oil and petrochemical products. Under the terms of the agreement, we will acquire 52% of Hailong's equity for a cash payment of RMB 3.64 million (approximately US\$ 0.54 million). We will cooperate with Hailong on business development in the local market and provide capital for Hailong's expansion which will include four 1,000 cubic meter oil storage tanks, five storage tanks for raw materials with a total volume of 1,500 cubic meters, and 300 square meter plant used for slurry oil filtration.

The following diagram illustrates our corporate structure:

Industry Overview

According to Oil & Gas Journal (OGJ), China had 18.3 billion barrels of proven oil reserves as of January 2006, flat from the previous year. EIA estimates that China will produce 3.8 million barrels per day (Mmbbl/d) of oil in 2006, slightly higher than the previous year. Of this, 96% is expected to be crude oil. EIA estimates that China will consume 7.4 Mmbbl/d of oil in 2006, representing nearly a half million barrels per day increase from 2005. For 2006, EIA data forecasts that China's increase in oil demand will represent 38% of the world total increase in demand. China's petroleum industry has undergone major changes over the last decade. In 1998, the Chinese government reorganized most state owned oil and gas assets into two vertically integrated firms: the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and the China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation (Sinopec). Each of these companies operates a range of local subsidiaries. The other major state sector firm is the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), which handles offshore exploration and production and accounts for roughly 15% of China's domestic crude oil production.

According to OGJ, China had 6.2 Mmbbl/d of crude oil refining capacity as of January 2006. Sinopec and CNPC are the two dominant players in China's oil refining sector. The expansive sector is undergoing modernization and consolidation, with dozens of small refineries shut down in recent years and larger refineries expanding and upgrading their existing facilities. In July 2006, PetroChina completed the expansion of its Dalian refining center, raising the plant's capacity from 210,000 bbl/d to 410,000 bbl/d, making it the largest refinery in China. China has been ranked the highest in the world for the volume of the cargo and container output for the last 5 consecutive years. According to the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Bureau of Statistics of China, in 2007, total logistics industry output increased to RMB 75,228.3 billion, or by 26.2%. The same report estimated that by 2010, the total industry output will reach RMB 1.2 trillion, with 20% growth annually. By the end of 2007, China had 14 harbors with 100 million ton capacity, up from 12 in 2006. In total, there are over 1,400 harbors in China with more than 35,000 dock berth with cargo capacity of 3.4 billion tons and 61.5 million shipping containers. Also, in 2007, China sea infrastructure and logistics industries added RMB 341.4 billion in value, an increase of more than 21%. In 2007, the total fuel consumption in the PRC exceeded 40.7 billion tons; for the same period, the total consumption by region, including Liaoning, Shandong and Zhejiang Provinces, where we primarily operate, was in excess of 818 million tons.

The market for oil for small and medium size vessels, i.e. less than 3,000 tons, is very fragmented with no discernible market leader. It is characterized by intense price competition, uneven product and service quality and is dominated by many small fuel trading companies. Most of these trading companies do not have stable supply sources or a strong working capital to withstand market risk. Unstable supplies often lead to chronic shortages of oil in the market resulting in black market operations and counterfeit products. Boats and vessels operators when docking at berths for refueling are often at the mercy of oil merchants selling them assortments of fuel oil from various suppliers in the market. Boat and vessel operators are at high risk when oil merchants market them poor quality oil or counterfeit products that have insufficient energy efficiency or cause damages to engines. Therefore, our experience has consistently shown that vessel operators are willing to pay a premium for consistent quality products and services.

Our Products and Services

We blend and supply marine fuel as an alternative fuel for Chinese cargo and fishing vessels. Our sales of marine oil for fishing boats represented approximately 80% of our total revenue for the period 2009 to 2010 as compared with the sale of marine oil for cargo vessels which represented the remaining 20% of our total revenue for the same periods. Our cargo vessel fuel is designated as CST180 and CST120; fishing boat/vessel fuel #1 fuel (for engines with 2,000 rpm capacity), #2 fuel (for engines with 1,800 rpm capacity), #3 fuel (for engines with 1600 rpm capacity) and #4 fuel (for engines with 1400 rpm capacity). We also blend fuel to specific customer specifications using our proprietary blending technology. Our own blend of Marine Diesel Oil, #1, #2, #3 fuel oil and #4 fuel oil are able to replace the traditional diesel oil, commonly known as #0 diesel oil, used by most small to medium vessels and boats. Currently, we sell approximately 57.4% of our products through distributors and approximately 42.6% of our products to retail customers. Fuel is classified into 6 classes, numbered 1 through 6, each according to its boiling point, composition and purpose. The boiling point, in the range of 175 – 600°C, and carbon chain length, in the range of 20 – 70 atoms, of the fuel increases with fuel number, i.e. the higher the class number, the higher the boiling point and the carbon chain length as well as oil's viscosity. Price of oil, on the other hand, usually decreases as the fuel number increases since higher number fuel must be heated to overcome its viscosity.

The following table represents the description of our sales organized by product and geographical markets for the periods 2008 – 2010:

	Year ended December 31								
	2010 Tons (in thousands)	%		2009 Tons (in thousands)	%		2008 Tons (in thousands)	%	
Products									
1#	40.10	13.7	%						
2#	18.60	6.3	%	17.18	7.14	%	-	0	%
3#	20.48	7.0	%	22.81	9.48	%	18.58	14.58	%
4#	162.88	55.4	%	151.93	63.17	%	90.49	71	%
180CST	26.47	9.0	%	31.47	13.08	%	15.99	12.58	%
120CST	25.42	8.6	%	17.12	7.12	%	2.37	1.86	%
Areas									
Dalian	138.22	47.0	%	91.03	37.85	%	40.89	32.09	%
Shandong	129.80	44.2	%	109.48	45.52	%	79.08	62.06	%
Donggang	12.13	4.1	%	20.16	8.38	%	7.45	5.85	%
Zhejiang	13.63	4.6	%	19.85	8.25	%	-	0	%

Our Competitive Strengths

Our business objective is to become the premium “one-stop” marine service provider for cargo, fishing and other vessels in China through our integrated distribution networks. We believe that our business model offers competitive advantages over our current market competition through:

- **Product Superiority and Price Competitiveness** - our blended marine fuel is price competitive as compared with various brands of diesel oil available in the local PRC market. In fact, based on quarterly 2010 price data, our blended fuel (#4), while maintaining the same fuel efficiency, is, on average, US\$152 per ton cheaper than the leading diesel fuel brand.
- **Brand Recognition** - our consistent, what we believe to be superior product quality over the years has resulted in our dominance in the fishing boat and vessel market in the provinces where we maintain our operations. Through our VIE entities, we are the largest privately owned company engaged in marine fuel industry in northern China. We intend to take advantage of our brand to increase our customer base and to leverage our brand and build an integrated distribution system for our range of related oil products and services. We believe our strong branding has allowed us to develop a broad base of end-user customers, expand our sales channels and facilitate more rapid acceptance of our new products.
- **Reliability of Our Supplies of Raw Materials** - We have stable and reliable raw material suppliers for our production. Our relationships with upstream suppliers enables us to be a low cost producer. We have a long-standing relationship with China Petroleum (particularly, Dalian, Panjin and Liaoyang Branched) which, combined, provided over 55% of all raw materials we require per year, in 2010 with other suppliers, including Beijing XSSB, Fushun XC, Qingdao Anbang, providing the remaining of our need for raw materials. We will continue to explore new suppliers to reduce supply risk as needed.
- **Extensive Sales and Distribution Network** - Our distribution consists of approximately 25 distributors throughout China in three provinces, we believe our distribution network is one of the largest among marine fuel suppliers in China. We are acquiring and building new facilities, which consist of blending plants, storage tanks, and fueling ports, close to some of our end customers or to a particular market in order to improve our product distribution capacity. We focus on timely delivery and good customer service. In addition our storage facilities are located close to our customers, enabling us to sell directly to them resulting in lower logistics costs. It also allows us to provide better after sales service and to maintain a close relationship with our key distributors through regular meetings, discussions and customer visits. Among our distributors, in 2010, Longyu Petrochemical and Shidao Xinfu represent 10.7% and 10.3% of our sales, respectively.

- **Innovation and R&D capabilities** - We strive to identify market trends and developments in the marine fuel industry and use our blending technology to produce quality oils to satisfy the market demand. In 2010, we have developed 1 new products as a result of our research and development capabilities. We operate several dedicated research and development facilities with 3 professionals and collaborate with universities and institutes, including Dalian University of Technology. We believe our investment in research and development has enabled us to continuously expand our product offerings and proactively anticipate market changes in our industry.
 - **Stringent Quality Control** - We have stringent quality control systems at all stages of the blending process. Our periodic quality tests of our blended products are conducted by the team of trained scientific personnel which represent the area's leading technical institutes and universities. We test the consistency and quality of our blended products and adjust the various components on an "as needed" basis. In addition, the quality of our testing process is periodically and independently verified by the governmental agencies in charge of overseeing quality and safety standards of the oil products supplied in the marketplace.
- **Strong Management Team** - We have key management staff that has extensive experience and technical skills in oil processing, refining and blending technology.

Our Strategies

Our strategy is to capitalize on our competitive strengths to expand our current market penetration. We plan to grow our business by pursuing the following strategies:

- **Expand our Product Offerings** - We are focused on becoming a "one-stop" product supplier for our end-user customers. We plan to continue expanding our product offerings to increase the customization of marine fuels and address the key elements of our end-user customers' needs for lower prices, easier access to fuel and a wide variety of complementary services. We believe offering these integrated systems will promote higher end-user customer satisfaction, higher margins, the establishment of long-term service contracts to maintain the systems and increased barriers to entry for potential competitors.
- **Focus on Advanced Technologies** - We are currently utilizing our research and development capabilities to develop new blending processes and applications. We believe there will be a growing demand for products possessing such features as governments, businesses and consumers become increasingly focused on sustainable economic growth and environmental issues. We follow advanced project selection procedures prior to the development of new products, including the use of detailed market and technological analyses. All new products are subject to rigorous testing at our facilities prior to production and sample products are often delivered to end-user customers for their trial use. We begin manufacturing new products only after the sample product from a trial production passes internal inspection and achieves customer satisfaction. This integrated approach allows us to identify potential difficulties in commercializing our product and make adjustments as necessary to develop cost-efficient manufacturing processes prior to mass production. We recognize the importance of customer satisfaction for our newly-developed products and continue to seek feedback from our end-user customers even after the formal launch of a product.

- **Pursue Selective Strategic Acquisitions** - While we have experienced substantial organic growth, we plan to pursue a disciplined and targeted acquisition strategy to accelerate our growth. Our strategy will focus on obtaining complementary product offerings and locations, product line extensions, research and development capabilities and access to new markets and customers. We seek vertical growth through the acquisition of retail facilities which increase revenue line by having these newly acquired facilities to purchase more goods from parent and enjoying the profit margin on wholesale and retail distribution. Our acquisitions have historically enabled us to increase our product and service offerings and expand into other geographies. We may continue to acquire companies that provide us with storage capacities, customer and distribution network access. We expect that our acquisition targets will have the same core expertise as we do, maintain suitable storage facilities/berth locations, an established customer base to market our existing line of products and services. We anticipate that this strategy will enhance our time to market and our customer base, and will reduce local market entry risk. We intend to target profitable companies with annual revenues of at least US\$6 million. Our proposed strategy is to acquire an entity at a discount to public company trading multiples at a purchase price consisting of cash and common stock at closing, contingent earn-out cash payments payable upon the attainment of post-closing performance milestones.
- **Increase Our Market Share in China** - We plan to continue to expand our market share of the industry in China. To do so, we are developing additional advanced products across our comprehensive product lines, which will further create cross-selling opportunities and production and marketing synergies. We also intend to increase our marketing activities and are actively seeking to increase the number of distributors carrying our products, specifically new distributors that will provide us with greater access to a wider range of end-user customers.
- **Expand Our Blending Capacity and Increase In-house Production** - We currently plan to build new manufacturing and blending facilities and production lines to produce new brands of marine fuel products. We also plan to improve and upgrade our existing manufacturing facilities and production lines to enhance our quality control and to meet increasing demand for our current products. With the increased manufacturing capacity, we also expect to bring additional production steps in-house and increase the in-house manufacturing of certain core components to further improve our cost structure, the protection of our intellectual property, the quality and performance of our products and our operational efficiencies.

Sales & Marketing

Our main customers are located in Tianjin City and Liaoning, Shandong and Zhejiang Provinces. Currently, we have 101 full-time sales and marketing personnel responsible for promoting our products and services to our customers and distributors. We maintain close relationships with our key customers through regular meetings and discussions to keep them updated on the variety of products and services we offer. In addition, we maintain strong relationships in our local communities and government for favorable business expansion in each individual geographical area. Our sales and marketing approach varies depending on the peculiarities of a particular market. In Shandong Province, for instance, our focus has been on partnering with certain owners of the local oil storage tanks and reservoirs whose facilities are generally underutilized, which allows us certain additional storage capacity, up to an additional 8,000 tons a month in that Province. In Zhoushan City, Zhejiang province, on the other hand, we sell raw materials to our customers who then blend such raw materials into final products and sell them in the market.

Supply of Raw Materials

Although we intend to diversify our raw material supplies by engaging international sources, presently, we purchase all of our raw materials only from Chinese suppliers. Our operating companies, Xingyuan and Fusheng, maintain a contractual relationship with Panjin Liaohe Oil Field Dali Group Petrochemical Co., Ltd. (“Panjin”) for purchases of wax fuel oil, which we commenced in October 2005, which provides over 20% of all raw materials as we need every year. These contracts are renewed on a monthly basis whereby the quantities of oil purchased vary from period to period at then prevailing market prices. Xingyuan also purchases, at market prices, rubber filling oil from PetroChina Dalian Petrochemical Company in amounts of 3,000 – 5,000 tons per month, respectively, which provides over 25% of all raw materials as we need every year. These contracts are also renewed on a monthly basis whereby the quantities of oil purchased vary from period to period at then prevailing market prices. Similarly, Xingyuan maintains a contractual relationship with Qingdao Anbang Refining and Chemical Co., Ltd. (“Qingdao”) for our needs of catalytic diesel oil. These contracts are also renewed on a rolling monthly basis whereby the quantities of oil purchased vary from period to period at then prevailing market prices. We commenced our relationship with Qingdao in February 2007. The use of domestic, local suppliers in close proximity to our facilities enables us to closely monitor the quality of the raw supplies obtained from such suppliers, provide technical training relating to our raw material requirements and suggest technical improvements. We obtain raw materials and components from suppliers through non-exclusive purchase orders and supply contracts. The purchase order or contract specifies the price for the raw material. Although we allow for adjustments in the price for certain raw materials under extraordinary circumstances, the prices for our materials are generally fixed for the effective term of the purchase agreement. Our contracts with our suppliers are generally renewable on an annual basis, but the price is not fixed and remains flexible and reflective of the prevailing market conditions. We typically negotiate with our suppliers to renew supply contracts at the beginning of each year, taking into account the quality and consistency of the materials and services provided. We maintain multiple supply sources for each of our key raw materials so as to minimize any potential disruption of our operations and maintain sourcing stability.

In 2009 and 2010, purchases from PetroChina Dalian Petrochemical Company (as described above), our largest supplier, accounted for 33.4% and 25.4%, respectively, of our total purchases of raw materials. For the same periods, our ten largest suppliers combined accounted for 92% and 72%, respectively, of our total purchases of raw materials. The raw materials required for our products are low value crude oil refinement byproducts which conventionally are disposed of by the major oil producing and refining companies. We negotiate prices for our raw material supplies on a monthly basis to accommodate for our short-term production requirements.

We maintain a procurement team that has established relationships with various raw material suppliers to ensure constant and reliable supply. In addition, we have successfully employed and continue to employ a number of methods to hedge against the risks of fluctuations in the raw material prices. Namely, we:

- Shorten our production cycle from 30 to 14 days to reduce the price risk;
- Review raw material price agreements on a weekly basis;
- Reduce purchase amounts, or buy on an “as needed” basis;
- Place our blending facilities in close proximity to our customers to reduce delivery time;
- Increase the proportion of direct sales to end users by building more infrastructure to reduce reliance on distributors;
- Leverage our brand, i.e. seek customers who are willing to pay quality and brand premium.

Quality Control

We have implemented a rigid quality control system and devote significant attention to quality control procedures at every stage of our process. We monitor our manufacturing process closely and conduct performance and reliability testing to ensure our products meet our end-user customer expectations. Our quality control group as of December 31, 2010 included 8 employees that implement various management systems to improve product quality programs. We inspect our raw materials to ensure compliance with quality standards. We also evaluate the quality and delivery performance of each supplier periodically and adjust quantity allocations accordingly. We also monitor in-process and outgoing stages of our processes.

Seasonality

The Chinese government prohibits fishing boats and vessels from fishing from June 15th to September 15th of each year, the breeding season for many varieties of fish, in order to protect marine resources and prevent overfishing. As a result, the demand for our blended fuel drops by approximately 15% during this period. In addition, we are also subject to the reduced commercial activity during the Chinese New Year, the most important of the traditional Chinese holidays. During this time, both cargo and fishing traffic decrease and we expect the demand for our products to decrease accordingly.

Research & Development

As of December 31, 2010, we had 5 members in our research and development group. Our research and development activities are based in our research and development center located in the City of Dalian, where we maintain 3 laboratories, including one at the Dalian University of Technology. Each of our laboratories is staffed with several support personnel and is headed by an experienced member of the faculty with whom we enter into contractual arrangements to provide research and development services to the Company. We own all rights, title and interest in any proprietary information resulting from the research work at our R & D facilities. In addition to improving our existing product offerings, our research and development efforts focus on the development of new products, as well as the development of new production methodologies to improve our manufacturing processes.

Competition

The market for oil for small and medium size vessels, i.e. less than 3,000 tons, is very fragmented with no discernible market leader. We estimate the total value of this market to be approximately US\$1.9 billion as of December 31, 2010. It is characterized by intense price competition, uneven product and service quality and is dominated by many small fuel trading companies. Most of these trading companies do not have stable supply sources or a strong working capital to withstand market risk, which may lead to chronic shortages of oil in the market. Boat and vessel operators are at high risk when oil merchants market them poor quality oil or counterfeit products that have insufficient energy efficiency or cause damage to engines. Therefore, our experience and market research have consistently shown that boat and vessel operators are willing to pay a premium for consistent quality products and services. High barriers of entry for new entrants into this industry include heavy regulatory hurdles, scarcity of suitable operation and storage sites, capital intensity and skilled management. Most of the operational, business and other activities in the storage, refining and producing industries are heavily regulated and require layers of governmental consents and approvals. In addition, storage hubs must be located on sufficiently large sites in strategic locations with close proximity to industrial ports and harbors with deep water access. Most of the infrastructure requires significant upfront capital expenditures. Thus, we believe all of the foregoing fortify our competitive positions in the industry.

Our industry is characterized by the major national oil companies controlling the upstream refineries and supplying the end products to the downstream. In particular for marine fuel oil, China Marine Bunker (China Petrol) Co., Ltd. is a major participant in the market. In the downstream, there are many traders selling marine fuel oil in all the provinces feeding from the 1st tier manufacturers. There are only a limited number of credible manufacturers that have blending capability of and direct access to raw materials from national refineries. Our competitors are numerous, ranging from large multinational corporations, which have significantly greater capital resources, to relatively small and specialized firms. In addition to competing with fuel resellers, we also compete with the major oil producers that market fuel directly to the large shipping companies. Such major oil producers do not include the PRC oil companies since under the PRC laws, petroleum producers are precluded from blending oil and oil products. Our business could be adversely affected because of increased competition from the larger oil companies who may choose to directly market to shipping companies, or to provide less advantageous price and credit terms to us than our fuel reseller competitors.

We believe we have no significant competition in the fuel market for small and medium vessels. Potential competitors could include major domestic oil producing and refining companies, including as Sinopec, CNPC China Petrol and CNOOC, none of which are currently active in this marketplace or legally permitted to blend oil. However, we believe it is unlikely they would enter into this segment of the market in the near future since the entry opportunities diminish as we develop our integrated distribution system through acquiring resources and sites and strengthening our market position, thus creating high barriers to entry, including regulatory and compliance hurdles capital and storage scarcity, shortage of skilled management.

Insurance

The insurance industry in China is still at an early state of its development. Insurance companies in China offer limited business insurance products or offer them at a high price. Business interruption or similar types of insurance are not customary in China. We currently maintain insurance coverage with China People's Insurance Company Limited of China, which, as of December 31, 2010, was approximately RMB8.6 million (US\$1.3 million) on our property and facilities and approximately RMB50 million (US\$7.6 million) on our inventory. We do not carry any third party liability insurance to cover claims in respect of personal injury, property or environmental damage arising from accidents on our property or relating to our operations other than on our transportation vehicles. We have not had a third party liability claim filed against us during the last five years.

Business, Ownership, Environmental and Other Regulations

Petroleum and Refining Industry Regulations

Although the Chinese government is liberalizing its control over the petroleum and petrochemical industries, significant government regulations remain. Central government agencies and their local or provincial level counterparts do not own or directly control our production facilities. However, they exercise significant control over the petrochemical industry in areas such as production quotas, quality standards, allocation of raw materials and finished products, allocation of foreign exchange and Renminbi loans for capital construction projects. Since 2003, at the national level, our operations are subject to the supervision and industrial oversight, to various extent, by the State Assets Regulatory and Management Commission, by the Ministry of Commerce and the National Development and Reform Committee. At the local level, we are subject to the supervision and oversight by the provincial branches of these national agencies as well as local governments and agencies.

Foreign Exchange and Dividend Distribution Regulations

The principal regulations governing foreign currency exchange in China are the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations (1996), as amended. Under these regulations, the Renminbi is convertible for current account items, including the distribution of dividends, interest payments, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions. Conversion of the Renminbi for capital account items, such as direct investment, loans, repatriation of investment and investment in securities outside China, however, is still subject to the approval of the SAFE or its competent local branch. The dividends paid by a subsidiary to its shareholder are deemed income of the shareholder and are taxable in China. Pursuant to the Administration Rules of the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange (1996), foreign-invested enterprises in China may purchase or remit foreign exchange, subject to a cap approved by the SAFE, for settlement of current account transactions without the approval of the SAFE.

The principal regulations governing distribution of dividends of foreign holding companies include the Foreign Investment Enterprise Law (1986), as amended, and the Administrative Rules under the Foreign Investment Enterprise Law (2001). Under these regulations, foreign-invested enterprises in China may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. In addition, foreign-invested enterprises in China are required to allocate at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds unless these reserves have reached 50% of the registered capital of the enterprises. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. Our Chinese VIE's and one PRC subsidiary, Fusheng, which are all foreign-invested enterprises, are restricted from distributing any dividends to us until they have met these requirements set out in the regulations.

According to the new EIT law and the implementation rules on the new EIT law, if a foreign legal person is not deemed to be a resident enterprise for Chinese tax purposes, dividends generated after January 1, 2008 and paid to this foreign legal person from business operations in China will be subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless such foreign legal person's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with the PRC that provides for a different withholding arrangement. Under the new EIT law and its implementation rules, if an enterprise incorporated outside China has its "de facto management organization" located within China, such enterprise would be classified as a resident enterprise and thus would be subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 25% on all of its income on a worldwide basis, with the possible exclusion of dividends received directly from another Chinese tax resident.

On December 25, 2006, the People's Bank of China, or PBOC, issued the Administration Measures on Individual Foreign Exchange Control, and the corresponding Implementation Rules were issued by SAFE on January 5, 2007. Both of these regulations became effective on February 1, 2007. According to these regulations, all foreign exchange matters relating to employee stock holding plans, share option plans or similar plans in which PRC citizens' participation require approval from the SAFE or its authorized branch. On March 28, 2007, SAFE promulgated the Application Procedure of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Option Holding Plan or Stock Option Plan of Overseas Listed Company, or the Stock Option Rule. The purpose of the Stock Option Rule is to regulate foreign exchange administration of Chinese citizens who participate in employee stock holding plans and share option plans of offshore listed companies. According to the Stock Option Rule, if a Chinese citizen participates in any employee stock holding plans or share option plans of an offshore listed company, a Chinese domestic agent or the Chinese subsidiary of the offshore listed company is required to file, on behalf of the individual, an application with the SAFE to obtain approval for an annual allowance with respect to the purchase of foreign exchange in connection with stock holding or share option exercises. This restriction exists because a Chinese citizen may not directly use offshore funds to purchase stock or exercise share options. Concurrent with the filing of the required application with the SAFE, the Chinese domestic agent or the Chinese subsidiary must obtain approval from the SAFE to open a special foreign exchange account at a Chinese domestic bank to hold the funds required in connection with the stock purchase or option exercise, any returned principal profits upon sales of stock, any dividends issued on the stock and any other income or expenditures approved by the SAFE. The Chinese domestic agent or the Chinese subsidiary also is required to obtain approval from the SAFE to open an offshore special foreign exchange account at an offshore trust bank to hold offshore funds used in connection with any employee stock holding plans. All proceeds obtained by a Chinese citizen from dividends acquired from the offshore listed company through employee stock holding plans or share option plans, or sales of the offshore listed company's stock acquired through other methods, must be remitted back to China after relevant offshore expenses are deducted. The foreign exchange proceeds from these sales can be converted into Renminbi or transferred to the individuals' foreign exchange savings account after the proceeds have been remitted back to the special foreign exchange account opened at a Chinese bank. If share options are exercised in a cashless exercise, the Chinese individuals exercising them are required to remit the proceeds to the special foreign exchange account. Although the Stock Option Rule has been promulgated recently and many issues require further interpretation, we and our Chinese employees who have been or will be granted share options or shares will be subject to the Stock Option Rule, as an offshore listed company.

Employee Stock Option Regulations

Under SAFE Notice No. 106, employee stock holding plans of offshore special purpose companies must be filed with the SAFE, and employee share option plans of offshore special purpose companies must be filed with the SAFE while applying for the registration for the establishment of the offshore special purpose company. After the employees exercise their options, they must apply for the amendment to the registration for the offshore special purpose company with the SAFE. If we or our Chinese employees fail to comply with the Stock Option Rule, we and/or our Chinese employees may face sanctions imposed by foreign exchange authority or any other Chinese government authorities.

On August 8, 2006, six Chinese regulatory agencies, including the Ministry of Commerce, the State Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the State Administration for Taxation, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the CSRC and the SAFE, jointly issued the Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the New M&A Rule, which became effective on September 8, 2006. Under the New M&A Rule, equity or assets merger and acquisition of Chinese enterprises by foreign investors will be subject to the approval from the Ministry of Commerce or its competent local branches. This regulation also includes provisions that purport to require special purpose companies formed for purposes of offshore listing of equity interests in Chinese companies to obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to the listing and trading of their securities on any offshore stock exchange. As defined in the New M&A Rule, a special purpose vehicle is an offshore company that is directly or indirectly established or controlled by Chinese entities or individuals for the purposes of an overseas listing.

The CSRC approval procedures require the filing of a number of documents with the CSRC and it would take several months to complete the approval process. The application of the New M&A Rule with respect to offshore listings of special purpose companies remains unclear with no consensus currently existing among leading Chinese law firms regarding the scope of the applicability of the CSRC approval requirement. A loan made by foreign investors as shareholders in a foreign-invested enterprise is considered to be foreign debt in China and subject to several Chinese laws and regulations, including the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of 1997, the Interim Measures on Foreign Debts of 2003, or the Interim Measures, the Statistical Monitoring of Foreign Debts Tentative Provisions of 1987 and its Implementing Rules of 1998, the Administration of the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Provisions of 1996, and the Notice of the SAFE in Respect of Perfection of Issues Relating Foreign Debts, dated October 21, 2005. Under these regulations, a shareholder loan in the form of foreign debt made to a Chinese entity does not require the prior approval of the SAFE. However, such foreign debt must be registered with and recorded by the SAFE or its local branch in accordance with relevant Chinese laws and regulations. Our Chinese VIE's and our PRC subsidiary can legally borrow foreign exchange loans up to their borrowing limits, which is defined as the difference between the amount of their respective "total investment" and "registered capital" as approved by the Ministry of Commerce, or its local counterparts. Interest payments, if any, on the loans are subject to 10% withholding tax unless any such foreign shareholders' jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a different withholding agreement. Pursuant to Article 18 of the Interim Measures, if the amount of foreign exchange debt of our Chinese VIE's and our PRC subsidiary exceed their respective borrowing limits, we are required to apply to the relevant Chinese authorities to increase the total investment amount and registered capital to allow the excess foreign exchange debt to be registered with the SAFE.

Environmental Regulations

China's rapid economic growth over the last two decades has also brought with it several energy related environmental problems. Environmental pollution from fossil fuel combustion is damaging human health, air and water quality, agriculture, and ultimately the economy. Many of China's cities are among the most polluted in the world. China is the world's second-largest source of carbon dioxide emissions behind the United States. EIA forecasts predict that China will experience the largest growth in carbon dioxide emissions between now and the year 2030. The Chinese government has taken several steps to improve environmental conditions in the country. Chief among these is the new Law on Renewable Energy, which took effect on January 1, 2006. The new law seeks to promote cleaner energy technologies, with a stated goal of increasing the use of renewable energy to 10% of the country's electricity consumption by 2010 (up from roughly 3% in 2003).

We are subject to national and local environmental protection regulations, which currently impose a graduated schedule of fees for the discharge of waste substances, require the payment of fines for pollution and provide for the forced closure of any facility that fails to comply with orders requiring it to cease or cure certain environmentally damaging practices. We have established environmental protection systems which consist of pollution control facilities to treat certain of our waste materials and to safeguard against accidents. We believe our environmental protection facilities and systems are adequate for the existing national and local environmental protection regulations.

Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we had 142 employees, 29 of which are engaged in management, administration and related areas, and the remaining 113 - in operations at various local sites throughout the east of China. None of our employees are represented by a labor union or collective bargaining agreements. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Intellectual Property

We rely on trademark and copyright laws, trade secret protection, non-competition and confidentiality and/or licensing agreements with our executive officers, clients, contractors, research and development personnel and others to protect our intellectual property rights. We do not possess any licenses to use third-party intellectual property rights nor do we license to third-parties any intellectual property rights we own. The protection afforded by our intellectual property may be inadequate. It may be possible for third parties to obtain and use, without our consent, intellectual property that we own or are licensed to use. Unauthorized use of our intellectual property by third parties, and the expenses incurred in protecting our intellectual property rights, may adversely affect our business. We may also be subject to litigation involving claims of violation of intellectual property rights of third parties.

ITEM 1A.

Risk Factors

The Company faces many risks. The risks described below may not be the only risks the Company faces. Additional risks not yet known or currently believed to be immaterial may also impair the Company's business. If any of the events or circumstances described in the following risks actually occurs, the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer, and the trading price of its common stock could decline. You should consider the following risks, together with all of the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, before making an investment decision with respect to the Company's securities.

Risks Relating to Our Operations

Our limited operating history makes evaluation of our business difficult

We have a limited operating history and have encountered and expect to continue to encounter many of the difficulties and uncertainties often faced by early stage companies. Our limited operating history makes it difficult to evaluate our future prospects, including our ability to develop a wide customer and distribution network for our services, expand our operations to include additional services and control raw material costs, all of which are critical to our success. We may encounter unanticipated problems, expenses and delays in developing and marketing our services and securing additional blending and storage facilities. We may not be able to successfully address these risks. If we are unable to address these risks, our business may not grow, our stock price may suffer, and we may be unable to stay in business.

If the fuel we blend fails to meet the specifications we have agreed to supply to our customers, our relationship with our customers could be adversely affected

We blend marine fuel to meet customer specifications. If the fuel fails to meet the specifications we have agreed to supply to our customers, our relationship with our customers could be adversely affected, and we could be subject to claims and other liabilities which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our historical sales to significant customers have been concentrated

For the year ended December 31, 2010, two customers accounted for approximately 10.7% and 10.3% of total revenues, respectively. No other customer contributed greater than 10% of the revenues. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, one customer accounted for approximately 12.8% and 11.9% of our total revenues. No other customer contributed greater than 10% of the revenues. No other customer contributed greater than 10% of the revenues. In the event a substantial portion of such sales is disrupted, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

Our operations may be adversely affected by the cyclical nature of the petroleum and petrochemical market and by the volatility of prices of crude oil and petrochemical products

Almost all of our revenues are attributable to petrochemical products, which have historically been cyclical and sensitive to the availability and price of raw materials and general economic conditions. Markets for many of our products are sensitive to changes in industry capacity and output levels, cyclical changes in regional and global economic conditions, the price and availability of substitute products and changes in consumer demand, which from time to time have had a significant impact on product prices in the regional and global markets. Historically, the markets for these products have experienced alternating periods of tight supply, causing prices and margins to increase, followed by periods of capacity additions, finally resulting in oversupply and declining prices and margins. As tariffs and other import restrictions are reduced and the control of product pricing is relaxed in China, the markets for many of our products have become increasingly subject to the cyclicity of regional and global markets. For example, in 2008, abrupt changes occurred in the domestic demand for petrochemical products. In the first half of the year, the prices of petrochemical products continued to rise in conjunction with substantial rises in international oil prices. However, in the second half, there was a fall in both sales volume and prices of petrochemical products triggered by the global economic downturn. The sales volume and prices of our petrochemical products also declined, and may remain at the current levels for a sustained period of time, or even decline further from such levels. Historically, international prices of crude oil have fluctuated widely due to many factors beyond our control. For example, international crude oil prices increased significantly in the first half of 2008 but decreased significantly in the second half. After hitting successive record highs, crude oil prices began to fall rapidly, and hit a new, 3-year record low in December 2008. We expect that the volatility and uncertainty of the prices of crude oil and petrochemical products will continue. Increasing crude oil prices and declines in prices of petrochemical products may adversely affect our business and results of operations and financial condition.

Some of our major products are subject to government price controls, and we are not able to pass on all cost increases from rising crude oil prices through higher product prices

We require large amounts of crude oil to manufacture our products. Our ability to pass on increased crude oil costs to our customers is dependent on market conditions and government regulations, particularly government regulation with respect to the price of certain of our fuel products. In particular, gasoline, diesel and jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gas are subject to government price controls. In 2010 and 2009, no sales were from such products subject to price control. Although the Chinese government has adopted a new pricing mechanism for domestic refined oil products that indirectly links the prices of these products to international crude oil prices, such pricing mechanism is still nontransparent. Moreover, the Chinese government controls the distribution of many petroleum products in China. For instance, some of our petroleum products are required to be sold to designated distributors (such as the subsidiaries of China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation). Because we cannot freely sell our fuel products to take advantage of opportunities for higher prices and because the formula for the new pricing mechanism set by the Chinese government is not transparent, in periods of high crude oil prices, we may not be able to fully cover increases in crude oil prices by increases in the sale prices of our products, which has had and will continue to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our development plans have significant capital expenditure and financing requirements, which are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties

The petrochemical business is a capital intensive business. Our ability to maintain and increase our revenues, net income and cash flows depends upon continued capital spending. Our current business strategy contemplates capital expenditures for 2011 of approximately RMB 60 million (US\$9.5 million), which will be provided through financing activities, and use of our own capital. Our actual capital expenditures may vary significantly from these planned amounts due to our ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations, investments and other factors that may be beyond our control. In addition, there can be no assurance as to whether, or at what cost, our capital projects will be completed or the success of these projects if completed. Our ability to obtain external financing in the future is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including:

- our future results of operations, financial condition and cash flows;
- the condition of the economy in China and the markets for our products;
- the cost of financing and the condition of financial markets; and
- the issuance of relevant government approvals and other project risks associated with the development of infrastructure in China.

If we fail to obtain sufficient funding for our operations or development plans, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Material disruptions in the availability or supply of fuel would adversely affect our business

The success of our business depends on our ability to purchase, sell and coordinate delivery of fuel and related services to our customers. In the past, we experienced difficulties in securing supplies of certain components for blending process. We have addressed that concern by diversifying our raw material supplies and strengthening our relationships with our existing suppliers. Our business would be adversely affected to the extent that political instability, natural disasters, terrorist activity, military action or other conditions disrupt the availability or supply of fuel.

Our earnings will be adversely affected by seasonality of the fishing business

The Chinese government prohibits fishing vessels from fishing from June 15th to September 15th of each year, the breeding season for many varieties of fish, in order to protect marine resources and prevent overfishing. As a result, the demand for our blended fuel drops by approximately 15% during this period, which, in turn, has an adverse effect on our operations in the 3rd fiscal quarter of each calendar year. In addition, we are also subject to the reduced commercial activity during the Chinese New Year which takes place during the 1st quarter and lasts about 2 weeks. During this time, both cargo and fishing traffic decreases and we expect the demand for our products to decrease accordingly by approximately the same amount as the decrease in the 3rd quarter.

Adverse conditions in the shipping and fishing industries may have an adverse effect on our business

Our business is focused on the marketing of fuel and fuel-related services to the shipping and fishing industries. Therefore, any adverse economic conditions in these industries may have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, any political instability, natural disasters, terrorist activity or military action that disrupts shipping or flight operations will adversely affect our customers and may reduce the demand for our products and services. Our business also could be adversely affected by increased merger activity in such industries, which may reduce the number of customers that purchase our products and services, as well as the prices we are able to charge for such products and services.

Insurance coverage for some of our operations may be insufficient to cover losses

The insurance industry in China is still at an early state of its development. Insurance companies in China offer limited business insurance products or offer them at a high price. We do not maintain insurance coverage for various risks, including environmental claims. A significant uninsured claim against us would have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Failure to attract and retain highly qualified personnel could have a material negative impact on our business

Implementation of our business strategy is predominantly dependent on the efforts of Mr. An Fengbin, our President and Chief Executive Officer. If we were to lose his services, our business and operations would be severely affected. Competition for highly qualified personnel is intense, and we have very limited resources. The loss of any executive officer or key employee or the failure to attract and retain other skilled employees could have a material adverse impact upon our business, operations or financial condition.

We may be unable to protect our trademark or other proprietary intellectual property rights

We rely on trademark and copyright laws, trade secret protection, non-competition and confidentiality and/or licensing agreements with our executive officers, clients, contractors, research and development personnel and others to protect our intellectual property rights. We do not possess any licenses to use third-party intellectual property rights nor do we license to third-parties any intellectual property rights we own. The protection afforded by our intellectual property may be inadequate. It may be possible for third parties to obtain and use, without our consent, intellectual property that we own or are licensed to use. Unauthorized use of our intellectual property by third parties, and the expenses incurred in protecting our intellectual property rights, may adversely affect our business. We may also be subject to litigation involving claims of violation of intellectual property rights of third parties. In order to protect or enforce our intellectual property rights, we may initiate litigation against third parties. In addition, we may become subject to inference, cancellation, or opposition proceedings conducted in trademark offices or the courts to determine the priority of rights in our marks. The defense of intellectual property rights, interference, cancellation, or opposition proceedings, and other legal and administrative proceedings, would be costly and divert our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation which disclosure could substantially diminish our competitive advantages, thus, resulting in decrease revenues and possible losses.

We face competition and, if we are not able to effectively compete in our markets, our revenues and profits may decrease

Competitive pressures in our markets could adversely affect our competitive position, leading to a possible loss of market share or a decrease in prices, either of which could result in decreased revenues and profits. Our competitors are numerous, ranging from large multinational corporations, which have significantly greater capital resources, to relatively small and specialized firms. In addition to competing with fuel resellers, we also compete with the major oil producers that market fuel directly to the large commercial airlines and shipping companies. Such major oil producers do not include the PRC oil companies since under the PRC laws, petroleum producers are precluded from blending oil and oil products. Our business could be adversely affected because of increased competition from the larger oil companies who may choose to directly market to smaller airlines and shipping companies, or to provide less advantageous price and credit terms to us than our fuel reseller competitors.

We rely on few significant providers for our raw material supplies

Presently, we purchase all of our raw materials only from Chinese suppliers. Our operating company, Xingyuan, maintains a contractual relationship with Panjin Liaohe Oil Field Dali Group Petrochemical Co., Ltd. ("Panjin") for purchases of wax fuel oil, which we commenced in October 2005, which provides over 20% of raw materials as we need every year. Xingyuan also purchases, at market prices, rubber filling oil from PetroChina Dalian Petrochemical Company, which provides over 25% of raw materials as we need every year. One major supplier, Dalian Branch, provided 25.4% and 33.4% of our purchase of raw materials for years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The amount of advance to this supplier was \$48,963 and \$1,774,425 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Another major supplier, Panjin, provided 20.7% and 36.2% of our purchase of raw materials for years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The amount of advance to this supplier was \$6,124,167 and \$3,791,459 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. For the same periods, our ten largest suppliers combined accounted for 72% and 92%, respectively, of our total purchases of raw materials. If our supply arrangements are disrupted or terminated, our business operations would suffer. Economic conditions and growth trends in our industry could materially and adversely affect our ability to maintain an adequate supply of raw materials necessary to maintain our operations.

We may not be able to integrate profits from future acquisitions

Acquisitions of local providers of marine oil and other similar products and services in various cities along the eastern shore of China are a part of our growth strategy. Such growth path would present a number of challenges to us, including, without limitation, needs to integrate management teams, local infrastructure, profits, etc. of such companies. We provide no assurance that we will be able to successfully acquire any such business or that we would be able to integrate profits from such acquired companies.

We are subject to a variety of environmental laws and regulations related to our refining, blending and storage operations. Our failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations

We are subject to various environmental laws and regulations that require us to obtain environmental permits for our operations. If we fail to comply with the provisions of our permit, we could be subject to fines, criminal charges or other sanctions by regulators, including the suspension or termination of our operations. We are required to comply with extensive and complex environmental laws and regulations at various levels in the PRC relating to, among other things:

- the handling of fuel and fuel products;
- the operation of bulk fuel storage facilities;
- workplace safety;
- fuel spillage or seepage;
- environmental damage; and
- hazardous waste disposal.

If we are involved in a spill or other accident involving hazardous substances, if there are releases of fuel and fuel products we own, or if we are found to be in violation of environmental laws or regulations, we could be subject to liabilities that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we should fail to comply with applicable environmental regulations, we could be subject to substantial fines or penalties and to civil and criminal liability. We cannot assure you that at all times we will be in compliance with environmental laws and regulations or our environmental permits or that we will not be required to expend significant funds to comply with, or discharge liabilities arising under, environmental laws, regulations and permits.

We will incur increased costs as a result of being a public company

In January 2010, we completed our initial public offering and became an Exchange Act reporting company and, thus, expect to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. Moreover, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Nasdaq Stock Market, have imposed additional requirements on corporate governance practices of public companies. We expect these new rules and regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and to make some corporate activities more time-consuming and costly. We will also incur additional costs associated with our public company reporting requirements. It may also be difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors due to increased risks of liability to our directors under the new rules and regulations. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these new rules and regulations, and we cannot predict or estimate with any degree of certainty the amount or timing of additional costs we may incur. Our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition reflected in our combined and consolidated financial statements may not be indicative of the results of operations that we would have achieved had we operated as a public entity for all periods presented or of future results that we may achieve as a publicly traded company with our current holding company structure. Such variations may be material to our business.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, current and potential shareholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of our stock

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or SOX 404, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the Company's internal controls over financial reporting in their annual reports. If we cannot provide financial reports or prevent fraud, our business reputation and operating results could be harmed. Inferior internal controls also could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our stock.

Risks Related to our Corporate Structure and Doing Business in China

Chinese laws and regulations governing our businesses and the validity of certain of our contractual arrangements are uncertain. If we are found to be in violation, we could be subject to sanctions. In addition, changes in such Chinese laws and regulations may materially and adversely affect our business

There are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of Chinese laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the laws and regulations governing our business, or the enforcement and performance of our contractual arrangements with our VIE entity, Xingyuan, and its stockholders. We are considered a foreign person or foreign invested enterprise under Chinese law. These laws and regulations are relatively new and may be subject to change, and their official interpretation and enforcement may involve substantial uncertainty. The effectiveness of newly enacted laws, regulations or amendments may be delayed, resulting in detrimental reliance by foreign investors. New laws and regulations that affect existing and proposed future businesses may also be applied retroactively.

The Chinese government has broad discretion in dealing with violations of laws and regulations, including levying fines, revoking business and other licenses and requiring actions necessary for compliance. In particular, licenses and permits issued or granted to us by relevant governmental bodies may be revoked at a later time by higher regulatory bodies. We cannot predict the effect on our business of the interpretation of existing or new Chinese laws or regulations. We cannot assure you that our current ownership and operating structure would not be found in violation of any current or future Chinese laws or regulations. As a result, we may be subject to sanctions, including fines, and could be required to restructure our operations or cease to provide certain services.

If the relevant authorities find us in violation of PRC laws or regulations, they would have broad discretion in dealing with such a violation, including, without limitation:

- levying fines;
- revoking our business license, other licenses or authorities;
- requiring that we restructure our ownership or operations; and
- requiring that we discontinue any portion or all of our business.

Any of these or similar actions could significantly disrupt our business operations or restrict us from conducting a substantial portion of our business operations, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The contractual arrangements with Xingyuan and its shareholders may not be as effective in providing control over Xingyuan as direct ownership of Xingyuan and the shareholders of Xingyuan may have potential conflicts of interest with us

We have no ownership interest in Xingyuan and we conduct substantially all of our operations and generate substantially all of our revenues through contractual arrangements that our subsidiary, Fusheng, had entered into with Xingyuan and its shareholders, and such contractual arrangements are designed to provide us with effective control over Xingyuan.

We believe that these contractual arrangements are valid, binding and enforceable, and will not result in any violation of PRC laws or regulations currently in effect. If we had direct ownership of Xingyuan, we would be able to exercise our rights as a shareholder to effect changes in the board of directors of Xingyuan, which in turn could effect changes, subject to any applicable fiduciary obligations, at the management level. Due to our VIE structure, we have to rely on contractual rights to effect control and management of Xingyuan, which exposes us to the risk of potential breach of contract by the shareholders of Xingyuan. In addition, as Xingyuan is jointly owned by its shareholders, it may be difficult for us to change our corporate structure if such shareholders refuse to cooperate with us.

Xingyuan shareholders may have potential conflict of interest with us

An Fengbin, our President and CEO, controls and is a director of Dalian Dongfangzheng Industrial Co., Ltd. (DFZ) which entity is the majority shareholder of Xingyuan. He is also a Board member of Donggang Xingyuan, a subsidiary of our VIE entity. In addition, An Fengbin has the power to vote and dispose of all of the securities of Oriental Excel Enterprises Limited, a British Virgin Islands company, which, in turn, holds 100% of equity interest in Star Blessing Enterprises Limited, which entity, in turn, holds 89.04% interest in Andatee. As detailed below, the foregoing relationships and ownership interests may result in certain conflict of interests.

The shareholders of Xingyuan may breach, or cause Xingyuan to breach, the contracts for a number of reasons. For example, their interests as shareholders of Xingyuan and the interests of our company may conflict and we may fail to resolve such conflicts; the shareholders may believe that breaching the contracts will lead to greater economic benefit for them; or the shareholders may otherwise act in bad faith. If any of the foregoing were to occur, we may have to rely on legal or arbitral proceedings to enforce our contractual rights, including specific performance or injunctive relief, and claiming damages. Such arbitration and legal proceedings may cost us substantial financial and other resources, and result in disruption of our business, and we cannot assure you of a favorable outcome.

In addition, as all of these contractual arrangements are governed by PRC law and provide for the resolution of disputes through either arbitration or litigation in the PRC, they would be interpreted in accordance with PRC law and any disputes would be resolved in accordance with PRC legal procedures. The legal environment in the PRC is not as developed as in other jurisdictions, such as the United States. As a result, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could further limit our ability to enforce these contractual arrangements. Furthermore, these contracts may not be enforceable in China if PRC government authorities or courts take a view that such contracts contravene PRC laws and regulations or are otherwise not enforceable for public policy reasons. In the event we are unable to enforce these contractual arrangements, we may not be able to exert effective control over Xingyuan, and our ability to conduct our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Xingyuan's termination of its consulting services agreement with Fusheng may adversely affect our business and operations

Under the terms of the exclusive consulting services agreement by and between Fusheng and Xingyuan, Fusheng has the exclusive right to provide to Xingyuan business consulting and related services in connection with the production and sale of marine bunker. Under this agreement, Fusheng owns the intellectual property rights arising from the performance of these services, including, but not limited to, any trade secrets, copyrights, patents, know-how, unpatented methods and processes and otherwise, whether developed by Fusheng or Xingyuan based on Fusheng's provision of such services under the agreement. Xingyuan pays quarterly consulting service fees to Fusheng that are equal 50% of Xingyuan's total net profit for such quarter. The consulting services agreement is in effect for a term of 10 years starting from March 26, 2009 unless terminated earlier by (a) Xingyuan upon 6 months' prior written notice and payment to Fusheng of RMB 2,000,000 and all of Fusheng's losses resulting from such early termination; (b) Fusheng upon Xingyuan's breach of the agreement; or (c) Fusheng at any time upon 30 days' prior written notice to Xingyuan. Due to the substantial expenses and time involved in finding a suitable replacement for this relationship, in the event such termination, our business and operations would be adversely affected.

All of our assets are located in the PRC and all of our revenues are derived from our operations in China, and changes in the political and economic policies of the PRC government or uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could have a significant impact upon the business we may be able to conduct in the PRC and accordingly, on the results of our operations and financial condition

Our business operations may be adversely affected by the current and future political environment in the PRC. The Chinese government exerts substantial influence and control over the manner in which we must conduct our business activities. Our ability to operate in China may be adversely affected by changes in Chinese laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, import and export tariffs, raw material environmental regulations, land use rights, property and other matters. Under the current government leadership, the government of the PRC has been pursuing economic reform policies that encourage private economic activity and greater economic decentralization. There is no assurance, however, that the government of the PRC will continue to pursue these policies, or that it will not significantly alter these policies from time to time without notice.

Since 1979, the Chinese government has promulgated many new laws and regulations covering general economic matters. Despite this activity to develop a legal system, China's system of laws is not yet complete. Even where adequate law exists in China, enforcement of existing laws or contracts based on existing law may be uncertain or sporadic, and it may be difficult to obtain swift and equitable enforcement or to obtain enforcement of a judgment by a court of another jurisdiction. The relative inexperience of China's judiciary, in many cases, creates additional uncertainty as to the outcome of any litigation. In addition, interpretation of statutes and regulations may be subject to government policies reflecting domestic political changes. Our activities in China will also be subject to administrative review and approval by various national and local agencies of China's government. Because of the changes occurring in China's legal and regulatory structure, we may not be able to secure the requisite governmental approval for our activities. Although we have obtained all required governmental approval to operate our business as currently conducted, to the extent we are unable to maintain required governmental approvals, the Chinese government may, in its sole discretion prohibit us from conducting our business.

The Chinese legal system is based on written statutes, and prior court decisions may be cited for reference, but have limited precedential value. Since 1979, a series of new Chinese laws and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. Since the Chinese legal system continues to rapidly evolve, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involve uncertainties, which may limit legal protections available to you and us.

Investors may not be able to serve process or enforce judgments on us or our related parties

Some of our directors, including our agent for service of process, are residents of China and not of the United States, and substantially all the assets of these Chinese persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it could be difficult for investors to effect service of process in the United States or to enforce a judgment obtained in the United States against our Chinese officers, directors and other related parties. There is also uncertainty as to whether the courts in China would enforce judgments of United States courts against us or our directors and officers based on the civil liabilities provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any other state, or adjudicate an original action brought in China based upon the securities laws of the United States or any other state.

The contractual arrangements entered into between our Chinese VIE's or between us and one of our Chinese VIE's entities may be subject to audit or challenge by the Chinese tax authorities. A finding that we owe additional taxes could substantially reduce our net earnings and the value of your investment

Under Chinese laws and regulations, arrangements and transactions among affiliated parties may be subject to audit or challenge by the Chinese tax authorities. We could face material and adverse tax and financial consequences if the Chinese tax authorities determine that the contractual arrangements between our Chinese VIE's or between us and one of our Chinese VIE's or those arrangements entered into between us or one of our Chinese VIE's and an entity affiliated with us do not represent arm's-length prices. As a result of such a determination, the Chinese tax authorities could adjust any of the income in the form of a transfer pricing adjustment. A transfer pricing adjustment could, among other things, result in a reduction of expense deductions for Chinese tax purposes recorded by us or our Chinese VIE's or an increase in taxable income, all of which could increase our tax liabilities. In addition, the Chinese tax authorities may impose late payment fees and other penalties on us or our Chinese VIE's for under-paid taxes.

All of our revenues are generated through Xingyuan, and we rely on payments made by Xingyuan to Fusheng, our subsidiary, pursuant to contractual arrangements to transfer any such revenues to Fusheng. Any restriction on such payments and any increase in the amount of PRC taxes applicable to such payments may materially and adversely affect our business and our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders

We conduct substantially all of our operations through Xingyuan, which generates all of our revenues. Fusheng, our subsidiary in China, entered into a number of contracts with Xingyuan, pursuant to which Xingyuan pays Fusheng for certain services that Fusheng provides to Xingyuan. However, depending on the nature of services provided, certain of these payments are subject to PRC taxes at different rates, including business taxes and VATs, which effectively reduce the amount that Fusheng receives from Xingyuan. We cannot assure you that the PRC government will not impose restrictions on such payments or change the tax rates applicable to such payments. Any such restrictions on such payment or increases in the applicable tax rates may materially and adversely affect our ability to receive payments from Xingyuan or the amount of such payments, and may in turn materially and adversely affect our business, our net income and our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

The Chinese government exerts substantial influence over the manner in which we must conduct our business activities

The Chinese government has exercised and continues to exercise substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through regulation and state ownership. Our ability to operate in China may be harmed by changes in its laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, import and export tariffs, environmental regulations, land-use-rights, property and other matters. We believe that our operations in China are in material compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The central or local governments of the jurisdictions in which we operate may impose new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations that would require additional expenditures and efforts on our part to ensure our compliance with such regulations or interpretations. Accordingly, government actions in the future, including any decision not to continue to support China's economic reforms and to return to a more centrally planned economy or regional or local variations in the implementation of economic policies, could have a significant effect on economic conditions in China or particular regions thereof and could require us to divest ourselves of any interest we then hold in Chinese properties or joint ventures.

Under the terms of the Circular No. 698, recently promulgated by the PRC State Administration of Taxation, a future sale or transfer of Goodwill Rich's securities may subject us to tax liability and filing requirements in the PRC.

On December 11, 2009, the PRC State Administration of Taxation ("SAT") issued Circular No. 698 (the "Circular"), entitled Notice on Strengthening the Management of Enterprise Income Tax Collection of Proceeds from Equity Transfers by Non-resident Enterprises, indicating SAT's intention to target off-shore transactions involving the indirect transfer of Chinese enterprises. Under the Circular, a sale of securities of an offshore entity may give rise to a tax liability in the PRC for the Chinese resident proposing the sale if SAT were to treat the transaction as a transfer of a PRC resident enterprise by a non-resident enterprise and that such offshore entity had no reasonable business purpose. Although the Circular does not contain any guidance on the precise meaning of the term "reasonable business purpose," Article 120 of the Implementing Regulations of the Enterprise Income Tax Law defines the expression "not having a reasonable business purpose" as an activity for the purpose of reducing, avoiding or deferring the payment of taxes. If we were to transfer all or some of our securities holdings in Goodwill Rich and the SAT were to determine that Goodwill Rich had no reasonable business purpose, the PRC tax authorities, on approval of the SAT, may re-characterize the transaction, causing the existence of Goodwill Rich to be ignored, thus, treating the proposed transfer as a transfer by us of our wholly-owned onshore subsidiary, Dalian Fusheng. In such a circumstance, we would be required to make certain disclosures and tax filings with the appropriate Chinese tax authorities within seven days commencing from the agreed date of the share transfer, or from the date when we actually received the purchase price paid prior to the agreed transfer date. In addition to the tax liability, we may be required to provide SAT with various information, including documentation with respect to the relationship between us and Goodwill Rich, the business purpose of Goodwill Rich, and financial information of Goodwill Rich and our Company.

The Circular is a notice issued by SAT, and, as such, does not have the legal effect of a rule or regulation. Although, under the PRC laws, SAT already had the legal authority to enforce the tax, it is not being enforced by SAT and tax forms to be filed by the PRC target enterprise in connection with a proposed transfer are not specified. SAT will need to provide additional rules and regulations to outline and clarify the application of the Circular. Therefore, based on the limited and imprecise nature of the regulatory interpretations, it is difficult for us to assess the likelihood, effect upon our operations, if any, and the extent of any tax liability in the event we determined to sell or otherwise dispose of any of the securities of our Goodwill Rich.

The scope of our business license in China is limited, and we may not expand or continue our business without government approval and renewal, respectively

Xingyuan is our principal operating Variable Interest Entity, and Fusheng is a wholly foreign-owned enterprise, commonly known as a WFOE. A WFOE can only conduct business within its approved business scope, which ultimately appears on its business license. The scope of its business license includes consulting services in corporate, investment and corporate marketing areas as well as in commercial marketing. Any amendment or expansion to the scope of its business requires further application and government approval. Any changes to the scope of business license require application and review with the regulatory authorities. In the event such approval is not granted, our business may be adversely affected. Currently, Xingyuan and its subsidiaries maintain all necessary permits and approvals to carry out its business plan and, therefore, the scope of Fusheng's business license has no practical limitation on the scope of business engaged in by Xingyuan or its respective subsidiaries. We cannot assure investors that Xingyuan will be able to obtain the necessary government approval for any change or expansion of its business.

We may be subject to fines and legal sanctions imposed by SAFE or other Chinese government authorities if we or our Chinese employees fail to comply with recent Chinese regulations relating to employee share options or shares granted by offshore special purpose companies or offshore listed companies to Chinese citizens

On December 25, 2006, the People's Bank of China, or PBOC, issued the Administration Measures on Individual Foreign Exchange Control, and the corresponding Implementation Rules were issued by the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or "SAFE," on January 5, 2007. Both of these regulations became effective on February 1, 2007. According to these regulations, all foreign exchange matters relating to employee stock holding plans, share option plans or similar plans with PRC citizens' participation require approval from the SAFE or its authorized branch. On March 28, 2007, the SAFE issued the Application Procedure of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Holding Plan or Stock Option Plan of Overseas-Listed Company, or the Stock Option Rule. Under the Stock Option Rule, Chinese citizens who are granted share options or shares by an offshore listed company are required, through a Chinese agent or Chinese subsidiary of the offshore listed company, to register with the SAFE and complete certain other procedures. We and our Chinese employees who may be granted share options or shares will be subject to the Stock Option Rule when we become an offshore listed company. If we or our Chinese employees fail to comply with these regulations, we or our Chinese employees may be subject to fines or other legal sanctions imposed by the SAFE or other Chinese government authorities.

Recent PRC regulations relating to acquisitions of PRC companies by foreign entities may create regulatory uncertainties that could restrict or limit our ability to operate, including our ability to pay dividends. Our failure to obtain the prior approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or the CSRC, for any offering and the listing and trading of our common stock could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, reputation and trading price of our common stock

The SAFE issued a public notice in November 2005, known as Circular 75, concerning the use of offshore holding companies in mergers and acquisitions in China. The public notice provides that if an offshore company controlled by PRC residents intends to acquire a PRC company, such acquisition will be subject to registration with the relevant foreign exchange authorities. The public notice also suggests that registration with the relevant foreign exchange authorities is required for any sale or transfer by the PRC residents of shares in an offshore holding company that owns an onshore company. The PRC residents must each submit a registration form to the local SAFE branch with respect to their ownership interests in the offshore company, and must also file an amendment to such registration if the offshore company experiences material events, such as changes in the share capital, share transfer, mergers and acquisitions, spin-off transactions or use of assets in China to guarantee offshore obligations. If any PRC resident stockholder of an offshore holding company fails to make the required SAFE registration and amended registration, the onshore PRC subsidiaries of that offshore company may be prohibited from distributing their profits and the proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to the offshore entity. Failure to comply with the SAFE registration and amendment requirements described above could result in liability under PRC laws for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions. Because of uncertainty in how the SAFE notice will be interpreted and enforced, we cannot be sure how it will affect our business operations or future plans. For example, Fusheng's ability to conduct foreign exchange activities, such as the remittance of dividends and foreign currency denominated borrowings, may be subject to compliance with the SAFE notice by our PRC resident beneficial holders. Failure by our PRC resident beneficial holders could subject these PRC resident beneficial holders to fines or legal sanctions, restrict our overseas or cross-border investment activities, limit Xingyuan's ability to make distributions or pay dividends or affect our ownership structure, which could adversely affect our business and prospects.

On August 8, 2006, the PRC Ministry of Commerce (“MOFCOM”), joined by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, the State Administration of Taxation, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the SAFE, released a substantially amended version of the Provisions for Foreign Investors to Merge with or Acquire Domestic Enterprises (the “Revised M&A Regulations”), which took effect September 8, 2006. These new rules significantly revised China’s regulatory framework governing onshore-to-offshore restructurings and foreign acquisitions of domestic enterprises. These new rules signify greater PRC government attention to cross-border merger, acquisition and other investment activities, by confirming MOFCOM as a key regulator for issues related to mergers and acquisitions in China and requiring MOFCOM approval of a broad range of merger, acquisition and investment transactions. Further, the new rules establish reporting requirements for acquisition of control by foreigners of companies in key industries, and reinforce the ability of the Chinese government to monitor and prohibit foreign control transactions in key industries. Among other things, the revised M&A Regulations include new provisions that purport to require that an offshore special purpose vehicle, or SPV, formed for listing purposes and controlled directly or indirectly by PRC companies or individuals must obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to the listing and trading of such SPV’s securities on an overseas stock exchange. On September 21, 2006, the CSRC published on its official website procedures specifying documents and materials required to be submitted to it by SPVs seeking CSRC approval of their overseas listings. However, the application of this PRC regulation remains unclear with no consensus currently existing among the leading PRC law firms regarding the scope and applicability of the CSRC approval requirement. If the CSRC or another PRC regulatory agency subsequently determines that CSRC approval was required, we may face regulatory actions or other sanctions from the CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies. These regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in the PRC, limit our operating privileges in the PRC, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from an offering of securities into the PRC, or take other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our common stock. The CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies also may take actions requiring us, or making it advisable for us, to halt any offering before settlement and delivery of the securities offered. Consequently, if investors engage in market trading or other activities in anticipation of and prior to settlement and delivery, they do so at the risk that settlement and delivery may not occur. Also, if later the CSRC requires that we obtain its approval, we may be unable to obtain a waiver of the CSRC approval requirements, if and when procedures are established to obtain such a waiver. Any uncertainties and/or negative publicity regarding this CSRC approval requirement could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock. Furthermore, published news reports in China recently indicated that the CSRC may have curtailed or suspended overseas listings for Chinese private companies. These news reports have created further uncertainty regarding the approach that the CSRC and other PRC regulators may take with respect to us. It is uncertain how our business operations or future strategy will be affected by the interpretations and implementation of Circular 75 and the Revised M&A Regulations. It is anticipated that application of the new rules will be subject to significant administrative interpretation, and we will need to closely monitor how MOFCOM and other ministries apply the rules to ensure that our domestic and offshore activities continue to comply with PRC law. Given the uncertainties regarding interpretation and application of the new rules, we may need to expend significant time and resources to maintain compliance.

SAFE rules and regulations may limit our ability to transfer the proceeds from future capital raising and other similar activities to Xingyuan, our VIE in the PRC, which may adversely affect the business expansion of Xingyuan

On August 29, 2008, SAFE promulgated Circular 142, a notice regulating the conversion by a foreign invested company of foreign currency into Renminbi by restricting how the converted Renminbi may be used. The notice requires that the registered capital of a foreign-invested company settled in Renminbi converted from foreign currencies may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable governmental authority and may not be used for equity investments within the PRC. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the registered capital of a foreign-invested company settled in Renminbi converted from foreign currencies. The use of such Renminbi capital may not be changed without SAFE’s approval, and may not in any case

be used to repay Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have not been used. Violations of Circular 142 will result in severe penalties, such as heavy fines. As a result, Circular 142 may adversely affect the business expansion of Xingyuan.

The foreign currency exchange rate between U.S. Dollars and Renminbi could adversely affect our financial condition

To the extent that we need to convert U.S. Dollars into Renminbi for our operational needs, our financial position and the price of our common stock may be adversely affected should the Renminbi appreciate against the U.S. Dollar at that time. Conversely, if we decide to convert our Renminbi into U.S. Dollars for the operational needs or paying dividends on our common stock, the dollar equivalent of our earnings from our VIE's in China would be reduced should the dollar appreciate against the Renminbi. Until 1994, the Renminbi experienced a gradual but significant devaluation against most major currencies, including dollars, and there was a significant devaluation of the Renminbi on January 1, 1994 in connection with the replacement of the dual exchange rate system with a unified managed floating rate foreign exchange system. Since 1994, the value of the Renminbi relative to the U.S. Dollar has remained stable and has appreciated slightly against the U.S. Dollar. Countries, including the United States, have argued that the Renminbi is artificially undervalued due to China's current monetary policies and have pressured China to allow the Renminbi to float freely in world markets. In July 2005, the PRC government changed its policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the dollar. Under the new policy the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of designated foreign currencies. While the international reaction to the Renminbi revaluation has generally been positive, there remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to adopt an even more flexible currency policy, which could result in further and more significant appreciation of the Renminbi against the dollar.

Very limited hedging transactions are available in China to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. While we may enter into hedging transactions in the future, the availability and effectiveness of these transactions may be limited, and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exposure at all. In addition, our foreign currency exchange losses may be magnified by Chinese exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert Renminbi into foreign currencies.

Governmental control of currency conversion may affect the value of your investment

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. We receive the majority of our revenues in Renminbi. Shortages in the availability of foreign currency may restrict the ability of our affiliated entities to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy its foreign currency denominated obligations. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and expenditures from trade-related transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange by complying with certain procedural requirements. However, approval from appropriate government authorities is required where Renminbi is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of bank loans denominated in foreign currencies. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currency to satisfy our currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends, if any, in foreign currencies to our shareholders.

Inflation in the PRC could negatively affect our profitability and growth

While the PRC economy has experienced rapid growth, such growth has been uneven among various sectors of the economy and in different geographical areas of the country. Rapid economic growth can lead to growth in the money supply and rising inflation. During the past decade, the rate of inflation in China has been as high as approximately 20% and China has experienced deflation as low as approximately minus 2%. If prices for our products and services rise at a rate that is insufficient to compensate for the rise in the costs of supplies such as raw materials, it may have an adverse effect on our profitability. In order to control inflation in the past, the PRC government has imposed controls on bank credits, limits on loans for fixed assets and restrictions on state bank lending. The implementation of such policies may impede economic growth. In October 2004, the People's Bank of China, the PRC's central bank, raised interest rates for the first time in nearly a decade and indicated in a statement that the measure was prompted by inflationary concerns in the Chinese economy. In April 2006, the People's Bank of China raised the interest rate again. Repeated rises in interest rates by the central bank would likely slow economic activity in China which could, in turn, materially increase our costs and also reduce demand for our products and services. On March 18, 2008, China's central bank, the People's Bank of China, announced that the bank reserve ratio would rise half of a percentage point to 15.5% effective March 25, 2008 in an effort to reduce inflation pressures hours after Premier Wen Jiabao highlighted inflation as a major concern for the government. China's consumer price index growth rate reached 8.7% year over year in 2008.

Failure to comply with the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences

As our ultimate holding company is a Delaware corporation, we are subject to the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which generally prohibits United States companies from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Foreign companies, including some that may compete with us, are not subject to these prohibitions. Corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices may occur from time-to-time in the PRC. We can make no assurance, however, that our employees or other agents will not engage in such conduct for which we might be held responsible. If our employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, we could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we make equity compensation grants to persons who are PRC citizens, they may be required to register with the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC, or SAFE. We may also face regulatory uncertainties that could restrict our ability to adopt an equity compensation plan for our directors and employees and other parties under PRC law

On April 6, 2007, SAFE issued the “Operating Procedures for Administration of Domestic Individuals Participating in the Employee Stock Ownership Plan or Stock Option Plan of An Overseas Listed Company, also know as “Circular 78.” It is not clear whether Circular 78 covers all forms of equity compensation plans or only those which provide for the granting of stock options. For any plans which are so covered and are adopted by a non-PRC listed company after April 6, 2007, Circular 78 requires all participants who are PRC citizens to register with and obtain approvals from SAFE prior to their participation in the plan. In addition, Circular 78 also requires PRC citizens to register with SAFE and make the necessary applications and filings if they participated in an overseas listed company’s covered equity compensation plan prior to April 6, 2007. We intend to adopt an equity compensation plan in the future and make option grants to our officers and directors, most of who are PRC citizens. Circular 78 may require our officers and directors who receive option grants and are PRC citizens to register with SAFE. We believe that the registration and approval requirements contemplated in Circular 78 will be burdensome and time consuming. If it is determined that any of our equity compensation plans are subject to Circular 78, failure to comply with such provisions may subject us and participants of our equity incentive plan who are PRC citizens to fines and legal sanctions and prevent us from being able to grant equity compensation to our PRC employees. In that case, our ability to compensate our employees and directors through equity compensation would be hindered and our business operations may be adversely affected.

Any recurrence of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Avian Flu, or another widespread public health problem, in the PRC could adversely affect our operations

A renewed outbreak of SARS, Avian Flu or another widespread public health problem in China, where all of our manufacturing facilities are located and where all of our sales occur, could have a negative effect on our operations. Our business is dependent upon our ability to continue to manufacture products. Such an outbreak could have an impact on our operations as a result of:

- quarantines or closures of some of our manufacturing facilities, which would severely disrupt our operations,
- the sickness or death of our key officers and employees, and
- a general slowdown in the Chinese economy.

Any of the foregoing events or other unforeseen consequences of public health problems could adversely affect our operations.

Adverse changes in political and economic policies of the PRC government could have a material and adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China, which could reduce the demand for our products

Most of our business operations are conducted in China and most of our revenues are generated in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects are affected significantly by economic, political and legal developments in China. The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the amount of government involvement, the level of development, the growth rate, the control of foreign exchange, and the allocation of resources.

While the Chinese economy has grown significantly in the past 30 years, the growth has been uneven geographically among various sectors of the economy, and during different periods. We cannot assure you that the Chinese economy will continue to grow, or that if there is growth, such growth will be steady and uniform, or that if there is a slowdown, such slowdown will not have a negative effect on our business. For example, the Chinese economy experienced high inflation in the second half of 2007 and the first half of 2008. China's consumer price index soared 7.9% during the six months ended June 30, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007. To combat inflation and prevent the economy from overheating, the PRC government adopted a number of tightening macroeconomic measures and monetary policies, including increasing interest rates, raising statutory reserve rates for banks and controlling bank lending to certain industries or economic sectors. However, due in part to the impact of the global crisis in financial services and credit markets and other factors, the growth rate of China's gross domestic product has decreased to 6.8% in the fourth quarter of 2008, down from 11.9% reached in the second quarter of 2007. As a result, beginning in September 2008, among other measures, the PRC government began to loosen macroeconomic measures and monetary policies by reducing interest rates and decreasing the statutory reserve rates for banks. In addition, in November 2008 the PRC government announced an economic stimulus package in the amount of \$586 billion. We cannot assure you that the various macroeconomic measures, monetary policies and economic stimulus package adopted by the PRC government to guide economic growth and the allocation of resources will be effective in sustaining the fast growth rate of the Chinese economy. In addition, such measures, even if they benefit the overall Chinese economy in the long-term, may adversely affect us.

A downturn in the economy of the PRC may slow our growth and profitability

The Chinese economy has grown at an approximately 9% annual rate for more than 25 years, making it the fastest growing major economy in recorded history. In 2007, China's economy grew by 11.4%, the fastest pace in 11 years, according to the National Bureau of Statistics. We cannot assure you that growth of the Chinese economy will be steady, that inflation will be controllable or that any slowdown in the economy or uncontrolled inflation will not have a negative effect on our business. Several years ago, the Chinese economy experienced deflation, which may recur in the future. More recently, the Chinese government announced its intention to continuously use macroeconomic tools and regulations to slow the rate of growth of the Chinese economy, the results of which are difficult to predict. Adverse changes in the Chinese economy will likely impact the financial performance of a variety of industries in China that use or would be candidates to use our products. If such adverse changes were to occur, our customers and potential customers could reduce spending on our products and services.

Contract drafting, interpretation and enforcement in China involves significant uncertainty

We have entered into numerous contracts governed by PRC law, many of which are material to our business. As compared with contracts in the United States, contracts governed by PRC law tend to contain less detail and are not as comprehensive in defining contracting parties' rights and obligations. As a result, contracts in China are more vulnerable to disputes and legal challenges. In addition, contract interpretation and enforcement in China is not as developed as in the United States, and the result of any contract dispute is subject to significant uncertainties. Therefore, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to disputes under our material contracts, and if such disputes arise, we cannot assure you that we will prevail.

Because our business is located in the PRC, we may have difficulty establishing adequate management, legal and financial controls, which it is required to do in order to comply with U.S. securities laws

PRC companies have historically not adopted a Western style of management and financial reporting concepts and practices, which includes strong corporate governance, internal controls and, computer, financial and other control systems. Most of our middle and top management staff are not educated and trained in the Western system, and we may have difficulty hiring new employees in the PRC with such training. In addition, we may have difficulty in hiring and retaining a sufficient number of qualified employees to work in the PRC. As a result of these factors, we may experience difficulty in establishing management, legal and financial controls, collecting financial data and preparing financial statements, books of account and corporate records and instituting business practices that meet Western standards. Therefore, we may, in turn, experience difficulties in implementing and maintaining adequate internal controls as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This may result in significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal controls which could impact the reliability of our financial statements and prevent us from complying with SEC rules and regulations and the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Any such deficiencies, weaknesses or lack of compliance could have a materially adverse effect on our business.

ITEM 1B.

Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

ITEM 2.

Properties

Under Chinese law, all of the land in China is either state-owned or collectively-owned, depending on its location and the specific laws governing such land. Collectively-owned land is owned by rural collectives and generally cannot be used for non-agricultural purposes unless approved by the Chinese government. Collectively-owned land cannot be transferred, leased or mortgaged to non-collectives without first being converted into state-owned land. Individuals and entities may acquire rights to use state-owned land, or land use rights, for commercial, industrial or residential purposes by means of mutual agreement, tender, auction or listing for sale from local land authorities or an existing holder of a land-use-right. Land-use-rights granted for commercial, industrial and residential purposes may be granted for a period of up to 40, 50 or 70 years, respectively. This period may be renewed at the expiration of the initial and any subsequent terms, subject to compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Land-use rights are transferable and may be used as security for borrowings and other obligations.

Our production, blending and storage facilities are located at China National Petroleum Corporation's Dalian Branch in Liaoning Province, Dalian Ganjinzi District Shanzhong Street and Panjin Liaohe Petroleum Corporation's Panjin branch also in Liaoning Province Panjin Xinglongtai District Gong Street. Our leased facilities, in the aggregate, represent approximately 22,100 cubic meters of storage facilities, and approximately 460,000 tons of berth facilities as set forth in the following list of our leased facilities in various geographical locations as of December 31, 2010:

Type of Leased Facility	Capacity	Monthly Rent	# of Units	Location
Oil Blending & Storage Tanks	10,000 c/m	\$ 17,518	1	Liaoning-Dalian
Oil Blending & Storage Tanks	2,000 c/m	\$ 17,518	2	Liaoning-Dalian
Oil Blending & Storage Tanks	1,000 c/m	\$ 17,518	3	Liaoning-Dalian
Berth Facilities	50,000-80,000 tons	\$ 12,165	9	Liaoning-Dalian
Oil Blending & Storage Tanks	2,400 c/m	\$ 18,300	1	Liaoning-Panjin
Oil Blending & Storage Tanks	2,700 c/m	\$ 18,300	1	Liaoning-Panjin
Berth Facilities	2,500 tons	\$ 18,300	4	Liaoning-Panjin

Our owned facilities, in the aggregate, represent approximately 23,800 cubic meters of storage facilities, and approximately 1,500 tons of berth facilities as set forth in the following list of our leased facilities in various geographical locations as of December 31, 2010:

Type of Owned Facility	Capacity	# of Units	Location
Storage Tank	1,500 c/m	4	Shandong-Rongcheng
Oil Blending & Storage Tanks	1,000 c/m	3	Shandong-Rongcheng
Oil Blending & Storage Tanks	500 c/m	3	Shandong-Rongcheng
Oil Blending & Storage Tank	2,000 c/m	4	Liaoning-Donggang
Berth Facilities	500 tons	5	Liaoning-Donggang
Oil Blending & Storage Tanks	2,000 c/m	1	Zhejiang-Shifpu
Oil Blending & Storage Tanks	1,000 c/m	2	Zhejiang-Shifpu
Oil Blending & Storage Tanks	600 c/m	3	Zhejiang-Shifpu
Berth Facilities	1,000 tons	1	Zhejiang-Shifpu

Our oil tanks are mainly located in three regions as follows:

-

Donggang - The reserve capacity of every one of the four oil tanks located in Donggang Liaoning Province is 2000 cubic meters (cm). The oil tanks are used for storage, delivery and blending of nonstandard diesel, standard diesel and #3 marine fuel. The capacity of fuel turnover per year can be as high as 200,000 tons. The location of oil tanks in Donggang is near Xingyuan's berth, which is also owned by the Company, and the oil can be transported to the vessels at the berth through underground pipelines.

- Xinfa - The reserve capacity of every one of the four oil tanks located in Shidao, Shandong Province is 1,500 cm. The oil tanks are applied for storage and delivery of #3 and #4 marine fuel. The capacity of fuel turnover per year is up to 150,000 tons.
- Mashan - there are six oil tanks located in Mashan, including three with the reserve capacity of 1,000 cm and three with the reserve capacity of 500 cm. The oil tanks are applied for storage, delivery and blending of nonstandard diesel. The capacity of fuel turnover per year is approximately 150,000 tons.
- Nanlian - there are six oil tanks located in Nanlian, including one with the reserve capacity of 2000 cm, two with the reserve capacity of 1000 cm and three with the reserve capacity of 600 cm. The oil tanks are applied for storage, delivery and blending of nonstandard diesel. The capacity of fuel turnover per year is approximately 150,000 tons.

As of December 31, 2010, we had one oil tanker at our disposal, named Xingyuan No.1, which is used for the transportation and re-fueling at sea purposes. The tanker has the maximum carrying capacity of 500 tons.

ITEM 3.

Legal Proceedings

Except as set forth below, there are no material legal proceedings, regulatory inquiries or investigations pending or threatened against us.

In January 2008, our operating company, Dalian Xingyuan, also obtained a judgment in its favor in the sales contract dispute at the trial court level against Yantai Development Zone Fuchang Bunker Co., Ltd. ("Fuchang"). Under this judgment for specific performance, Fuchang is required to deliver approximately 163 tons of marine fuel to Dalian Xingyuan within 20 days following the court decision or to pay to Dalian Xingyuan a restitution amount of RMB791,473 plus the legal expenses of the lawsuit of approximately RMB16,510. In May 2008, our operating entity, Dalian Xingyuan, obtained a judgment in a contractual dispute in its favor against Dalian Dafangshen Ocean Fishery Co., Ltd. ("Dafangshen") in the amount of RMB1,431,487 and the penalty of approximately RMB1,000,000. Dafangshen did not appeal the judgment and, therefore, we intend to collect on this judgment to the full extent permissible under the PRC law.

In June 2008, in a separate joint-cooperation contract dispute by and between Dalian Xingyuan and Fuchang, Fuchang obtained a judgment against Dalian Xingyuan following a trial in the amount of RMB1,000,000. On August 15, 2009, the people's court of first instance formed a new collegial panel and rendered its judgment in favor of Dalian Xingyuan, as a result of which judgment Dalian Xingyuan will not be required to pay the RMB1,000,000 penalty to Fuchang. Fuchang has appealed the verdict and lost on the appeal with the people's court, thereby exhausting all of its appeals in this matter. Dalian Xingyuan is in the process of enforcing and collecting upon the judgment in this matter.

ITEM 4.

[Removed and Reserved]

Part II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Following the completion of the initial public offering of the Company's securities in January 2010, shares of the Company's common stock commenced public trading on the Nasdaq Global Market on January 26, 2010 under the trading symbol "AMCF". The market for our common stock is limited and volatile. Continental Stock Transfer and Trust Company is the transfer agent and registrar for our common stock. Set forth below are the high and low closing sale prices for the common stock for each quarter in 2010 since our securities commenced trading on the Nasdaq Global Market. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown, or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions.

Quarter Ended	High	Low
December 31, 2010	\$ 6.44	\$ 3.85
September 30, 2010	\$ 5.05	\$ 3.52
June 30, 2010	\$ 7.09	\$ 3.65
March 31, 2010	\$ 8.50	\$ 5.81

On March 18, 2011, the closing price of the Company's common stock was \$4.38.

Holders

We had approximately 1,082 stockholders of record as of March 25, 2011.

Dividends

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently expect to retain future earnings, if any, for the development of our business. Dividends may be paid on our common stock only if and when declared by our Board and will depend on a number of factors, including but not limited to, future operating results, capital requirements, financial condition and the terms of any credit facility or other financing arrangements we may obtain or enter into, future prospects and any other factors our Board may deem relevant at the time such payment is considered.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Except as set forth below, we have not issued any unregistered securities in the last three years.

In August 2009, we entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (“Exchange Agreement”) with all of the shareholders of Goodwill Rich International Limited, a Hong Kong company (“Goodwill”). Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, we agreed to issue 8,000,000 shares of our common stock in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding securities of Goodwill (“Share Exchange”). The Goodwill shareholders included Star Blessing Enterprise (“SBE”), a company organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, (i) Growing Sincere Limited (“GSL”) a company organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, (ii) White Bright Limited (“WBL”), a company organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, and (iii) Shining Joy Group Limited (“SJG”) a company organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. Prior to the Share Exchange, SBE, GSL, WBL and SJG beneficially owned 89.04%, 4%, 3% and 3.96% of equity securities in Goodwill, respectively. The Exchange Agreement closed on October 16, 2009. Upon the closing of the Share Exchange, we (i) became the 100% parent of Goodwill, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Dalian Fusheng Consulting Co., Ltd., and (ii) assumed the operations of Goodwill and its subsidiaries.

The securities were offered and issued to the Goodwill shareholders and their designees in reliance upon exemptions from registration pursuant to (i) Regulation S of the Securities Act, and (ii) Section 4(2) under the Securities Act, and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder. We complied with the conditions of Rule 903 as promulgated under the Securities Act including, but not limited to, the following: (i) subscriber is a non-U.S. resident and has not offered or sold their shares in accordance with the provisions of Regulation S; (ii) an appropriate legend was affixed to the securities issued in accordance with Regulation S; (iii) subscriber has represented that it was not acquiring the securities for the account or benefit of a U.S. person; and (iv) subscriber agreed to resell the securities only in accordance with the provisions of Regulation S, pursuant to a registration statement under the Securities Act, or pursuant to an available exemption from registration. We will refuse to register any transfer of the shares not made in accordance with Regulation S, after registration, or under an exemption.

Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

Our initial public offering of up to 2,500,000 shares of our common stock was effected through a Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-161577) that was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 25, 2010. On January 26, 2010, we filed another Registration Statement on Form S-1 pursuant to the SEC Rule 462(b) (SEC File No. 333-164526) to register the increase in the size of the offering to up to 3,134,921 shares of common stock. Our public offering commenced on January 26, 2010 and terminated on January 27, 2010 after the sale of all securities registered.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

I. Purchases by the Issuer

Period Covered	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	(d) Maximum Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet be Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans
11/1/10 – 11/30/10	29,042	\$ 5.26	29,042	0
12/1/10 – 12/31/10	62,150	\$ 5.55	62,150	0

(1) The following repurchases by the Company of its common stock were made pursuant to the share repurchase plan approved and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company. Under the plan, the Company was authorized to buyback its common stock up to a value of \$0.5 million. The plan remains valid through October 2011. The Company may (but is not obligated to) repurchase shares of its common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions pursuant to the Exchange Act Rule 10b-5, Rule 10b5-1, Rule 10b-18 and other applicable SEC legal requirements. As of the date hereof, the maximum share repurchase amount has been reached and, therefore, no additional shares may be repurchased under the plan.

II. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Affiliated Purchaser

Period Covered	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	(d) Maximum Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet be Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans
11/1/10 – 11/30/10	29,042	\$ 5.26	29,042	0
12/1/10 – 12/31/10	62,150	\$ 5.55	62,150	0

(1) The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, An Fengbin, has also adopted a stock trading plan in accordance with the guidelines specified by Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act. Under this plan, Mr. An may (but is not required to) purchase the Company's common stock up to a value of \$0.5 million through October 2011, subject to certain conditions. As of the date hereof, the maximum share repurchase amount has been reached and, therefore, no additional shares may be repurchased under the plan.

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

As a smaller reporting issuer (as defined in Item 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K), the Company is not required to report selected financial data specified in Item 301 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our combined and consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The discussion in this section contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. As a result of various factors, including those set forth under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report, our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

Overview

Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation is a leading marine fuel supplier along the coast of east China.

Our products include cargo vessel fuel classified as CST180 and CST120, fishing boat fuel classified as #1, #2, #3 and #4, which are close substitutes for diesel used throughout the region's fishing industry. We produce, store, distribute and trade the blended marine fuel oil for cargo and fishing vessels. Backed by core facilities, including storage tanks, tankers and berths, our sales network covers major marine depots along the towns of Dandong, Tianjin, Shidao and Shipu, which are famous for their fishing tradition and industry.

We carry out all of our business through our Hong Kong subsidiary, Goodwill, its wholly-owned Chinese subsidiary, Fusheng, and Fusheng's variable interest entity (VIE), Xingyuan, and Xingyuan's subsidiaries (Xingyuan and its subsidiaries being collectively referred to as the VIE entities). A VIE is an entity under FASB Interpretation No. 46R ("Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51") where equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest (see Note 1 of Notes to Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements). Through Xingyuan, we are a leading marine fuel supplier along the coast of east China. Our products include cargo vessel fuel classified as CST180 and CST120, fishing boat fuel classified as #1, #2, #3 and #4, which are close substitutes for diesel used throughout the region's fishing industry. We produce, store, distribute and trade the blended marine fuel oil for cargo and fishing vessels. Backed by core facilities, including storage tanks, tankers and berths, our sales network covers major depots along the towns of Dandong, Tianjin, Shidao and Shipu, which are famous for their fishing tradition and industry.

Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation was incorporated in July 2009 under the laws of the State of Delaware. We were organized as a holding company to acquire Goodwill Rich, a company incorporated in Hong Kong, and its subsidiary in connection with the initial public offering of the Company on the NASDAQ Capital Market, which was completed in January 2010. Goodwill Rich was incorporated on October 28, 2008.

Andatee became the owner of 100% of the outstanding common stock of Goodwill Rich as the result of a share exchange arrangement entered in August 2009 and completed on October 16, 2009, in which 6,000,000 common share of Andatee were exchanged for all of the outstanding shares of Goodwill Rich. The stockholders of Andatee and the stockholders of Goodwill Rich were the same, and therefore the August 2009 share exchange was accounting for as a recapitalization of Goodwill Rich. As a result, Goodwill is deemed to be the predecessor of Andatee for financial reporting purposes, and the financial statements of Andatee for the periods prior to the share exchange as presented here are the historical financial statements of Goodwill Rich for those periods, after being adjusted to retroactively reflect the effects of the recapitalization to 6,000,000 issued and outstanding shares.

In March 2009, Goodwill Rich established a subsidiary company in Dalian, PRC named Dalian Fusheng Consulting Company ("Fusheng").

Xingyuan was established in September 2001 with a registered capital of RMB7 million and began providing refueling services to the marine vessels in Dalian Port in Dalian City. Xingyuan holds 100% ownership of Donggang Xingyuan, a company incorporated in Dalian, PRC, in April, 2008. In addition, in December 2008, Xingyuan acquired 90% ownership of Xinfa and 63% ownership of Nanlian, respectively (see more details in Note 3 of the Notes to the Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements). In May 2010, Xingyuan acquired 52% equity interest of Rongcheng Mashan Xingyuan Marine Bunker Co., Ltd. ("Mashan"), furthermore, in July 2010, Xingyuan acquired 52% ownership of Hailong Petrochemical Co., Limited ("Hailong").

On March 26, 2009, Fusheng, Xingyuan and the stockholders of Xingyuan entered into a series of agreements (the Consulting Services Agreement, the Operating Agreement, the Equity Pledge Agreement, the Option Agreement and the Proxy and Voting Agreement). Under these agreements Goodwill Rich obtained the ability to direct the operations of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries and to obtain the economic benefit of their operations. Therefore, management determined that Xingyuan became a variable interest entity (“VIE”) under the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 810 (originally issued as FASB Interpretation (“FIN”) No. 46(R) “Consolidated Variable Interest Entities — an interpretation of ARB No. 51”), and the Goodwill Rich (and the Company after the October 16, 2009 share exchange described above) was determined to be the primary beneficiary of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries. Accordingly, beginning March 26, 2009, Goodwill Rich (and the Company after the October 16, 2009 share exchange described above) has consolidated the assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries its financial statements. The agreements between the Goodwill Rich and Xingyuan were entered into to facilitate raising capital for the operations of Xingyuan through an offering of the Company’s common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market, and Goodwill Rich paid no consideration to Xingyuan or its stockholders for entering into the agreements under which Xingyuan became a VIE, provided, however, that Mr. An Fengbin, the principle stockholder of Xingyuan became the chairman and CEO of the Company, and Mr. An Fengbin and the other stockholders of Xingyuan have certain rights or options to acquire the 6,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock issued in the share exchange between the Company and Goodwill Rich at later dates when permitted by PRC laws and regulations. Mr. An Fengbin remains the principle stockholder of Xingyuan after the completion of the share exchange between Goodwill Rich and Andatee described above.

Upon the October 28, 2008 incorporation of Goodwill Rich, Goodwill Rich and the stockholders of Xingyuan has entered into a series of separate agreements under which Goodwill Rich and Xingyuan were deemed, until March 2009, to be under the common control of the stockholders of Xingyuan. Those separate agreements provided that the majority stockholder of Goodwill Rich appointed Mr. An Fengbin to (i) act as a director of Xingyuan, Xingyuan’s majority stockholder, and Fusheng, (ii) act for the majority stockholder of Goodwill Rich at any meetings of the directors, managers, financial controllers or other senior management of Xingyuan, Xingyuan’s majority stockholder, and Fusheng, (iii) exercise all voting and dispositive rights over the common stock of Xingyuan, Xingyuan’s majority stockholder, and Fusheng. The agreements further provided that the majority stockholder of Xingyuan would not appoint any additional directors to the boards of any of these entities without Mr. An Fengbin’s approval. As a result, Mr. An Fengbin was deemed to control Goodwill Rich and Fusheng, and those companies and Xingyuan were deemed to be under common control.

All of the transactions between Andatee, Goodwill Rich, Fusheng and Xingyuan were deemed to be transactions between companies under common control, and therefore the bases of the assets and liabilities in each of the companies was not adjusted in any of the transactions.

As a result of the above, our combined and consolidated financial statements contain:

for the period from December 31, 2008 to March 26, 2009, the assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of Goodwill Rich and its subsidiary (adjusted for the effects of the August, 2009 recapitalization with Andatee) combined with those of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries; and

for the period from March 26, 2009 to December 31, 2010, the assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of Goodwill Rich and its subsidiary (adjusted for the effects of the August, 2009 recapitalization with Andatee) consolidated with those of its VIE, Xingyuan, and its subsidiaries.

Business Development and Outlook

Since our inception in 2001, we have taken several steps to increase investment in facilities and product line expansion in order to provide our customers with easier access to our products and services and to build a delivery network closer to target market. These steps include acquiring additional local companies and facilities, and development of new products, all aimed at meeting customer demands in various markets. Historically, we have funded these activities from our working capital.

We continue to ramp up expansion of our distribution network by expanding organically through the opening of new sales and marketing branches in new port locations, building new facilities improving our existing facilities, and signing sole supply agreements with long-term supply partners.

Furthermore, we also plan to set up market developing offices in large cities, such as Shanghai, Shenzhen, etc. to recruit capable local hands in a bid to establish effective network of information for providing solid foundations to pursue our acquisition-driven growth strategy in neighboring areas around the cities.

Facility Expansion

In July 2010, we commenced the construction of Jilong wharf. Jilong wharf will expand the existing wharf and related facilities in Donggang city by 10,000 square meters to a total of 15,500 square meters. The capital expenditure for expanding the wharf is estimated to be RMB 40 million (US\$5.90 million). As of December 31, 2010, we have completed the construction of Jilong wharf at total costs of RMB 35 million (US\$5.30 million). The Jilong wharf, now combined with existing wharf, will evolve into a one-stop shop for providing oil refilling, maintenance and docking services to small and medium sized fishing vessels.

In September 2010, we commenced the constructions of new blending facilities in Panjin City, Liaoning province and Zibo City, Shandong province, both of which are aimed at improving our production capabilities in blending. The facilities with 17,000m² tanks on site in Zibo City, of which estimated capital expenditure is at PMB 68 million (US\$ 10.1 million), are close to the network of refineries in Shandong province, which will make best use of by-products produced by nearby refineries to reduce the cost of raw materials and transportation fee incurred by shipping products to customers in Shidao City, Shandong province when all construction work are finished in April 2011 as planned. The facilities in Panjin City, Liaoning Province, when finished in June 2011, will provide additional 15,000 m²-tank capacities in a region close to the areas where our current major suppliers operate, the cost for construction is expected to be approximately RMB 62 million(US\$ 9.3 million).

Acquisitions

Finally, we also will continue to strategically identify, research, and if appropriate, acquiring target companies with desired facilities in various areas that fit into Andatee's growth plans.

In December 2008, we entered into an agreement with the shareholder of Xiangshan Nanlian, which is located in Shipu town, Xiangshan County, Zhejiang Province. We purchased a 63% ownership stake in Xiangshan Nanlian for a purchase price of approximately \$2.2 million (RMB15.12 million). Also in late December 2008, we entered into an agreement with shareholders of Rongcheng Xinfa to acquire its 90% ownership stake in the entity for a purchase price of approximately US\$1.45 million (RMB9.9 million).

In May 2010, we acquired 52% equity of Mashan Xingyuan Marine Fuel Co., Ltd ("Mashan Xingyuan") for a cash payment of RMB 3.64 million (approximately US\$ 0.54 million). Mashan Xingyuan's assets include three 1,000 cubic meter storage tanks, three 500 cubic meter storage tanks, equipment and facilities, as well as 3,600 square meters of land use rights, along with liabilities of RMB 0.54 million (approximately US\$ 0.08 million). Mashan Xingyuan is located in Rongcheng city, Shandong province, PRC and is an important retail outlet for blended marine fuel in the region. The sales of our products in that region were 3,000 tons of marine fuel before the acquisition. We estimate Mashan Xingyuan's facility can increase our sales volume to 12,000-15,000 tons of marine fuel annually.

In July 2010, we acquired 52% equity of Hailong Petrochemical Co., Ltd ("Hailong") for a cash payment of RMB 3.64 million (approximately US\$ 0.54 million). We began to work with Hailong on business development in the local market and provide capital for Hailong's expansion which will included building four 1,000-cubic meter oil storage tanks, five storage tanks for raw materials with a total volume of 1,500 cubic meters, and 300 square meter plant used for slurry oil filtration. Hailong is located in Tianjin City engaging in retail and wholesale of fuel oil and petrochemical products. We anticipate Hailong's sales volume will reach 48,000 tons annually and provide us with a stronghold into Tianjin's marine fuel market, the size of which, we estimate, could reach as high as 500,000 tons per year.

The acquisitions are consistent with Andatee's strategy of rapidly expanding its geographic base and increasing market share along China's coastal line.

Supply Agreements

In June 2010, we signed agreements with Haiyu Fishery Limited Corporation ("Haiyu") and Jinghai Group ("Jinghai") to supply marine fuel, on an exclusive basis, for a period of 10 years. Both Haiyu and Jinghai are located in Rongcheng City, Shandong province.

Under the terms of the agreement with Jinghai, we will be granted exclusive rights to supply Jinghai with up to 18,000 tons of marine fuel per year, for a period of 10 years, at a price of an annual payment of RMB 1 million (approximately USD0.15 million) for the first three years to Jinghai. Similarly, under the terms of its arrangement with Haiyu, we will receive exclusive rights to supply Haiyu with up to 12,000 tons of marine fuel per year and, for a period of 10 years.

We have established strong ties with our upstream suppliers. Our top raw material suppliers are either state-owned enterprises or supported by state-owned enterprises, from which we received in excess of 77% of our total raw supplies purchases in 2009 and in excess of 46% of our total raw materials purchased in 2010. We also benefit from these relationships by being able to lease advanced facilities from our suppliers, which reduces our transportation costs and time and expedites deliveries of raw materials and, thus, improves customer service.

China Petroleum, the PRC's largest petroleum company, is our leading supplier with branches or subsidiaries located in northern China. We have had a supplier relationship with China Petroleum since the Company's founding.

Operational Initiatives in 2010

In 2010, we undertook the following steps designed to reduce the overall production and transportation costs:

- built and/or acquired other distributing facilities to increase our profit margin and sales, enhance our brand and minimize the adverse impact of oil price volatility
- established regional purchase center to timely collect all information for sales and purchase analysis, to process order making and logistics planning. This allows us to negotiate favorable pricing and volume discounts and maintain an appropriate sale levels
- worked closely with the managements of the acquired companies to obtain an in-depth knowledge of local markets and developed a list of suppliers to reduce the purchase cost of certain raw materials.
- relocated our production and storage centers closer to our end users which provide us more opportunity to develop an efficient and flexible manufacturing and operational infrastructure and enjoy savings on transportation costs.

In 2010, our overall strategy has been to (i) increase our share of retail sales since such sales had shown to be less price-sensitive than our sales to the distributors, (ii) acquire our own retail facilities to reduce the risk of opportunistic negotiations from our retail customers during periods of volatile oil prices, (iii) build retail points in strategic locations (often close to other, recently acquired locations) to capture a majority of active local markets and (iv) add more products to our current product line to further satisfy customers' diversifying demands .

As the result of expansion of our distribution network and contribution from new products put into markets during 2010, our revenues for 2010 have increased to \$ 191.17 million as the result of 22.1% increase in our volume of sales, and our gross margin stayed at 11%. Our gross margin remained stable thanks to the portion of our total sales which was to retail customers. In 2010, 42.6% of our sales were to retail customers as compared with 43% in 2009.

We believe that maintaining our retail sales and distribution channels will lead to stable gross margins which can help offset the pressure imposed on our profit margin by crude oil price downturn. We believe that higher retail sales and closer ties with our customers as well as wider distribution network are at the core of our strength and business viability going forward.

We intend to (i) control more facilities closer to end markets, through business acquisitions, partner cooperation, building local platform for our products and added-value services, which would enhance the brand awareness of the "Xingyuan" brand and (ii) expand our product line and upgrade our production facilities to explore the markets opportunities and increase our share in retail market.

Principal Factors Affecting our Financial Performance

We believe that the following factors will continue to affect our financial performance:

✦ **Increasing demand for blended marine fuel** — The increasing demand for blended marine fuel has a positive impact on our financial position. The strong growth in the blended marine fuel industry since 2002 has been driven by several factors, including, among others, steady population growth in the PRC, improvements in the living standards, national energy conservation efforts.

✦ **Expansion of our sources of supply, production capacity and sales network** — To meet the increasing demand for our products, we need to expand our sources of supply and production capacity. We plan to make capital improvements in our existing production facilities, which would improve both their efficiency and capacity. In the short-run, we intend to increase our investment in our reliable supply network, personnel training, information technology applications and logistic system upgrades.

✦ **Fluctuations in Crude Oil Price** — We use oil refinery by-products as raw materials for our production. The recent increase in oil prices had a direct impact on the price we pay for these products. However, we mitigated this in the short-term by increasing the price of our products and passing the entirety of the increase to our customers.

Components of Revenue and Expenses

Revenue

We generate revenues from the sale of our blended marine fuel products (see also revenue recognition discussion below). In 2010 and 2009, our revenues were US\$191.2 million and US\$124.28 million respectively.

In early 2010, due to colder water temperature in main fishing waters out over the sea, the economic situation was challenging. We had seen fishing activities in Donggang, Shandong and Zhejiang areas and provinces decrease, which, in turn, resulted in decreased demand for our products as compared with the same period in 2009. As the water temperature returned to normal levels and the fishing industry has stepped up its efforts to gain the losses sustained in the first quarter, we had found that the demand from fishing industry has been substantially picking up in the second quarter.

In the third quarter, we intensified our marketing efforts of 1# marine fuel products by finding more reliable distributors in Southern China, who could distribute 1# marine fuels products in large numbers.

In the last quarter of 2010, the Chinese government tightened its credit policy in fear of its economy overheating, however, thanks to peak season of fishing industry, we didn't see the policy translated into cooling effects on demands of our marine fuel, and continued improve sales on retail side as well as in 1# marine fuels in Southern China. The sales volume for the last quarter increased slightly compared with the same period in 2009.

The total market demand for our marine products was close to 300,000 tons in 2010, an increase of 60,000 tons or 22.1% when compared with total market demand in 2009.

The expansion of our sales and distribution network also contributed to the increase of revenues in 2010, in particular in the areas around Donggang, Tianjin, Shidao and Shipu. In these locations the sales of our products increased in 2010 by over 13,000 tons to over 80,000 tons in term of sales volume right immediately upon entering these markets.

The revenues we report are net of value-added taxes, or VAT, levied on our products. Currently, our products, all of which were sold in China, are subject to a VAT at a rate of 17% of the gross sales price or at a rate approved by the Chinese government. Pursuant to the Provisional Regulation of China on Value Added Tax and its implementing rules, all entities and individuals that are engaged in the sale of goods, the provision of processing, repairs and replacement services and the importation of goods in China are generally required to pay the VAT.

Cost of Revenue

Our cost of revenue consists primarily of direct costs to produce our products, including raw material costs, salaries and related manufacturing personnel expenses, transportation costs, and repair and maintenance costs. Our costs of revenue were US\$170.1 million and US\$110.2 million in 2010, and 2009, respectively.

Raw materials we use are generally the by-products produced by refineries. We believe that our long standing relationship with major suppliers in the region can provide the supply and price stability that we require in our operations. In our case, we have a long standing contractual relationship with China Petroleum Dalian Branch, Panjin Branch, etc. which, in 2010, provide over 45% of all raw materials. With other supplies, including Liaoyang Huaxian, Fushun Shengli, Dalian Haichang and Dongying Haikeruilin providing the remaining of our need for raw materials.

Gross Margins

Our gross profit margins in 2010 and 2009 were 11.0% and 11.3%, respectively. Our gross profit margins are impacted by changes in the average prices of our products, product sales mix, the ratio of retail to wholesale and our raw material purchasing price. The average prices of our products are subject to the fluctuations in world crude oil prices and, in recent years, were also affected by the challenging global economic conditions.

Since the average prices and gross margins of our products vary by product line, changes in our product sales mix will also impact our overall gross margins. Our marine fuel 3# generally has higher gross profit margins than marine fuel 4# and 180 CST. In addition, our new products, such as marine fuel 1#, which we introduced in September 2010, generally have higher gross profit margins than those in previous periods. As a result, our gross profit margin is affected by the proportion of sales of our higher gross profit margin products as compared to sales of our lower gross profit margins products.

Selling Expenses

Our selling expenses consist primarily of employee compensation and benefits for our sales and marketing staff, expenses for promotional and advertising activities. Our selling expenses were US\$4.1 million and US\$3.5 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

In the near term, we expect that certain components of our selling expenses will increase as we step up efforts to expand our presence in new markets in China. Specifically, we expect that product promoting expenses will increase as we improve the awareness among customers in Tianjin and Southern China. In addition, we also expect salary expenses to increase as we continue to hire additional sales representatives to help broaden our end-user customer base. This anticipated increase in selling expenses is a part of our plan to grow and support our extensive distribution network.

- the price to the distributor is fixed or determinable; and
- collectability of payment is reasonably assured.

These criteria are met at the time of shipment when the risk of loss passes to the distributor or end user. Revenue represents the invoiced value of sold goods, net of VAT. Our products, all of which are sold in China, are subject to a Chinese VAT at a rate of 17% of the gross sales price or at a rate approved by the Chinese local government. This VAT may be offset by VAT we paid on raw materials and other materials included in the cost of producing the finished product. The VAT amounts paid and available for offset are maintained in our current liabilities.

Accounts Receivables

During the normal course of business, we extend to some of our customers interest-free unsecured credit for an initial term of 30 – 60 days, depending on a customer's credit history, as well as local market practices. Our accounts receivable turnover in days for 2010 and 2009 were 8.3 and 5.9 days, respectively.

We review our accounts receivables quarterly and determined the amount of allowances, if any, necessary for doubtful accounts. Historically, we have not had any bad debt write-offs and, as such, we do not provide an arbitrary reserve amount for possible bad debts based upon a percentage of sales or accounts receivable balances. Rather, we review our accounts receivable balances to determine whether specific reserves are required due to such issues as disputed balances with customers, declines in customers' credit worthiness, or unpaid balances exceeding agreed-upon terms. Based upon the results of these reviews, we determine whether a specific provision should be made to provide a reserve for possible bad debt write-offs.

We also communicate with our customers each month to identify any potential issues and reassess our credit limits and terms with them based on their prior payment history and practice. We also plan to continue building upon our existing relationships and history with each of our customers to assist us in the full and timely collection of outstanding payments.

Assessment of Impairment for Long-lived Assets

Our long-lived assets include fixed assets, intangible assets and goodwill. Fixed assets comprise property and buildings, marine bunker, boiler equipment, laboratory equipment, transportation vehicles and other office equipment, and are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets on a straight-line basis. Intangible assets mainly comprise land use right and other finite-lived intangible assets. We amortize the cost of intangible assets over their expected future economic lives. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the net of the fair value of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and the fair value of liabilities assumed upon the business acquisitions. Goodwill is stated at cost less provision for impairment loss. Management's judgment is required in the assessment of the economic lives of intangible assets and useful lives of the fixed assets. Based on the existence of one or more indicators of impairment, we measure any impairment of fixed assets, intangible assets and goodwill based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by our management which is commensurate with the risk inherent in our business model. An impairment charge would be recorded if we determined that the carrying value of fixed assets, intangible assets and goodwill may not be recoverable. Our estimates of future cash flows require significant judgment based on our historical results and anticipated results and are subject to many factors.

Determination of Functional Currencies

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. The functional currency of Andatee and Goodwill are the U.S. dollar. The functional currency of our PRC subsidiary, our VIE and its subsidiaries in China is the RMB. An entity's functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. Normally, that is the currency of the environment in which it primarily generates and expends cash. Management's judgment is essential in the determination of the functional currency which is made by assessing various indicators, such as cash flows, sales price and market, expenses, financing and inter-company transactions and arrangements. Assets and liabilities of our subsidiary and VIE entities in China are translated into U.S. dollars, our reporting currency, at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and revenues and expenses are translated at the current exchange rate in effect during the reporting period. Foreign currency translation adjustments are not included in determining net income for the period but are accumulated in a separate component of consolidated equity on the balance sheet. The accumulated foreign currency translation adjustment as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was a gain of \$1,317,765 and \$33,812, respectively.

Results of Operations-Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Revenue

Our revenue increased by US\$66.9 million, or 53.8%, from US\$124.3 million for the year of 2009 to US\$191.2 million for the year of 2010. The increase in our revenues was due to the increased sales volume and higher average crude oil price. The increase in sales volume is due to our acquisitions and marketing strategy.

The sales volume increase by approximately 53,000 tons, or 22.1%, from 240,000 tons in 2009 to 293,000 tons in 2010, due to the promotion efforts of 1# marine fuel in Southern China, the sales volume of 1# marine fuel increased by approximately 40,000 tons in 2010. This increase accounts for over 75% of overall increase in sales volume

Aside from the increase in sales volume of 1#, the increase in sales volume was partly the result of sales achieved by Mashan and Hailong, amounting to approximately 10,000 tons. The portion of retail sales in our total revenues remained largely flat at 42.6% for the year of 2010, compared to 43% for the year of 2009.

In 2010, 2# marine fuel represented 6.3% of our sales, 3# marine fuel represented 7.0% of our sales, 4# marine fuel represented 55.4% of our sales, 180CST represented 9.0% of our sales and 120CST represented 8.6% of our sales.

In 2009, 2# marine fuel represented 7.1% of our sales, 3# marine fuel represented 9.5% of our sales, 4# marine fuel represented 63.2% of our sales, 180CST represented 13.1% of our sales and 120CST represented 7.1% of our sales.

Crude Oil Prices

Our raw material costs account for over 95% of the cost of revenue, and the raw materials we use are generally the by-products produced by refineries, such as tar and heavy diesel fuel. These products are typically much less expensive than the purchase of traditional crude oil, but are still affected by alterations in global oil pricing. In 2010 crude oil prices reached a peak of over \$90 per barrel at the end of the year while throughout the whole year lowest level of crude oil price never went below \$70 per barrel, which was seen in the second quarter of the year. In 2009 crude oil prices stayed below \$50 per barrel for most of time in first quarter and only rised above \$70 per barrel at the end of second quarrter, and fluctuated around \$70 per barrel for the rest of the year. As a result, our average price for marine fuel in 2010 is 25% higher compared to the year of 2009.

Cost of Revenue

Our cost of revenues increased US\$59.9 million, or 54.4%, from US\$110.2 million for 2009 to US\$170.1 million for 2010. This increase reflects our 53.8% increase in sales during 2010. As a percentage of revenues, the cost of revenues remained flat at 88.7% for 2009 compared to 89.0% for 2010.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit increased by US\$6.9 million, or 49.4%, from US\$14.1 million in 2009 to US\$21.0 million in 2010. As a percentage of revenues, our gross profit margin remained largely flat at 11.3% for 2009 compared to 11.0% for 2010. The decrease in our gross profit percentage results primarily from a very slight decrease in the sales to higher margin retail customers (43% of sales in 2009 compared to 42.6% of sales in 2010.) as the result of our efforts to promote the wholesales of 1# marine fuel.

Selling Expenses

Selling expenses increased US\$0.5 million, or 15.5%, from US\$3.5 million for 2009 to US\$4.1 million in 2010. This increase was primarily due to the increase in sales employee compensation and other expenses for promotion of our products. As a percentage of revenues, selling expenses decreased from 2.9% for 2009 to 2.1% for 2010.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased US\$2.3 million, or 224.2%, from US\$1.0 million for 2009 to US\$3.3 million in 2010. This increase was primarily due to increased expenses incurred to run a public reporting company in the United States. As a percentage of revenues, general and administrative expenses increased from 0.8% for 2009 to 1.7% for 2010.

Operating Income

As a result of the factors discussed above, our operating income increased US\$4.1million, or 43.1%, from US\$9.5 million for 2009 to US\$13.6 million in 2010. As a percentage of revenues, our operating income decreased from 7.6% for 2009 to 7.1% for 2010.

Interest Expense

Interest expense (net) increased US\$633,824, from US\$331,739 in 2009 to US\$965,563 in 2010 as the result of the increase in the level of our debt financing, rise in benchmark interest rate and tightening in credit policy by China government in late 2010. Our bank financing has increased by over \$8 million from \$10 million in bank loans for 2009 to \$18 million, and the benchmark interest rate has risen by 0.5% from 5.31% for 2009 to 5.81% in 2010.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes increased US\$1.3 million, or 56.0%, from US\$2.3 million for 2009 to US\$3.6 million in 2010. This increase in the provision for income taxes was primarily attributable to the increase in our pre-tax income by 28.7% over 2009. Our effective tax rates were 25.6% in 2009 and 28.6% in 2010.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, net income attributable to the Company increased US\$2.5 million, or 39.1%, from US\$6.4 million for 2009 to US\$8.9 million for 2010.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability of a company to generate funds to support its current and future operations, satisfy its obligations and otherwise operate on an ongoing basis.

As of December 31, 2010, we had cash of US\$10.8 million in our bank accounts, and additionally, we have set aside \$17 million for restricted cash on bankers acceptance. The increase in our cash balance as at December 31, 2010 reflects the combined result of proceeds received from a successful IPO of \$20 million, cash generated from operating activities of \$5.1 million and various bank borrowings through short term loans and bankers acceptance notes of \$36.3 million.

On an on-going basis, we take steps to identify and plan our needs for liquidity and capital resources, to fund our planned ongoing construction and day to day business operations. In addition to working capital to support our routine activities, we will also require funds for the construction and upgrading of crucial facilities, acquisition of assets and/or equity, and repayment of debt.

Our future capital expenditures will include building new fueling facilities, increase blending and storage capacity, berth improvement, expanding product lines, research and development capabilities, and making acquisitions as deemed appropriate.

Our operating and capital requirements in connection with supporting our expanding operations and introducing our products to the expanded areas have been and will continue to be significant to us. Although we are profitable, and have been profitable, for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, our growth strategy, which is initially focused on accretive acquisitions and organically expanding our product into expanded areas will require substantial capital which we may not be able to satisfy solely through our operations.

We estimate \$9.5 million will be needed in the fiscal 2011 to fund the construction projects for new blending and storage facilities and the improvement and upgrades of our existing facilities.

Based on our current plans for the next 12 months, we anticipate that additional revenues earned from our expanded operation and broadened distribution channels will be the primary organic source of funds for future operating activities in 2011. However, to fund continued expansion of our operation and extend our reach to broader markets, and to acquire additional entities, we may rely on bank borrowing, if available as well as capital raises.

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows for the periods indicated:

	2010	2009
Cash flow data:		
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,160,837	368,036
Net cash used in investing activities	(42,632,207)	(4,348,034)
Net cash provided by financing activities	45,551,684	584,720
Effect of exchange rate on cash	1,193,780	10,374
Net changes in cash	9,274,094	(3,384,904)
Cash at beginning of period	1,539,009	4,923,913
Cash at end of period	10,813,103	1,539,009

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was US\$5.2 million, which was primarily attributable to the following factors:

- (1) net income of US\$8.9 million;
- (2) an increase in accounts receivables of US\$3.8 million and advances from customers of US\$5.5 resulting from more overall revenue and increased retail sales;
- (3) a decrease in inventories of US\$0.8 million as a result of increased sales in peak season and an increase in advances to suppliers of \$6.1 million resulting from increased prepayment for inventory rebuilding;
- (4) an increase in other receivables of US\$1.6 million due to increased prepayment for services and deposits under signed agreements;
- (5) a decrease in tax payable of US\$0.7million;
- (6) an increase in accounts payable of US\$0.9 million in line with increased purchasing; and
- (7) an increase in other payable of US\$0.3 million resulting from increased temporary borrowings from various parties.
- (8) an increase in accrued liabilities of US\$02 million attributable to fees for leasing storage tanks;
- (9) an increase in construction project payable of US\$0.5 million resulting from Donggang Xingyuan construction;
- (10) an increase in other assets of US\$0.5 million as deposits to taxation authorities for approval of operations;

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was US\$0.37 million, which was primarily attributable to the following factors:

- (1) net income of US\$6.42 million;
- (2) an increase in accounts receivables of US\$0.99 million as a result of increased revenue and the retail ratio;
- (3) an increase in inventories of US\$8.58 million and advances to suppliers of \$5.51 million resulting from inventory rebuilding in order to meet increasing demand;
- (4) A decrease in other receivables of US\$0.71 million;
- (5) an increase in tax payable of US\$7.42 million due to increased revenue and earnings;
- (6) an increase in accounts payable of US\$0.27 million in line with increased purchasing; and
- (7) an increase in other payable of US\$0.88 million.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities was US\$42.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, which was attributable to:

- (1) cash paid for acquisition of Mashan and Hailong of US\$1.0 million

- (2) cash acquired by acquisition of Hailong of US\$1.2 million
- (3) US\$17.0 million certificate of deposits deposited in Shenzhen Development Bank, Huaxia Bank and Yingkou Bank
- (4) expenditures in construction projects of US\$14.0 million to expand the production capacity in Nanlian, Zhejiang province; Panjin, Liaoning province; Dongying, Shandong province
- (5) expenditures in finished construction of port and blending facilities of US\$10.6 million in Donggang, Liaoning province; and
- (6) collection of related party receivables of \$0.1 million.
- (7) Prepayment of US\$1.4 million for purchase of land use right.

Cash used in investing activities was US\$4.35 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, which was attributable to:

- (1) consideration paid for acquisition of Xiangshan Nanlian of US\$2.21 million
- (2) US\$1.52 million certificate of deposits collected back from Shanghai Pudong Development Bank
- (3) expenditures in construction projects of US\$0.50 million to expand the production capacity in Donggang, Liaoning province and Nanlian, Zhejiang province
- (4) expenditures in purchase of property and equipment of US\$8.07 million to add more production capacity in Donggang, Liaoning province; and
- (5) collection of related party receivables of \$4.92 million.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities was US\$45.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. It consists of bank borrowings of 31.7 million in short-term bank notes and \$4.5 million in short term loans as well as proceeds of \$20 million from our IPO. In 2010, the cash used to repay the bank loans and repurchase stocks was US\$10.2 million and US\$05 million, respectively .

Cash provided by and used in our financing activities consist of capital contributions from shareholders, borrowings from and repayments to our short-term notes. In the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company had proceeds from bank loans at amount of US\$7.31 million, and repaid US\$13.45 million bank notes and collected back US\$6.72 million from the escrow accounts for such bank notes.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Certain of our accounting policies are considered critical, due to the level of subjectivity and judgment necessary in applying these policies and because the impact of these estimates and assumptions on our financial condition and operating performance may be material. Based on the foregoing, we have identified the following accounting policies and estimates that we believe are most critical in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements: revenue recognition, accounting for stock-based compensation and income taxes. We have used methodologies that are consistent from year to year in all material respects.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with the guidance in the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 104. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, when the selling price is fixed or determinable, when delivery occurs and when collection is probable.

Delivery is typically conveyed via pipeline or tanker and sales revenues are recognized when customers take possession of goods in accordance with the terms of purchase order agreements that evidence agreed upon pricing and when collectability is reasonably assured.

As an industry wide practice, we require advances from customers for substantially all sales. Such advances are not recognized as revenues when received as they represent down payments from customers for the marine fuel products and the delivery is not yet completed .

Stock-Based Compensation

We use the Black-Scholes options pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options. The fair value of the Company’s restricted stock unit is calculated based on the fair market value of Andatee’s stock on the date of grant. The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option pricing model is affected by Andatee’s stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables.

Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740 (originally SFAS No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes”) which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each period end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates, applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-29, Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations (amendments to FASB ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations). The guidance in ASU 2010-29 provides amendments to clarify the acquisition date which should be used for reporting the pro forma financial information disclosures in Topic 805 when comparative financial statements are presented. The amendments also improve the usefulness of the pro forma revenue and earnings disclosures by requiring a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination(s). The amendments in this update are effective prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December, 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-28, When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts (amendments to FASB ASC Topic 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other). The objective of this ASU is to address diversity in practice in the application of goodwill impairment testing by entities with reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts, eliminating an entity's ability to assert that a reporting unit is not required to perform Step 2 because the carrying amount of the reporting unit is zero or negative despite the existence of qualitative factors that indicate the goodwill is more likely than not impaired. This ASU is effective for interim periods after January 1, 2011. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk due primarily to our short-term notes. Although the interest rates on our short-term notes are fixed during their respective terms, the terms are typically 12 months or less and interest rates are subject to change upon renewal. The interest rates on our short-term notes are determined by reference to the benchmark interest rates set by the People's Bank of China, or the PBOC. Since April 28, 2006, the PBOC has increased the benchmark interest rate of RMB bank notes with a term of 6 to 12 months 12 times, seven consecutive increases followed by five consecutive decreases, by 0.27% on most occasions. As a result, from 2006 to 2010, the benchmark interest rate for these RMB bank notes increased from 5.85% to 7.47% then decreased to 5.31%, in the fourth quarter of 2010 interest rate bounced back to 5.81% again and the interest rate applicable to us increased from 6.696% to 8.217% then decreased to 5.841%, thereafter back to 6.696% over the same period. Any future increase in the PBOC's benchmark interest rate will result in an increase in our interest expenses. A 1.0% increase in the annual interest rates for all of our credit facilities as of December 31, 2010 would decrease income from continuing operations before income taxes by approximately RMB900,000 (\$141,831) for the year ended December 31, 2010. We monitor interest rates in conjunction with our cash requirements to determine the appropriate level of debt balances relative to other sources of funds. We have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to interest rate risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Although the conversion of the RMB is highly regulated in China, the value of the RMB against the value of the U.S. dollar (or any other currency) may fluctuate and be affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. Under the currency policy in effect in China today, the RMB is permitted to fluctuate in value within a narrow band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. China is currently under significant international pressures to liberalize this currency policy, and if such liberalization occur, the value of the RMB could appreciate or depreciate against the U.S. dollar.

While our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar, to date all of our revenue and expenses are denominated in RMB and the majority of our assets and liabilities are denominated in RMB. As a result, we are exposed to foreign exchange risk as our revenues and results of operations may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate between U.S. dollar and RMB. If the RMB depreciates against the U.S. dollar, the value of our RMB revenues and assets as expressed in our U.S. dollar financial statements will decline. For example, as reported in our U.S. dollar financial statements included in this report, our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$191.2 million, representing revenues of RMB1,300.9 million at the average rate of RMB6.77875 to \$1.00 for the year ended December 31, 2010. If the value of the RMB were to depreciate by approximately 10% to RMB7.4566 to \$1.00, the value of the same amount of RMB-denominated revenue in U.S. dollars would be \$174.5 million. The fluctuations in the exchange rate would affect our financial results translated in U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operations.

In addition, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the RMB will affect the relative purchasing power of the proceeds from this offering, our balance sheet and our financial results in U.S. dollars following this offering. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars received in this offering into RMB for our operations, appreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the RMB amount that we receive from the conversion. Assuming we were to convert the net proceeds received in this offering into RMB, a 1.0% increase in the value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar would decrease the amount of RMB we receive by RMB million. Conversely, if we decide to convert our RMB into U.S. dollars for the purpose of business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the RMB would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. Since our exposure to foreign exchange risks is limited, we have not used any forward contracts or currency borrowings to hedge our exposure and do not currently intend to do so.

The following table sets forth the noon buying rates for U.S. dollars in effect in New York City for cable transfers of Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for the periods indicated.

	Renminbi per U.S. Dollar Noon Buying Rate			Period-End
	Average(1)	High	Low	
Year ended December 31,				
2004(1)	8.2768	8.2774	8.2764	8.2765
2005(1)	8.1826	8.2765	8.0702	8.0702
2006(1)	7.9579	8.0702	7.8041	7.8041
2007(1)	7.5806	7.8127	7.2946	7.2946
2008(1)	6.9193	7.2946	6.7800	6.8225
2009(1)(2)	6.8408	6.8430	6.7880	6.8372
For the months of				
January 2010	6.8346	6.8295	6.7836	6.8369
February 2010	6.8376	6.8336	6.7941	6.8367
March 2010	6.8359	6.8268	6.8136	6.8361
April 2010	6.8328	6.8280	6.7471	6.8358
May 2010	6.8365	6.8315	6.8000	6.8315
June 2010	6.8309	6.8233	6.7616	6.8086

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July 2010	6.7861	6.7813	6.7595	6.789
August 2010	6.7960	6.7982	6.7547	6.8130
September 2010	6.7581	6.8055	6.6746	6.6981
October 2010	6.6772	6.6905	6.6310	6.6718
November 2010	6.6526	6.6909	6.250	6.6614
December 2010	6.6518	6.6748	6.6018	6.6018
January 2011	6.5967	6.6357	6.5819	6.5831
February 2011	6.5769	6.6035	6.5543	6.5730
March 2011(2)	6.5703	6.5755	6.5575	6.5747

(1) The average rate of exchange is calculated using the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period.

(2) Through March 18, 2011.

Our business is primarily conducted in China and all of our revenues are denominated in Renminbi. This report contains translations of Renminbi amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for the convenience of the reader. Unless otherwise noted, all translations from Renminbi to U.S. dollars were made at the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in Renminbi per U.S. dollar as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. On March 18, 2011, the noon buying rate was approximately RMB6.57 to \$1.00. No representation is made that the Renminbi amounts referred to in this report could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at any particular rate or at all.

Since July 2005, the Renminbi has not been pegged solely to the U.S. dollar. Instead, it is pegged against a basket of currencies, determined by the People's Bank of China, against which it can rise or fall by as much as 0.5% each day. The Renminbi may appreciate or depreciate significantly in value against the U.S. dollar in the future. See "Risk Factors — Risks Related to Doing Business in China — The foreign currency exchange rate between U.S. Dollars and Renminbi could adversely affect our financial condition."

Inflation

Inflationary factors, such as increases in the cost of our products and overhead costs, could impair our operating results. Although we do not believe that inflation has had a material impact on our financial position or results of operations to date, a high rate of inflation in the future may have an adverse effect on our ability to maintain current levels of gross profit and selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue if the selling prices of our products do not increase with these increased costs.

ITEM 7A.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

As a smaller reporting issuer (as defined in Item 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K), the Company is not required to report quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk specified in Item 305 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 8.

Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation

We have audited the accompanying combined and consolidated balance sheets of Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the related combined and consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. These combined and consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Jewett, Schwartz, Wolfe & Associates

Hollywood, Florida
March 31, 2011

200 South Park Road, SUITE 150 HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA 33021 TELEPHONE (954) 922-5885 FAX (954)
922-5957

MEMBER – AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
PRIVATE COMPANIES PRACTICE SECTION OF THE AICPA REGISTERED WITH THE PUBLIC COMPANY
ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT BOARD OF THE SEC

ANDATEE CHINA MARINE FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION.

COMBINED AND CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2010 (Audited)	December 31, 2009 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,813,103	\$ 1,539,009
Accounts receivable, net	6,203,662	2,515,403
Other receivables, net	2,909,634	1,307,474
Inventories	12,542,421	13,302,530
Advances to suppliers	14,396,859	7,691,266
Deposit for acquisition of land use rights	1,397,443	-
Related party receivable	-	122,667
Prepaid expense	455,700	150,943
Deferred tax assets	45,004	112,743
Other current assets	452,928	-
Total current assets	49,216,754	26,742,035
Property, plant and equipment, net	21,443,141	10,441,246
Construction in progress	14,622,609	632,202
Intangible assets, net	2,839,383	2,691,974
Goodwill	1,156,034	1,117,923
Restricted cash	17,022,770	-
Total assets	\$ 106,300,691	\$ 41,625,380
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,445,218	\$ 565,802
Short-term loan	4,536,586	10,238,109
Taxes payable	10,195,420	11,001,715
Advances from customers	6,900,193	456,715
Accrued liabilities	193,517	-
Dividends payable	239,766	231,861
Bank notes payable	31,761,396	-
Construction project payable	480,403	-
Other payable	635,332	287,914
Total current liabilities	56,387,831	22,782,116
Total liabilities	56,387,831	22,782,116
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity		
Stockholder's equity of the Company		
Common stock: par value \$.001; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 9,610,159 and 6,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 respectively	9,610	6,000
Treasury stock, at cost	(497,693)	-
Additional paid-in capital	29,827,160	9,533,619
Other comprehensive income	1,806,405	488,640
Retained earnings	16,443,005	7,543,994
Total stockholders' equity of the Company	47,588,487	17,572,253

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Noncontrolling interest	2,324,373	1,271,011
Total equity	49,912,860	18,843,264
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 106,300,691	\$ 41,625,380

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

ANDATEE CHINA MARINE FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION.

COMBINED AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(Audited)	(Audited)
Revenues	\$ 191,174,178	\$ 124,277,622
Cost of revenues	170,145,434	110,201,272
Gross profit	21,028,744	14,076,350
Operating expenses		
Selling expenses	4,101,342	3,551,292
General and administrative expenses	3,339,235	1,029,840
Total operating expenses	7,440,577	4,581,132
Income from operations	13,588,167	9,495,218
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense	(965,563)	(331,739)
Other expense	(79,401)	(221,032)
Total other income (expense)	(1,044,964)	(552,771)
Net income before tax provision	12,543,203	8,942,447
Tax provision	3,582,995	2,292,266
Net income	8,960,208	6,650,181
Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	61,197	233,144
Net income attributable to the Company	\$ 8,899,011	\$ 6,417,037
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,317,765	33,812
Comprehensive income attributable to the Company	10,216,776	6,450,849
Comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	61,197	233,144
Comprehensive income	\$ 10,277,973	\$ 6,683,993
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	9,395,767	6,000,000
Basic and diluted net earnings per share	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.11

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

ANDATEE CHINA MARINE FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION.

COMBINED AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(Audited)	(Audited)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income attributable to the Company	\$8,899,011	\$6,417,037
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Noncontrolling interest	61,197	233,144
Option issued for services	307,642	-
Depreciation	530,114	410,269
Amortization	70,622	69,494
Bad debt allowance	(270,955)	212,473
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	70,897	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(3,832,036)	(992,664)
Inventories	794,696	(8,584,537)
Other receivables	(1,174,819)	713,655
Advances to suppliers	(6,108,460)	(5,514,286)
Related party receivable	-	(122,601)
Prepaid expense	(292,274)	(150,862)
Accounts payable	879,416	269,125
Accrued liabilities	193,517	-
Advances from customers	5,475,211	(885,912)
Taxes payable	(741,858)	7,417,310
Construction project payable	480,403	-
Other payable	271,441	876,391
Other assets	(452,928)	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,160,837	368,036
Cash flows from investing activities		
Consideration for acquisition	(1,060,002)	(2,210,242)
Cash acquired by acquisition	1,253,277	-
Certificate of deposit	(17,022,770)	1,520,272
Purchase of property and equipment	(10,558,709)	(8,073,606)
Construction contracts	(13,969,227)	(503,661)
Payment toward purchase of land use right	(1,397,443)	-
Payment received from related party	122,667	4,919,203
Net cash used in investing activities	(42,632,207)	(4,348,034)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Initial Public Offering	19,989,504	-
Proceeds from short term loans	4,536,586	7,309,001
Repayment of short term loans	(10,238,109)	-
Collection from escrow account for bank notes		6,724,281
Proceeds from bank notes	31,761,396	-
Repayment of bank notes	-	(13,448,562)
Repurchase of common stock	(497,693)	-

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Net cash provided by financing activities	45,551,684	584,720
Effect of exchange rate on cash	1,193,780	10,374
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	9,274,094	(3,384,904)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	\$ 1,539,009	\$ 4,923,913
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 10,813,103	\$ 1,539,009
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 890,315	\$ 478,610
Income taxes	\$ 2,775,965	\$ 1,121,660

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

ANDATEE CHINA MARINE FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION.

COMBINED AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation Shareholders									
	Common stock		Treasury	Additional	Accumulated other	Retained	Total	Non-Controlling	Total
	Share	Amount	Stock	paid-in Capital	comprehensive income	earnings	shareholders' equity	Interest	
Balance as of December 31, 2008	6,000,000	\$6,000		\$9,533,619	\$454,828	\$1,126,957	\$11,121,404	\$1,037,867	\$12,159,271
Net income	-	-		-	-	6,417,037	6,417,037	233,144	6,650,174
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	33,812	-	33,812	-	33,812
Balance as of December 31, 2009	6,000,000	\$6,000	\$-	\$9,533,619	\$488,640	\$7,543,994	\$17,572,253	\$1,271,011	\$18,843,264
Proceeds of IPO	3,605,159	3,605	-	19,985,899	-	-	19,989,504	-	19,989,504
Repurchase of common stock	-	-	(497,693)	-	-	-	(497,693)	-	(497,693)
Options granted to directors	-	-	-	143,427	-	-	143,427	-	143,427
Options granted to Management	-	-	-	141,020	-	-	141,020	-	141,020
Shares issued for IR services	5,000	5	-	23,195	-	-	23,200	-	23,200
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	8,899,011	8,899,011	61,197	8,960,208
Acquisition of 52% ownership in Mashan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508,182	508,182
Acquisition of 52% ownership in Hailong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	483,983	483,983
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	1,317,765	-	1,317,765	-	1,317,765
	9,610,159	\$9,610	\$(497,693)	\$29,827,160	\$1,806,405	\$16,443,005	\$47,588,487	\$2,324,373	\$49,912,860

Balance as of
December
31, 2010

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

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ANDATEE CHINA MARINE FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION
NOTES TO COMBINED AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2010 and 2009

1. Description of Business, Organization, VIE and Basis of Consolidation and Combination

Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation (“Andatee” or “the Company”) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on July 10, 2009. Upon incorporation, the Company had authorized 50,000,000 common stock shares, par value \$0.001 per share. On October 16, 2009 the Company issued 8,000,000 shares in the share exchange with Goodwill Rich, as described below. On October 19, 2009, the Company effected a reverse share split on the basis of the 1-for-1.333334 ratio. As a result of the split, the number of common stock issued and outstanding has decreased from 8,000,000 to 6,000,000 shares. The effect of reverse share split has been retroactively reflected for all periods presented herein.

The Company was organized as a holding company to acquire Goodwill Rich International Limited (“Goodwill Rich”), a company incorporated in Hong Kong, and its subsidiary in connection with a contemplated initial public offering of the Company’s common stock on the Nasdaq Stock Market. Goodwill Rich was incorporated on October 28, 2008.

Andatee became the owner of 100% of the outstanding common stock of Goodwill Rich as the result of a share exchange arrangement entered in August 2009 and completed on October 16, 2009, in which 8,000,000 common share of Andatee (on a pre-reverse stock split basis or 6,000,000 common shares after the effect of the reverse stock split) were exchanged for all of the outstanding shares of Goodwill Rich. The stockholders of Andatee and the stockholders of Goodwill Rich were the same, and therefore the August 2009 share exchange was accounting for as a recapitalization of Goodwill Rich. As a result, Goodwill is deemed to be the predecessor of Andatee for financial reporting purposes, and the financial statements of Andatee for the periods prior to the share exchange as presented here are the historical financial statements of Goodwill Rich for those periods, after being adjusted to retroactively reflect the effects of the recapitalization to 6,000,000 issued and outstanding shares.

In March 2009, Goodwill Rich established a subsidiary company in Dalian, People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”), named Dalian Fusheng Consulting Company (“Fusheng”), which afterward was changed to “Dalian Fusheng Petrochemical Company” in March 2010.

Dalian Xingyuan Marine Bunker Co., Ltd. (“Xingyuan”) was established in September 2001 with a registered capital of RMB7 million and began providing refueling services to the marine vessels in Dalian Port in Dalian City. Xingyuan holds 100% ownership of Donggang Xingyuan Marine Fuel Company (“Donggang Xingyuan”), a company incorporated in Dalian, PRC, in April, 2008. In addition, in December 2008, Xingyuan acquired 90% ownership of Rongcheng Xinfa Petroleum Company (“Xinfa”) and 63% ownership of Xiangshan Yongshi Nanlian Petroleum Company (“Nanlian”), respectively.

On March 26, 2009, Fusheng, Xingyuan and the stockholders of Xingyuan entered into a series of agreements, as described below (the Consulting Services Agreement, the Operating Agreement, the Equity Pledge Agreement, the Option Agreement and the Proxy and Voting Agreement). Under these agreements Goodwill Rich obtained the ability to direct the operations of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries and to obtain the economic benefit of their operations. Therefore, management determined that Xingyuan became a variable interest entity (“VIE”) under the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 810 (originally issued as FASB Interpretation (“FIN”) No. 46(R) “Consolidated Variable Interest Entities - an interpretation of ARB No. 51”), and Goodwill Rich (and the Company after the October 16, 2009 share exchange described above) was determined to be the primary beneficiary of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries. Accordingly, beginning March 26, 2009, Goodwill Rich (and the Company after the October 16, 2009 share exchange described above) has consolidated the assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries in its financial statements. The agreements between the Goodwill Rich and Xingyuan were entered into to facilitate raising capital for the operations of Xingyuan through an offering of the Company’s common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market, and Goodwill Rich paid no consideration to Xingyuan or its stockholders for entering into the agreements under which Xingyuan became a VIE, provided, however, that Mr. An Fengbin, the principle stockholder of Xingyuan became the chairman and CEO of the Company, and Mr. An Fengbin and the other stockholders of Xingyuan have certain rights or options to acquire the 6,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock issued in the share exchange between the Company and Goodwill Rich at later dates when permitted by PRC laws and regulations. Mr. An Fengbin remains the principle stockholder of Xingyuan after the completion of the share exchange between Goodwill Rich and Andatee described above.

Upon the October 28, 2008 incorporation of Goodwill Rich, Goodwill Rich and the stockholders of Xingyuan has entered into a series of separate agreements under which Goodwill Rich and Xingyuan were deemed, until March 2009, to be under the common control of the stockholders of Xingyuan. Those separate agreements provided that the majority stockholder of Goodwill Rich appointed Mr. An Fengbin to (i) act as a director of Xingyuan, Xingyuan’s majority stockholder, and Fusheng, (ii) act for the majority stockholder of Goodwill Rich at any meetings of the directors, managers, financial controllers or other senior management of Xingyuan, Xingyuan’s majority stockholder, and Fusheng, (iii) exercise all voting and dispositive rights over the common stock of Xingyuan, Xingyuan’s majority stockholder, and Fusheng. The agreements further provided that the majority stockholder of Xingyuan would not appoint any additional directors to the boards of any of these entities without Mr. An Fengbin’s approval. As a result, Mr. An Fengbin was deemed to control Goodwill Rich and Fusheng, and those companies and Xingyuan were deemed to be under common control.

All of the transactions among Andatee, Goodwill Rich, Fusheng and Xingyuan were deemed to be transactions between companies under common control, and therefore the bases of the assets and liabilities in each of the companies was not adjusted in any of the transactions.

As a result of the above, the accompanying combined and consolidated financial statements contain:

for the period from December 31, 2008 to March 26, 2009, the assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of Goodwill Rich and its subsidiary (adjusted for the effects of the August, 2009 recapitalization with Andatee) combined with those of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries; and

for the period from March 26, 2009 to December 31, 2010, the assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of Goodwill Rich and its subsidiary (adjusted for the effects of the August, 2009 recapitalization with Andatee) consolidated with those of its VIE, Xingyuan, and its subsidiaries.

The Company, its subsidiaries, its VIE and its VIE’s subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) are principally engaged in the production, storage, distribution and trading of blended marine fuel oil for cargo and fishing vessels in the PRC.

Consulting Services Agreement. Pursuant to the exclusive consulting services agreement between Fusheng and Xingyuan, Fusheng has the exclusive right to provide to Xingyuan business consulting and related services in connection with the production and sale of marine bunker (the “Services”). Under this agreement, Fusheng owns the intellectual property rights arising from the performance of the Services, including, but not limited to, any trade secrets, copyrights, patents, know-how, un-patented methods and processes and otherwise, whether developed by Fusheng or Xingyuan based on Fusheng’s provision of Services under the agreement. Xingyuan pays 50% of its total net profit to Fusheng on a quarterly basis as consulting service fee. The consulting services agreement is in effect for a term of 10 years starting from March 26, 2009 unless terminated by (a) Xingyuan upon six-months prior written notice and payment to Fusheng of (i) RMB2,000,000 as liquidated damages and (ii) all of Fusheng’s losses resulting from such early termination; (b) Fusheng upon Xingyuan’s breach of the agreement; or (c) Fusheng at any time upon thirty-days written notice to Xingyuan. This agreement may be renewed at Fusheng’s sole discretion.

Operating Agreement. Pursuant to the operating agreement among Fusheng, Xingyuan and the stockholders of Xingyuan who collectively hold all of the outstanding shares of Xingyuan (collectively “Xingyuan Stockholders”), Fusheng provides guidance and instructions on Xingyuan’s daily operations, financial management and employment issues. The stockholders of Xingyuan must appoint the candidates recommended by Fusheng to Xingyuan’s board of directors. Fusheng has the right to appoint personnel to high level managerial positions of Xingyuan, including General Manager and Chief Financial Officer. In addition, Fusheng agrees to guarantee Xingyuan’s performance under any agreements, contracts or transactions executed by Xingyuan relating to Xingyuan’s business. Xingyuan, in return, agrees to pay Fusheng a quarterly fee equal to 50% of Xingyuan’s total net profits for such quarter. Moreover, Xingyuan agrees that without the prior consent of Fusheng, Xingyuan will not engage in any transactions that could materially affect the assets, obligations, rights or the business of Xingyuan, including, without limitation, (a) borrowing money from a third party or assuming any debt, (b) selling to a third party or acquiring from a third party any assets or rights, including without limitation, any plant, equipment, real or personal property, or any intellectual property rights, (c) providing any guaranty for any third party obligations, (d) assigning to a third party any agreements related to Xingyuan’s business, (e) engaging in any other business consulting agreements with a third party or engaging in any other business activities other than the business of producing and selling marine bunker, and (f) pledging any of Xingyuan’s assets or intellectual property rights to a third party as a security interest. The term of this agreement is 10 years from March 26, 2009 and will be automatically renewed for additional 10 year period upon the expiration of the initial term or any renewal term, unless previously terminated. Fusheng may terminate the agreement at any time upon thirty (30) days written notice to Xingyuan and the Xingyuan Stockholders.

Equity Pledge Agreement. Under the equity pledge agreement between Xingyuan, the Xingyuan Stockholders and Fusheng, the Xingyuan Stockholders pledged all of their equity interests in Xingyuan to Fusheng to guarantee Xingyuan’s performance of its obligations under the following agreements entered into by Fusheng and Xingyuan: (a) the Exclusive Consulting Agreement dated March 26, 2009, (b) the Operating Agreement dated March 26, 2009 and (c) any other agreements to be entered into by and between Fusheng and Xingyuan from time to time with respect to Fusheng’s provision of services to Xingyuan and Fusheng’s collection of appropriate charges from Xingyuan (collectively, (a), (b) and (c) are the “Service Agreements”). If Xingyuan or Xingyuan’s Stockholders breach its respective contractual obligations, Fusheng, as pledge, will be entitled to certain rights, including but not limited to the right to sell the pledged equity interests. The stockholders of Xingyuan agreed that without Fusheng’s prior written consent, they will not transfer any equity interest, create or permit to exist any pledge that may damage Fusheng’s rights or interests in the pledged equity interests, or cause Xingyuan’s meeting of stockholders or board of directors to pass any resolutions about the sale, transfer, pledge or other disposal of the lawful right to derive income from any equity interest in Xingyuan or about the permission of the creation of any other security interests thereon. The term of this agreement is the same as the longest of the Service Agreements. If the term of any Service Agreement is renewed, the term of this agreement will extend accordingly.

Option Agreement. Under the option agreement between Xingyuan, the Xingyuan Stockholders and Fusheng, the Xingyuan Stockholders irrevocably, unconditionally and exclusively granted Fusheng a purchase option (the “Purchase Option”) whereby, to the extent permitted under Chinese law, Fusheng has the right to request the Xingyuan Stockholders transfer, to it or its designated entity or person, the total equity interests held by them in the registered capital of Xingyuan, which as a group equals 100% of the outstanding equity of Xingyuan. Fusheng has sole discretion to decide the specific time, method and number of the exercise of the Purchase Option. At the time of each exercise of the Purchase Option by Fusheng, the total consideration to be paid to Xingyuan Stockholders by Xingyuan or its designated entity or person shall be determined from one of following two prices i) RMB 10.00; or ii) the lowest price permitted under PRC laws. This agreement will terminate after 100% of the outstanding equity of Xingyuan has been duly transferred to Fusheng and/or Fusheng’s designee(s).

Proxy and Voting Agreements. Pursuant to the proxy and voting agreements between Fusheng, Xingyuan, and each of Xingyuan’s Stockholders, Xingyuan’s Stockholders agreed to irrevocably entrust the person designated by Fusheng with his stockholder voting rights and other stockholder rights for representing him to exercise such rights at the stockholders’ meeting of Xingyuan in accordance with applicable laws and its Article of Association, including, but not limited to, the right to sell or transfer all or any of his equity interest in Xingyuan, and appoint and vote for the directors and Chairman as the authorized representative of the Xingyuan Stockholders. The term of each Proxy and Voting Agreement is twenty (20) years from March 26, 2009 and may be extended prior to its expiration by written agreement of the parties.

2010 Business Acquisition

In May 2010, Xingyuan acquired 52% equity interest of Rongcheng Mashan Xingyuan Marine Bunker Co., Ltd. (“Mashan”), furthermore, in July 2010, Xingyuan acquired 52% ownership of Hailong Petrochemical Co., Limited (“Hailong”) (see more details in Note 3 “Business Acquisitions”).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying combined and consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Principles of Consolidation

The combined and consolidated financial statements include the combined revenues, expenses and cash flows of Xingyuan and its subsidiaries as of and for the period ended March 26, 2009 and on a consolidated basis from the date that Xingyuan became a consolidated VIE of the Company (see Note 1). All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are based on information as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary in Hong Kong is the US dollars while the local currencies of the Company's subsidiary, VIE and its subsidiaries in China is the Renminbi ("RMB"). Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the China entities are translated into US dollars at the spot rates in effect as of the balance sheet date. Revenues, costs and expenses are translated using monthly average exchange rates during the reporting period. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation to reporting currency are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income in the statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years presented.

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the spot rates on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are re-measured at the applicable rates of exchange in effect at that date. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statements of operations.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, investments, derivatives and debt. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements" and ASC 825, Financial Instruments, requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. It establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. It prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash and cash equivalent, accounts receivable, inventories, advance to suppliers, accounts payable, short term loans, bank notes payable and accrued liabilities. Pursuant to ASC 820 and 825, the fair value of cash is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The recorded values of all other financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

Treasury Stock

We account for treasury stock under the cost method and include treasury stock as a component of stockholders' equity.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash on deposit, certificates of deposit and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

Restricted Cash

In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 210 (originally Accounting Review Board ("ARB") No. 43, Chapter 3A "Current Assets and Current Liabilities"), cash which is restricted as to withdrawal is considered a non-current asset.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recognized and carried at original invoiced amount less an allowance for uncollectible accounts, as needed.

When evaluating the adequacy of its allowance for doubtful accounts, the Company reviews the collectability of accounts receivable, historical write-offs, and changes in sales policies, customer credibility and general economic tendency.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and current market value. Costs include the cost of raw materials, freight, direct labor and related manufacturing overhead. Inventories are stated at cost upon acquisition.

The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method. Any excess of the cost over the net realizable value of each item of inventories is recognized as a provision for diminution in the value of inventories.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the normal course of business less the estimated costs to completion and the estimated expenses and related taxes to make the sale.

Reusable materials include low-value consumables and other materials, which can be in use for more than one year but do not meet the definition of fixed assets. Reusable materials are amortized in half when received for use and in another half when cease to work for any purpose. The amounts of the amortization are included in the cost of the related assets or profit or loss.

Concentration of Risks

All of the Group's sales and a majority of its expense transactions are denominated in RMB and a significant portion of the Group's assets and liabilities are denominated in RMB. RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. In the PRC, certain foreign exchange transactions are required by law to be transacted only by authorized financial institutions at exchange rates set by the People's Bank of China ("PBOC"). Remittances in currencies other than RMB by the Group in China must be processed through the PBOC or other China foreign exchange regulatory bodies which require certain supporting documentation in order to affect the remittance.

As of December 31, 2010, all of the Company's cash was on deposit at financial institutions in the PRC where there is currently no rule or regulation requiring such financial institutions to maintain insurance to cover bank deposits in the event of bank failure.

For fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, there were two customers accounted for 10.7% and 10.3% of the Company's total revenues. There were two customers accounted for 12.8% and 11.9% of the total revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, 20.7% and 25.4% of the Company's raw materials came from two suppliers. The advances to these two suppliers were \$6,124,167 and \$48,963 at December 31, 2010, respectively. The total balance of advances to suppliers at December 31, 2010 was \$14,396,859, which was non-interest bearing and unsecured.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the company purchased 36.2% and 33.4% of its raw materials from two suppliers. The balances of advances to these two suppliers were \$791,459 and \$1,774,425 at December 31, 2009. The total balance of advances to suppliers at December 31, 2009 was \$7,691,266, which was non-interest bearing and unsecured.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs, which are not considered improvements and do not extend the useful life of the asset, are expensed as incurred; additions, renewals and betterments are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and any gain or loss is included in the statement of operations in cost of blended products.

Depreciation is provided to recognize the cost of the asset in the results of operations. The Company calculates depreciation using the straight-line method with estimated useful life as follows:

Items	Useful Life
Property and buildings	40 years
Marine bunker	15 years
Boiler equipment	12 years
Laboratory equipment	8 years
Transportation vehicles	8 years
Office equipment	4 years
Electronic equipment	3 years

Construction in Progress

Construction in progress represents property and buildings under construction and consists of construction expenditure, equipment procurement, and other direct costs attributable to the construction. Construction in progress is not depreciated. Upon completion and ready for intended use, construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 360 (originally Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets”), certain assets such as property, plant, and equipment, and purchased intangibles, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Intangible assets are tested for impairment annually. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. There were no events or changes in circumstances that necessitated a review of impairment of long lived assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the net of the fair value of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and the fair value of liabilities assumed in business acquisitions. The Company performs its impairment test on an annual basis. The Company determined that there was no impairment of goodwill as of December 31, 2010.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist mainly of land use rights and software. The intangible assets are amortized using straight-line method over the life of the rights and assets.

The details of land use rights are as follows:

Location	Land Size (square meter)	Amount	Terms
Nanhui Village, Shipu Town, Zhejiang Province	8,906.90	\$ 2,273,209	April 1, 2004 – May 12, 2047
Development Zone, Donggang, Liaoning Province	21,994.80	\$ 584,654	July 16, 2008 – May 15, 2058
Mashan Village, Chengshan Town, Shandong Province	3,659.57	\$ 112,919	Government assignment
Total Land Use Rights		\$ 2,970,782	

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements” (“SFAS No. 160”), which amends Accounting Research Bulletin 51, Consolidated Financial Statements, to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It also clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. SFAS No. 160 (now codified at FASB ASC Topic 810) also changes the way the consolidated income statement is presented by requiring consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. It also requires disclosure, on the face of the consolidated statement of income, of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest. FASB ASC Topic 810 requires that a parent recognize a gain or loss in net income when a subsidiary is deconsolidated and requires expanded disclosures in the consolidated financial statements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent owners and the interests of the noncontrolling owners of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal periods, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company adopted SFAS No. 160 for the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Noncontrolling interest represents a 37% equity interest in Nanlian, a 10% equity interest in Xinfu and a 48% equity interest in Mashan and Hailong, respectively, for the minority owners.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with the guidance in the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 104. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, when the selling price is fixed or determinable, when delivery occurs and when collection is probable.

Delivery is typically conveyed via pipeline or tanker and sales revenues are recognized when customers take possession of goods in accordance with the terms of purchase order agreements that evidence agreed upon pricing and when collectability is reasonably assured.

As an industry wide practice, we require advances from customers for substantially all sales. Such advances are not recognized as revenues when received as they represent down payments from customers for the marine fuel products and the delivery is not yet completed .

Stock-Based Compensation

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No 123(R) “Share-Based Payment (now codified at FASB ASC Topic718)” which prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all stocks based compensation plans, including employer stock options, restricted stock, employee stock options plans and appreciation rights.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes options pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options. The fair value of the Company's restricted stock unit is calculated based on the fair market value of the Company's stock on the date of grant. The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. (See Note 15).

Environmental Expenditures

Environmental expenditures that relate to current ongoing operations or to conditions caused by past operations are expensed as incurred.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are recognized in the income statement when incurred.

Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740 (originally SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes") which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each period end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates, applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

Defined Contribution Plan

Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations in the PRC, the Company participates in various defined contribution retirement plans organized by the respective divisions in municipal and provincial governments for its employees. The Company is required to make contributions to the retirement plans in accordance with the contribution rates and basis as defined by the municipal and provincial governments. The contributions are charged to the respective assets or the income statement on an accrual basis. When employees retire, the respective divisions are responsible for paying their basic retirement benefits. The Company does not have any other obligations in this respect.

The Company contributed \$40,692 and \$33,511 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Housing Fund and Other Social Insurance

In addition to retirement benefits, the Company makes contributions to the housing fund and other social insurances such as basic medical insurance, unemployment insurance, worker injury insurance and maternity insurance for its employees in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. The Company makes monthly contributions to the housing fund and the above insurances based on the applicable rates of the employee salaries. The contributions are charged to the respective liability account and the income statement on an accrual basis.

Earnings per Share

The Company computes net earnings per share in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 260 Earnings Per Share, which requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) on the face of the income statement.

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for that period.

Diluted net income per share is computed giving effect to all dilutive potential common shares that were outstanding during the period. Dilutive potential shares consist of incremental common shares issuable upon exercise of stock options, vesting of restricted stock units and conversion of preferred stock (none outstanding) for all periods, except in situations where inclusion is anti-dilutive.

The retroactive effect of the reverse stock split on October 19, 2009 has been reflected in both the basic and diluted net income per share.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

FASB ASC Topic 220 Comprehensive Income establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in the financial statements.

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity of a company during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances excluding transactions resulting from investments from owners and distributions to owners. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), as presented on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, consists of the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment.

Comprehensive income consists of net income and net unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments and is presented in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income.

Segment Reporting

The Company operates and manages its business as a single segment. As the Company primarily generates its revenues from customers in the PRC, no geographical segments are presented.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)", which has been codified as an update to FASB ASC Topic 810 which requires ongoing analyses to determine whether an entity's variable interest gives it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity ("VIE"), making it the primary beneficiary, based on whether the entity (i) has the power to direct activities of the VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance, including whether it has an implicit financial responsibility to ensure the VIE operates as designed, and (ii) has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Enhanced disclosures regarding an entity's involvement with variable interest entities are also required under the provisions of FASB ASC 810. These requirements are effective January 1, 2010. The adoption of these requirements is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2010, the FASB issued FASB ASC Update 2010-06, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures – Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements,” ASU Update 2010-06 adds new requirements for disclosures of significant transfers into and out of Levels 1, 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for the transfers and the policy for determining when transfers are recognized. ASU 2010-06 also adds new requirements for disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements on a gross rather than net basis relating to the reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of Level 3 recurring fair value measurements. It also clarifies the level of disaggregation to require disclosures by “class” rather than by “major category of assets and liabilities” and clarifies that a description of inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value is required for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements classified as Level 2 or 3. ASU Update 2010-06 is effective January 1, 2010 except for the requirements to provide the Level 3 activity of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements on a gross basis which are effective January 1, 2011. The adoption of ASU 2010-06 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s results of operations or financial position.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-29, Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations (amendments to FASB ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations). The guidance in ASU 2010-29 provides amendments to clarify the acquisition date which should be used for reporting the pro forma financial information disclosures in Topic 805 when comparative financial statements are presented. The amendments also improve the usefulness of the pro forma revenue and earnings disclosures by requiring a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination(s). The amendments in this update are effective prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December, 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-28, When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts (amendments to FASB ASC Topic 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other). The objective of this ASU is to address diversity in practice in the application of goodwill impairment testing by entities with reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts, eliminating an entity's ability to assert that a reporting unit is not required to perform Step 2 because the carrying amount of the reporting unit is zero or negative despite the existence of qualitative factors that indicate the goodwill is more likely than not impaired. This ASU is effective for interim periods after January 1, 2011. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. Business Acquisition

On May 11, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Mashan Group Ltd to acquire 52% ownership of its wholly own subsidiary, Rongcheng Mashan Marine Bunker Company (“Mashan”). Mashan was established in Shandong province, People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) on March 12, 2010 with registered capital of RMB 7 million. The principal activities of Mashan are storage, distribution and trading of blended marine fuel oil for cargo and fishing vessels.

The acquisition price was RMB3.64 million (approximately \$0.53 million) consisted entirely of cash and was paid in full in May 2010. The acquisition of Mashan was accounted for using the purchase accounting. The financial positions and results of operations of Mashan have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the acquisition date together with the 48% noncontrolling interest that we did not acquire. The revenue and net income contributed by our acquisition of Mashan is not significant as we only obtained 52% ownership of the company and hence no pro forma information was provided.

The purchase price of the Mashan acquisition was allocated to the acquired net assets based on their estimated fair values appraised by an independent valuation expert. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the

assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

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	Mashan
Property and equipment	\$ 1,095,512
Payables	(67,400)
Noncontrolling interests	(493,494)
Net Assets Acquired	\$ 534,618
Total purchase price	\$ 534,618

On July 20, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Zhao Guohua and Niu Jianfu to acquire 52% ownership of its wholly own subsidiary, Hailong Petrochemical Co., Limited (“Hailong”). Hailong was established in Shandong province, People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) on April 23, 2001 with registered capital of RMB 6.66 million. The principal activities of Hailong are wholesale and retail of marine fuel products of 180CST, 120CST, lubricants, etc.

The acquisition price was RMB3.46 million (approximately \$0.51million) consisted entirely of cash and was paid in full in August 2010. The acquisition of Hailong was accounted for using the purchase accounting. The financial positions and results of operations of Hailong have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the acquisition date together with the 48% noncontrolling interest that we did not acquire.

The purchase price of the Hailong acquisition was allocated to the acquired net assets based on their estimated fair values appraised by an independent valuation expert. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

	Hailong
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,253,277
Advance to suppliers	597,133
Inventory	34,587
Other receivables	12,609
Deferred expense	12,483
Property and equipment	63,257
Current liabilities	(979,034)
Noncontrolling interests	(477,746)
Net assets acquired	\$ 516,566
Total purchase price	\$ 516,566

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the consolidated results of operations of the Company as if the acquisition of the 52% equity interest in Hailong had occurred as of January 1, 2009. The unaudited pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of what the Company’s combined results of operations actually would have been had it completed the acquisition at January 1, 2009. In addition, the unaudited pro forma financial information does not attempt to project the future results of operations after the acquisition of Hailong.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	The	Historical		
	Company	Hailong	Adjustment	Pro-forma
Revenues	\$ 131,364,805	\$ 5,373,265	\$ -	\$ 136,738,070
Income from operations	\$ 9,917,257	\$ 18,277	\$ -	\$ 9,935,534
Net income attributable to the Company	\$ 6,687,379	\$ 12,426	\$ -	\$ 6,699,805
Pro forma basic earnings per share attributable to the Company				\$ 0.72*
Pro forma diluted earnings per share attributable to the Company				\$ 0.72*

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	The	Historical		
	Company	Hailong	Adjustment	Pro-forma
Revenues	\$ 124,277,622	\$ 629,746	\$ -	\$ 124,907,368
Income from operations	\$ 9,495,218	\$ 8,214	\$ -	\$ 9,503,432
Net income attributable to the Company	\$ 6,417,037	\$ 6,363	\$ -	\$ 6,423,400
Pro forma basic earnings per share attributable to the Company				\$ 1.07*
Pro forma diluted earnings per share attributable to the Company				\$ 1.07*

*Pro forma basic net income per common share is computed using the pro forma weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods (9,265,175 shares and 6,000,000 shares for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively). Pro forma diluted net income per share is computed using the pro forma weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding during the periods (9,265,175 shares and 6,000,000 shares for the nine months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and no shares equivalents).

The pro forma adjustments represent no inter-company sales from Xingyuan to Hailong.

4. Accounts Receivables

The Company's Accounts Receivables are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Trade accounts receivables	\$ 6,383,678	\$ 2,551,642
Allowances for doubtful accounts	(180,016)	(36,239)
Accounts receivables, net	\$ 6,203,662	\$ 2,515,403

5. Other Receivables

The Company's Other Receivable are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Other receivables	\$ 2,909,634	\$ 1,722,206
Allowances for doubtful accounts	-	(414,732)
Other receivables, net	\$ 2,909,634	\$ 1,307,474

6. Inventories

The Company's inventory consists of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Marine Fuel	\$ 12,537,974	\$ 13,298,794
Other consumables	4,447	3,736
Total	\$ 12,542,421	\$ 13,302,530

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, \$7,529,080 and \$5,022,679, respectively, of Dalian Xingyuan's inventory has been pledged as the collateral for Bankers Acceptance Notes from Shenzhen Development Bank ("SD Bank") and Huaxia Bank ("HX Bank").

7. Advances to suppliers

The Company's advances to suppliers are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Vendor A	\$ 6,124,167	\$ 1,774,425
Vendor B	3,766,689	-
Vendor C	1,467,074	-
Vendor D	508,922	453,745
Vendor E	48,963	791,459
Vendor F	-	1,450,681
Other Vendors	2,481,044	3,220,956
Total	\$ 14,396,859	\$ 7,691,266

8. Property Plant and Equipment

The Company's Property Plant and Equipment are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009

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Property and buildings	\$	20,676,056	\$	10,226,544
Laboratory equipment		491,142		336,412
Boiler equipment		318,946		227,756
Marine bunker		213,600		206,559
Transportation vehicles		1,140,660		529,386
Office equipment		48,128		34,891
Electronic equipment		76,330		49,895
Leasehold improvement		96,385		-
Total		23,061,247		11,611,443
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(1,618,106)		(1,170,197)
Net Value	\$	21,443,141	\$	10,441,246

The depreciation expenses were \$530,114 and \$410,269 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

As of December 31, 2010, \$1,179,626 of Xingyuan's property has been pledged as the collateral for a loan from Huaxia Bank ("HX Bank").

9. Construction in Progress

The Company's construction in progress is summarized as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Construction in progress, cost	\$ 14,622,609	\$ 632,202
Total	\$ 14,622,609	\$ 632,202

The construction projects as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were constructions to build facilities to expand production capacity in Tianjin, Donggang, Panjin, Dongying and Nanlian. Balances represent mainly construction expenditures and equipment cost.

The following table states in details about costs incurred as each of the balance sheet date presented:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Berth and berth improvement	\$ 64,725	\$ 437,109
Oil blending and storage tank	14,557,884	195,093
Total	\$ 14,622,609	\$ 632,202

10. Intangible Assets

The Company's Intangible Assets are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Land use rights	\$ 2,970,782	\$ 2,763,649
Software	19,662	4,388
Total	2,990,444	2,768,037
Less: accumulated amortizations	(151,061)	(76,063)
Intangible assets, net	\$ 2,839,383	\$ 2,691,974

Nanlian's land use rights of \$2,273,209 have been pledged as collateral for a loan from Baotou Commerce Bank as of December 31, 2010.

Donggang Xingyuan's land use rights of \$584,654 have been pledged as collateral for a loan from Huaxia Bank as of December 31, 2010.

Amortization expenses ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$70,622 and \$69,464, respectively.

The estimated aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets for the five succeeding year is \$353,110 for years 2011 to 2015.

11. Restricted Cash

The Company's Restricted Cash are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Escrow account	\$ 17,022,770	\$ -
Total	\$ 17,022,770	\$ -

According to the bank's credit policy, the Company is required to deposit 50% or 30% of total BAC credit applied into the Escrow Account as guarantee. Upon the maturity of the BAC, the Company is required to deposit another 50% or 70% into the Escrow Account to clear the account.

12. Related Party Transactions

The amounts due from related parties were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Amount due from An Fengbin	-	122,667
Total	\$ -	\$ 122,667

In November, 2009 Xingyuan advanced \$122,667 to Donggang Aquatic Product Trading Center and Donggang Xingyuan Ship Repair Yard, both companies were under the common control of Mr. An Fengbin. The fund was used to construct facilities in the Donggang port area that would provide marine services to complement the services offered by the Company. Mr. An Fengbin is personally liable to the Company for these advances.

In March 2010, Donggang Aquatic Product Trading Center and Donggang Xingyuan Ship Repair Yard repaid the amount in full to the Company.

13. Short Term Loans

The Company has loans payable to financial institutions with interest rates ranging from 4.86% to 6.37% and maturity dates through August 12, 2011.

	Interest Rate (Per Annum)	12-31-10	12-31-09	Terms
SD Bank	5.84%	\$ -	\$ 1,462,587	December 9, 2009 – June 9, 2010
SD Bank	4.86%	-	1,901,363	December 11, 2009 – June 11, 2010
SD Bank	4.86%	-	1,755,104	December 15, 2009 – June 15, 2010
SPD Bank	5.31%	-	2,193,881	November 30, 2009 – July 27, 2010
SPD Bank	5.84%	-	1,023,811	August 27, 2009 – July 27, 2010

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Baotou Commerce Bank	5.84%	2,750,404	1,901,363	August 5, 2010 – July 15, 2011
Huaxia Bank	6.37%	1,966,182	-	August 12, 2010 – August 12, 2011
Total		\$ 4,536,586	\$ 10,238,109	

14. Bankers Acceptance Notes

In 2010, the Company executed credit facilities with Shenzhen Development Bank (“SD Bank”), Yingkou Bank (“YK Bank”) and Huaxia Bank (“HX Bank”) that provided for working capital in the form of bank acceptance notes. Borrowings under the credit facility were made at bankers’ acceptance.

Beneficiary	Endorser	Origination Date	Maturity Date	Amount
Panjin Dalian Group	SD Bank	07-15-2010	01-15-2011	\$ 7,562,237
Panjin Dalian Group	YK Bank	08-31-2010	03-03-2011	8,772,195
Panjin Dalian Group	YK Bank	09-02-2010	04-02-2011	9,377,174
Dalian Fusheng PetroChemical	HX Bank	10-11-2010	04-11-2011	6,049,790
Total				\$ 31,761,396

Borrowings under this credit facility are made on a when-and-as-needed basis at the Company’s discretion. Ten thousand tons of marine fuel was pledged to be served as collateral against credit default. The Company is required to hold Restricted Cash of \$17,022,770 with the above financial institutions as additional collateral against these bankers acceptance notes.

15. Stock Options

Under the Company’s 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, a total of 5,000,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for grants of stock-based awards. As of December 31, 2010, we have granted a total of 212,125 options pursuant to the Plan.

On January 25, 2010, the Company granted 13,125 options from the Plan to its directors. The options have a 3-year life and with an exercise price of \$6.30 per share. The stock options granted become exercisable (“vested”) immediately upon the grant date. The Company recognized \$40,738 as related stock based compensation during the three months ended March 31, 2010.

On July 14, 2010, the Company granted a total of 160,000 options to two executive officers. The options have a 3-year life and a per share exercise price equal to \$4.27 which is the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. Of which, 60,000 options are immediately exercisable and the remaining will vest on each anniversary date of the grant over the next two years in the increment of 50,000 shares. The Company recognized \$141,020 as stock based compensation in relation to this issuance for the year ended December 31, 2010.

On October 25, 2010, the Company granted a total of 39,000 options to three independent directors. The options have a 3-year life and a per share exercise price equal to \$4.97 which is the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. All the options vested immediately. The Company recognized \$102,689 as stock based compensation in relation to this issuance for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The fair value of our stock options was estimated using the Black-Scholes model. The determination of the fair value of stock options on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables that may have a significant impact on the fair value estimate.

The weighted-average assumptions and value of options granted for years ended December 31, 2010 are summarized as follows:

Expected volatility	86%
Risk-free interest rate	1.13%
Expected dividend yield	-%
Expected life (in years)	3.25
Weighted-average estimated value	\$ 2.77

(1)Expected Volatility: The expected volatility is computed based on the standard deviation of the continuously compounded rate of return of days when the stock price changed over the past four years. Since the Company's shares were not publicly traded until January 2010, the expected volatility was calculated based on the average volatilities of three comparable publicly listed companies.

(2)Risk Free Rate: The risk-free interest rate was based on U.S. Treasury yields with a remaining term that corresponds to the expected term of the option calculated on the granted date.

(3)Dividend Yield: The expected dividend yield is zero. The Company has not paid a dividend and does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

(4) Expected Life: The expected life was determined based on the option's contractual term and employees' expected early exercise and post-vesting employment termination behavior.

Stock compensation expense was recognized based on awards expected to vest. There was no estimated forfeiture as the Company has a short history of issuing options. FASB ASC Topic 718 requires forfeiture to be estimated at the time of grant and revised in subsequent periods, if necessary, if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

The following is a summary of the stock options activity as of December 31, 2010:

	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2009	-	\$ -
Granted	212,125	\$ 2.77
Forfeited	-	\$ -
Exercised	-	\$ -
Balance at December 31, 2010	212,125	\$ 2.77

16. Initial Public Offering

On January 26, 2010, the Company completed its initial public offering of common stock (“IPO”) of 3,134,921 shares of common stock at an offering price of \$6.30 per share resulting in net proceeds to the Company of approximately \$17.2 million, after deducting offering costs of \$2.5 million.

On March 4, 2010 the underwriters of the initial public offering of common stock had exercised their over-allotment option, which resulted in the issuance of an additional 470,238 shares of common stock resulting in net proceeds of \$2.6 million to the Company, after deducting offering costs of \$227,750.

The combined and consolidated financial statements, including share and per share amounts, include the effects of the IPO because it was completed at January 26, 2010. Costs directly associated with the Company’s IPO have been recorded as a reduction of the proceeds received in arriving at the amount to be recorded in additional paid-in capital as of December 31, 2010. The Company filed its initial Form S-1 with the SEC on August 27, 2009 and closed its IPO on March 4, 2010.

17. Restricted Net Assets

The Company’s ability to pay dividends is primarily dependent on the Company receiving distributions of funds from its subsidiaries. Relevant PRC statutory laws and regulations permit payments of dividends by the Group’s PRC subsidiary only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. The results of operations reflected in the financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP differ from those reflected in the statutory financial statements of the Company’s subsidiary and VIE.

In accordance with the Regulations on Enterprises with Foreign Investment of China and their articles of association, a foreign invested enterprise established in the PRC is required to provide certain statutory reserves, namely general reserve fund, the enterprise expansion fund and staff welfare and bonus fund which are appropriated from net profit as reported in the enterprise’s PRC statutory accounts. A wholly-owned foreign invested enterprise is required to allocate at least 10% of its annual after-tax profit to the general reserve until such reserve has reached 50% of its respective registered capital based on the enterprise’s PRC statutory accounts. Appropriations to the enterprise expansion fund and staff welfare and bonus fund are at the discretion of the board of directors for all foreign invested enterprises. The aforementioned reserves can only be used for specific purposes and are not distributable as cash dividends. Fusheng were established as a wholly-owned foreign invested enterprise and therefore are subject to the above mandated restrictions on distributable profits.

Additionally, in accordance with the Company Law of the PRC, a domestic enterprise is required to provide statutory common reserve at least 10% of its annual after-tax profit until such reserve has reached 50% of its respective registered capital based on the enterprise’s PRC statutory accounts. A domestic enterprise is also required to provide

for discretionary surplus reserve, at the discretion of the board of directors, from the profits determined in accordance with the enterprise's PRC statutory accounts. The aforementioned reserves can only be used for specific purposes and are not distributable as cash dividends. Xingyuan and its subsidiaries were established as domestic invested enterprises and therefore are subject to the above mandated restrictions on distributable profits.

As a result of these PRC laws and regulations that require annual appropriations of 10% of after-tax income to be set aside prior to payment of dividends as general reserve fund, the Company's PRC subsidiary and VIE are restricted in their ability to transfer a portion of their net assets to the Company.

Amounts restricted include paid-in capital and statutory reserve funds of the Company's PRC subsidiary and VIE as determined pursuant to PRC generally accepted accounting principles, totaling approximately US\$3,078,000 and US\$2,065,000 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009; therefore in accordance with Rules 504 and 4.08 (e) (3) of Regulation S-X, the condensed parent company only financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, for each of the years in the period ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are disclosed in Note 22.

18. Taxes Payable

Taxes Payable consisted of the followings:

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Income Tax Payable	\$ 4,216,770	\$ 3,248,283
VAT Payable	5,138,502	7,504,252
Other Tax Payable	840,148	249,180
Total	\$ 10,195,420	\$ 11,001,715

Value Added Tax ("VAT")

The Group's PRC entities are subjected to VAT at an effective rate of 17% for the revenues.

Donggang City provided special tax exemptions to the enterprises incorporated in Donggang. Donggang Xingyuan is entitled to enjoy a special 15% tax exemption of its monthly paid VAT as a refund to the Company.

Income Taxes

Goodwill Rich is subject to taxes in Hong Kong at 16.5%.

Under Chinese income tax laws, prior to January 1, 2008, companies were subject to an income tax at an effective rate of 33% (30% state income taxes plus 3% local income taxes) on income as reported in their statutory financial statements after appropriate tax adjustments. Beginning January 1, 2008, the new Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT") law replaced the income tax laws. The new standard EIT rate of 25% replaced the 33% rate (or other reduced rates previously granted by tax authorities). The new standard rate of 25% was applied to calculate certain deferred tax benefits that are expected to be realized in future periods.

Donggang Xingyuan is entitled to enjoy a special tax exemption granted by Donggang City whereby 20% of its paid EIT will be refunded to the Company.

The following table reconciles the Group's effective tax rates for the periods ended:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
HK income taxes	—	—
China income taxes	25%	25%
Local income tax adjustment	3.6%	0.6%
Effective income tax rates	28.6%	25.6%

Deferred Tax

The provision for income taxes consists of taxes on income from operations plus unrecognized tax benefits from the application of FASB ASC Topic 740 plus changes in deferred taxes for the periods ended:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Current	\$ 3,515,256	\$ 2,345,561
Deferred	67,739	(53,295)
Total	\$ 3,582,995	\$ 2,292,266

The charges for taxation are based on the results for the year as adjusted for items which are non-assessable or disallowed. They are calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or granted at the balance sheet dates.

The significant components of deferred tax expenses (benefits) are:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Change in valuation allowance	\$ 67,739	\$ (53,295)
Total	\$ 67,739	\$ (53,295)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purpose. The following represents the significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

As of December 31,
2010 2009

Deferred tax assets:			
Change in valuation allowance	\$	45,004	\$ 112,743
Deferred tax assets	\$	45,004	\$ 112,743

19. Fixed Asset Disposition

In 2010, the Company identified certain assets that were no longer in use or held for use and disposed of the foresaid assets. The details of the disposal are displayed as follows:

Asset Item	Historical Cost	Net Value	Proceeds on Disposal	Loss on Disposal
Production and office equipment	\$ 106,401	\$ 44,589	\$ -	\$ (44,589)
Transportation vehicle	\$ 60,498	\$ 26,308	\$ -	\$ (26,308)
Total	\$ 166,899	\$ 70,897	\$ -	\$ (70,897)

20. Treasury Stock

As of December 31, 2010

Amount	Cost
--------	------

Shares repurchased	91,192	\$	497,693
Total	91,192	\$	497,693

In October 2010, the Board of Directors of the Company approved and adopted the share repurchase plan of its common stock up to a value of \$0.5 million. The plan remains valid through October 2011. We may (but are not obligated to) repurchase shares of our common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions pursuant to the Exchange Act Rule 10b-5, Rule 10b5-1, Rule 10b-18 and other applicable SEC legal requirements. As of December 31, 2010, a total of 91,192 shares have been purchased from the open market at average price of \$5.4576 per share, which means the maximum share repurchase amount has been reached and, therefore, no additional shares may be repurchased under the plan.

21. Commitment and Contingency

Lease Obligation

The Company has entered into several tenancy agreements for the lease of storage facilities, offices premises and berth use rights. The Company's commitment for minimum lease payments under these operating leases for the next five years and thereafter is as follows:

For the year 2011	496,743
For the year 2012	615,385
For the year 2013	692,308
Thereafter	—
Total	\$ 1,804,436

The leases are for one year and are renewable at the management's discretion. Management believes that they will remain at these facilities for the next three years and have estimated that the commitments for minimum lease payments under these operating leases are approximately \$1.8 million.

Share Purchase Agreement

In December 2008, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with Chen Weiwen to purchase its 63% ownership of Xiangshan Yongshinanlian Petroleum Company, according to the foresaid agreement, the Company is bound to pay RMB 8,880,000 (approximately \$1.3 million) for the remaining 37% ownership of Nalian to Mr. Chen upon his request after December 31, 2010.

Supply Agreements

In June 2010, the Company signed agreements with Haiyu Fishery Limited Corporation ("Haiyu") and Jinghai Group ("Jinghai") to supply marine fuel, on an exclusive basis, for a period of 10 years. Both Haiyu and Jinghai are located in Rongcheng City, Shandong province.

Under the terms of the agreement with Jinghai, the Company will be granted exclusive rights to supply Jinghai with up to 18,000 tons of marine fuel per year, for a period of 10 years, at a price of an annual payment of RMB 1 million (approximately USD 0.15 million) for the first three years to Jinghai. Similarly, under the terms of its arrangement with Haiyu, the Company will receive exclusive rights to supply Haiyu with up to 12,000 tons of marine fuel per year and, for a period of 10 years.

Legal Proceeding

On January 16, 2008, Xingyuan obtained a judgment in its favor in the sales contract dispute at the trial court level against Yantai Development Zone Fuchang Bunker Co., Ltd. ("Fuchang"). Under this judgment for specific performance, Fuchang is required to deliver approximately 163 tons of marine fuel to Xingyuan within 20 days following the court decision or to pay to Xingyuan a restitution amount of RMB 791,473 (approximately \$116,000) plus legal expenses of the lawsuit of RMB 16,510 (approximately \$2,400). There have not been any material developments on this matter as of the date hereof.

On May 6, 2008, Xingyuan, obtained a judgment in a contractual dispute in its favor against Dalian Dafangshen Ocean Fishery Co., Ltd. ("Dafangshen") in the amount of RMB 1,431,487 (approximately \$209,000) and the penalty of approximately RMB 1,000,000 (approximately \$146,000). Dafangshen did not appeal the judgment and, therefore, the Company intends to collect on this judgment to the full extent permissible under the PRC law. There have not been any material developments on this matter as of the date hereof.

In September 2008, in a separate joint-cooperation contract dispute by and between Dalian Xingyuan and Fuchang, Fuchang obtained a judgment against Dalian Xingyuan following a trial in the amount of RMB1,000,000. On August 15, 2009, the people's court of first instance formed a new collegial panel and rendered its judgment in favor of Dalian Xingyuan, as a result of which judgment Dalian Xingyuan will not be required to pay the RMB1,000,000 penalties to Fuchang. Fuchang has appealed the verdict and lost on the appeal with the people's court, thereby exhausting all of its appeals in this matter. Dalian Xingyuan is in the process of enforcing and collecting upon the judgment in this matter. There have not been any material developments on this matter as of the date hereof.

22. Parent Company Only Condensed Financial Information

Condensed Balance Sheets

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Noncurrent assets		
Investment in subsidiaries	47,588,487	17,572,253
Total noncurrent assets	47,588,487	17,572,253
Total assets	\$47,588,487	\$17,572,253
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock: par value \$.001; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 9,610,159 and 6,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 respectively	9,610	6,000
Treasury stock, at cost	(497,693)	-
Additional paid in capital	29,827,160	9,533,619
Other comprehensive income	1,806,405	7,543,994
Retained earnings	16,443,005	488,640
Total stockholders' equity	47,588,487	17,572,253
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$47,588,487	\$17,572,253

Condensed Statements of Income:

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Operating income		
Equity in profit of subsidiaries & VIE	\$ 8,899,011	6,417,037
Net income attributable to the Company	\$ 8,899,011	6,417,037

Condensed Cash Flow Statements

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 8,899,011	\$ 6,417,037
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Equity in profit of subsidiaries & VIE	(8,899,011)	(6,417,037)
Net cash provided by operating activities	—	—
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ —	\$ —

Basis of Presentation

For the presentation of the parent company only condensed financial information, the Company records its investment in subsidiaries under the equity method of accounting as prescribed in APB opinion No. 18, “ The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock ”. Such investment is presented on the balance sheet as “Investment in Subsidiaries” and 100% of the subsidiaries profit or loss as “Equity in profit or loss of subsidiaries” on the statement of income.

23. Subsequent Events

On February 15th, 2011, Dalian Xingyuan obtained banker acceptance notes of RMB 20million (approximately \$3.0million) with Yingkou Bank by depositing RMB 10 million (approximately \$1.5 million) in advance for six months, maturing on August 15th, 2011; On February 16th, 2011, Dalian Xingyuan obtained banker acceptance notes of RMB 18million (approximately \$2.7million) with Yingkou Bank by depositing RMB 9 million (approximately \$1.4 million) in advance for six months, maturing on August 16th, 2011; On February 21th, 2011, Dalian Xingyuan obtained banker acceptance notes of RMB 20million (approximately \$3.0million) with Yingkou Bank by depositing RMB 10 million (approximately \$1.5 million) in advance for six months, maturing on August 21th, 2011.

On February 28th, 2011, Dalian Xingyuan obtained banker acceptance notes of RMB 10million (approximately \$1.5million) with Huaxia Bank by depositing RMB 3 million (approximately \$0.5 million) in advance for six months, maturing on August 28th, 2011, as well as a standard loan of RMB 5million (approximately \$0.8million) from the same bank, maturing on February 28th, 2012.

On March 11th, 2011, Dalian Xingyuan obtained banker acceptance notes of RMB 30million (approximately \$4.6million) with Shenzhen Development Bank by depositing RMB 15 million (approximately \$2.3 million) in advance for six months, maturing on September 11th, 2011; On March 15th, 2011, Dalian Xingyuan obtained banker acceptance notes of RMB 30million (approximately \$4.6million) with Shenzhen Development Bank by depositing RMB 15 million (approximately \$2.3 million) in advance for six months, maturing on September 15th, 2011;

ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (the “Certifying Officers”), the Company conducted an evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures. As defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act, the term “disclosure controls and procedures” means controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including the Certifying Officers, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, the Certifying Officers have concluded that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2010.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the Certifying Officers, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the Certifying Officers, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on this evaluation under the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010.

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

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B.

Other Information

None.

Part III

ITEM 10.

Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The following table sets forth the names and ages of our directors and executive officers as of March 18, 2011. Our Board oversees the business affairs of our company and monitors the performance of management. Under our Bylaws, the Board size may not exceed 6 members. Presently, there are five Board members. At each annual meeting, shareholders elect directors for a full term or the remainder thereof, as the case may be, to succeed those whose terms have expired. Each director holds office for the term for which he or she is elected or until his or her successor is duly elected. Officers are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, our Board.

Name	Age	Position
An Fengbin	44	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Wen Tong	34	Chief Financial Officer, Director
Sun Xun	42	Chief Operating Officer (6)
Wen Jiang	47	Independent Director (1)(2)(3)(4)
Yudong Hou	42	Independent Director (1)(2)(3)(5)
Francis N.S. Leong	66	Independent Director (1)(2)(3)(7)
Bai Jinhai	71	Chief Technology Officer

-
- (1) Member of the Audit Committee.
 - (2) Member of the Compensation Committee.
 - (3) Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee.
 - (4) Audit Committee financial expert
 - (5) Appointed to fill the vacancy resulting from Yu Bing's departure from the Board and Board committees in September 2010.
 - (6) Appointed effective June 17, 2010 following Chen Yiqiang's resignation from the same office for personal reasons.
 - (7) Lead Independent Director.

Biographical and background information with respect to the Company's current executive officers and directors is provided below.

An Fengbin has served as our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since May 2004. From 1985 to 1996, Mr. An worked in the Credit and Loan Department of China Agricultural Bank where he held the title of Deputy Director of Corporate Department, following which engagement, he joined Dalian Zhenyuan Oil Blending Co., Ltd. as a General Manager in 1996 and remained until May 2000. In September 2001, he established a joint venture with Sinopec Corp. (China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation) and founded Xingyuan. Mr. An graduated from Dongbei Finance and Economics University in September 2003 with a degree in Economic Management degree. Mr. An's substantial experience in the petrochemical industry and his day to day leadership as President and Chief Executive Officer of our Company provides him with intimate knowledge of our business and operations.

Wen Tong has been our Chief Financial Officer and Director since May 2007. From November 2005 to April 2007, Mr. Wen has worked at China Industrial Waste Management Co. Ltd., an OTC-BB company with approximately \$10 million in revenue in 2007, as a director and a Deputy Manager. Prior to that, Mr. Wen has worked as an auditor at the

accounting firm of Liaoning Tianjin Accounting. Mr. Wen holds a degree in Accounting from Dongbei Finance and Economics University (September 1998). Wen Tong's significant expertise and experience in the public accounting and finance enables him to effectively address and analyze the challenges and opportunities facing a US public company with multiple operations in the PRC.

Wen Jiang has served as our director since July 2009. From 1993 to present, Mr. Jiang has served as Managing Director of the accounting firm of Wen Jiang & Company, PC in Portland, Oregon, where provides services to more than 300 clients in the public and private sectors. Mr. Jiang has 18 years of experience in accounting, auditing, tax and international business consulting matters. He is a licensed CPA in State of Oregon (1993) and a registered member with PCAOB. Mr. Jiang holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from Eastern Oregon University (1989). Wen Jiang's substantial experience and expertise in accounting, auditing, tax and international business consulting matters provide valuable insights to the Board and the Board committees on which he serves.

Francis N.S. Leong has served as our director since July 2009. From 2003 to present, Mr. Leong has served as a Principal at Sungai River, Inc., an international financial consulting firm. Mr. Leong also holds directorships on the Boards of several public companies, including Boyuan Construction Group, Inc., a Chinese construction company (BOY - Toronto Stock Exchange Venture Board); and China Industrial Waste Management, Inc., an industrial waste collection company based in Dalian, China (CIWT - OTC-BB). Mr. Leong holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from National Chengchi University in Taipei, Taiwan (1968) and a Master's degree in Public Administration from Marriott School of Management, Brigham Young University, (1975). Francis N.S. Leong brings years of public company and accounting experience and expertise to his work on the Board and its standing committee.

Sun Xun joined the Company as new Chief Operating Officer effective as of June 17, 2010. Mr. Sun brings to Andatee over 20 years of operational experience in the PRC petrochemical industry. He has been with the Company for over 5 years as operations manager. Prior to joining Andatee, Mr. Sun was a Sales Manager at a subsidiary of Heilongjiang Petrochemical Company. Prior to that, he was a Sales Manager for Dalian Hengda High Technology Co., Ltd. and Wuhan Chang Ning Engineering Co., Ltd. From 1989 to 2002, he held various positions at Jiamusi Chemical Co., Ltd. And, during the last 4 years of his tenure at Jiamushi, he was appointed to the office of the Associate Director in the company's sales department.

Yudong Hou was appointed as our director effective as of September 13, 2010. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Hou has been Managing Director of Eastern Link Capital, an investment firm that seeks late stage and middle market investment opportunities in China. Prior to that, he served in various executive positions in a leading Chinese securities and investment bank, GF Securities, Inc. including as its Executive Vice President at the investment banking group, investment management group and GF Northern Securities, Inc. ; Mr. Hou was employed at Edward Jones in Newton, MA, as an investment representative and at Waddell & Reed Financial in Worcester, MA. he also served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of IDG Technology Venture Investment Company in Beijing, China. Mr. Hou holds a Bachelor's degree in Accounting from Economic Management School, North China University of Technology, Beijing, China (1992) and a Master's degree in Finance from Sawyer School of Management Suffolk University (1999). He also holds FINRA Series 6, 7 and 63 securities licenses. Yudong Hou brings to the Company, its Board and standing committees his expertise and substantial experience in the areas of investment banking, venture capital and capital finance.

Bai Jinhai has been our Chief Technological Officer since March 2005. Mr. Bai holds a Chemical Engineering degree from Dalian Technological University (DTU) (September 1963). Following his graduation, he remained on the DTU faculty and has taught in undergraduate and graduate programs at the DTU. He has also conducted independent research in the oil and chemical technology areas.

All of our executive officers and key employees devote their full-time attention to our business. No director or executive officer is related to any other of our directors or executive officers, and there are no arrangements or understandings between a director and any other person that such person will be elected as a director.

There are no material proceedings to which any director, executive officer or affiliate of the Company, any owner of record or beneficial owner of more than five percent of any class of voting securities of the Company, or any associate of any such director, executive officer, affiliate or security holder is a party adverse to the Company or has a material interest adverse to the Company. There are no family relationships between any of the Company's executive officers or directors and there are no arrangements or understandings between a director and any other person pursuant to which such person was elected as director. There were no material changes to the procedures by which shareholders may recommend nominees to the Board since the Company's last disclosure of such policies.

To the best of our knowledge, none of the following events have occurred during the past ten years that are material to an evaluation of the ability or integrity of any director, director nominee or executive officer of the Company:

- any bankruptcy petition filed by or against, or any appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar Officer for, the business or property of such person, or any partnership in which such person was a general partner or any corporation of which such person was an executive officer either, in each case, at the time of the filing for bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;

- any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
- being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining such person from, or otherwise limiting, the following activities:
 - (i) acting as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, any other person regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or an associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment adviser, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, Director or employee of any investment company, bank, savings and loan association or insurance company; or
 - (ii) engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity;
 - (iii) engaging in any type of business practice; or engaging in any activity in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or commodity or in connection with any violation of federal or state securities laws or federal commodities laws.
- being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any federal or state authority barring, suspending or otherwise limiting for more than 60 days the right of such person to act as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, any other person regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or an associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment adviser, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, Director or employee of any investment company, bank, savings and loan association or insurance company, or engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity;
- being found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action, the SEC or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or federal commodities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the SEC or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated;
- being the subject of, or a party to, any federal or state judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of any federal or state securities or commodities law or regulation, any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies, including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order, or any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or
- being the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act), any registered entity (as defined in Section 1(a)(29) of the Commodity Exchange Act), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or person associated with a member.

The Board believes that the Company's Chief Executive Officer is best situated to serve as Chairman because he is the director most familiar with the Company's business and industry, and most capable of effectively identifying strategic priorities and leading the discussion and execution of strategy. Independent directors and management have different perspectives and roles in strategy development. The Company's independent directors bring experience, oversight and expertise from outside the company and industry, while the Chief Executive Officer brings company-specific experience and expertise. The Board believes that the combined role of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer promotes strategy development and execution, and facilitates information flow between management and the Board, which are essential to effective governance.

One of the key responsibilities of the Board is to develop strategic direction and hold management accountable for the execution of strategy once it is developed. The Board believes the combined role of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the Board, at large, is in the best interest of shareholders because it provides the appropriate balance between strategy development and independent oversight of management.

Board Committees

Our Board has designated three standing committees: the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee assists the Board in the oversight of the audit of our consolidated financial statements and the quality and integrity of its accounting, auditing and financial reporting processes. The Audit Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board concerning the selection and engagement of independent registered public accountants and for reviewing the scope of the annual audit, audit fees, results of the audit and auditor independence. The Audit Committee also reviews and discusses with management and the Board such matters as accounting policies, internal accounting controls and procedures for preparation of financial statements. Our Board has determined that each of the members of the Audit Committee meets the criteria for independence under the standards provided by the Nasdaq Stock Market. Francis N.S. Leong is the Chairman of the Audit Committee; Yudong Hou and Wen Jiang are the other two members on the Committee.

Audit Committee Financial Expert. Our Board has also determined that Mr. Wen Jiang qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined under the federal securities laws. He is an "independent" member of our Board as defined under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

Compensation Committee. The duties of the Compensation Committee include establishing any director compensation plan or any executive compensation plan or other employee benefit plan which requires shareholder approval; establishing significant long-term director or executive compensation and director or executive benefits plans which do not require stockholder approval; determination of any other matter, such as severance agreements, change in control agreements, or special or supplemental executive benefits, within the Committee's authority; determining the overall compensation policy and executive salary plan; and determining the annual base salary, annual bonus, and annual and long-term equity-based or other incentives of each corporate officer, including the CEO. Although a number of aspects of the CEO's compensation may be fixed by the terms of his employment contract, the Compensation Committee retains discretion to determine other aspects of the CEO's compensation. The CEO reviews the performance of the executive officers of the Company (other than the CEO) and, based on that review, the CEO makes recommendations to the Compensation Committee about the compensation of executive officers (other than the CEO). The CEO does not participate in any deliberations or approvals by the compensation committee or the Board with respect to his own compensation. The Compensation Committee makes recommendations to the Board about all compensation decisions involving the CEO and the other executive officers of the Company. The Board reviews and votes to approve all compensation decisions involving the CEO and the executive officers of the Company. The Compensation Committee and the Board will use data, showing current and historic elements of compensation, when reviewing executive officer and CEO compensation. The Committee is empowered to review all components of executive officer and director compensation for consistency with the overall policies and philosophies of the Company relating to compensation issues. The Committee may from time to time delegate duties and responsibilities to subcommittees or a Committee member. The Committee may retain and receive advice, in its sole discretion, from compensation consultants. The Compensation Committee does not currently employ compensation consultants in determining or recommending the amount or form of executive and director compensation. None of the members of our Compensation Committee is one of our officers or employees. None of our executive officers currently serves, or in the past year has served, as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on our Board or Compensation Committee.

Wen Jiang is the Chairman of the Compensation Committee; Francis N.S. Leong and Yudong Hou are the other two members of this committee.

Nominating and Governance Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee identifies candidates for future Board membership and proposes criteria for Board candidates and candidates to fill Board vacancies, as well as a slate of directors for election by the shareholders at each annual meeting. The Nominating and Governance Committee also annually assesses and reports to the Board on Board and Board Committee performance and effectiveness and reviews and makes recommendations to the Board concerning the composition, size and structure of the Board and its committees. Yudong Hou is the Chair of this Committee; Francis N.S. Leong and Wen Jiang are the other two members on the Committee.

Shareholders meeting the following requirements who want to recommend a director candidate may do so in accordance with our Bylaws and the following procedures established by the Nomination and Governance Committee. The Board will consider all director candidates recommended to the Nomination and Governance Committee by shareholders owning at least 5% of our outstanding shares at all times during the year preceding the date on which the recommendation is made that meet the qualifications established by the Board. To make a nomination for director at an annual meeting, a written nomination solicitation notice must be received by the Nomination and Governance Committee at our principal executive office not less than 120 days before the anniversary date our proxy statement was mailed to shareholders in connection with our previous annual meeting. The written nomination solicitation notice must contain the following material elements, as well as any other information reasonably requested by us or the Nomination and Governance Committee:

- the name and address, as they appear on our books, of the shareholder giving the notice or of the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is made;
- a representation that the shareholder giving the notice is a holder of record of our common stock entitled to vote at the annual meeting and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the annual meeting to nominate the person or persons specified in the notice;
- complete biography of the nominee, as well as consents to permit us to complete any due diligence investigations to confirm the nominee's background, as we believe to be appropriate;
 - the disclosure of all special interests and all political and organizational affiliations of the nominee;
 - a signed, written statement from the director nominee as to why the director nominee wants to serve on our Board, and why the director nominee believes that he or she is qualified to serve;
- a description of all arrangements or understandings between or among any of the shareholder giving the notice, the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the notice is given, each nominee and any other person or persons (naming such person or persons) pursuant to which the nomination or nominations are to be made by the shareholder giving the notice;
- such other information regarding each nominee proposed by the shareholder giving the notice as would be required to be included in a proxy statement filed pursuant to the proxy rules of the SEC had the nominee been nominated, or intended to be nominated, by our Board; and
 - the signed consent of each nominee to serve as a director if so elected.

In considering director candidates, the Nomination and Governance Committee will consider such factors as it deems appropriate to assist in developing a Board and committees that are diverse in nature and comprised of experienced and seasoned advisors. Each director nominee is evaluated in the context of the full Board's qualifications as a whole, with the objective of establishing a Board that can best perpetuate our success and represent shareholder interests through the exercise of sound judgment. Each director nominee will be evaluated considering the relevance to us of the director nominee's skills and experience, which must be complimentary to the skills and experience of the other members of the Board.

The Nomination and Governance Committee also focuses on issues of diversity, such as diversity of gender, race and national origin, education, professional experience and differences in viewpoints and skills. The Nomination and Governance Committee does not have a formal policy with respect to diversity; however, the Board and the Committee believe that it is essential that the Board members represent diverse viewpoints. In considering candidates for the Board, the Committee considers the entirety of each candidate's credentials in the context of these standards. With respect to the nomination of continuing directors for re-election, the individual's contributions to the Board are also considered.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), requires officers, directors and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of equity securities to, within specified time periods, file certain reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC.

Following the completion of the initial public offering of its securities in January 2009, the Company and, among others, its directors and executive officers, became subject to the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act. Based solely upon a review of Forms 3 and Forms 4 furnished to the Company pursuant to Rule 16a-3 under this Act during the Company's most recent fiscal year, and Forms 5 with respect to the most recent fiscal year, the Company believes that, except for Yudong Hou's Form 3 filing on October 20, 2010 and An Fengbin's Form 4 filing on November 26, 2010 (which Forms were inadvertently filed late and have been since filed with the SEC), all such forms required to be filed pursuant to Section 16(a) were timely filed as necessary by the executive officers, directors and security holders.

Code of Ethics

Our Board has adopted a Code of Ethics within the meaning of Item 406 of Regulation S-K that applies to all of our officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. Our Code of Ethics codifies the business and ethical principles that govern our business. The Code of Ethics is designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote:

- Honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
- Full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that we file with, or submit to, the SEC and in other public communications made by us;
 - Compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- The prompt internal reporting of violations of the ethics code to an appropriate person or persons identified in the code; and
 - Accountability for adherence to the Code of Ethics.

Copies of the charters of all three standing committees and of the Code are available on the Company's corporate website, <http://www.andatee.com>, and will be provided to any stockholder without charge upon the written request to our corporate secretary.

ITEM 11.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, of our (i) Chief Executive Officer, (ii) Chief Financial Officer, and (iii) all other executive officers (collectively, the "named executive officers"):

- An Fengbin - President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
- Wen Tong – Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

Summary Compensation Table

Name and principal position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	All other		Total (\$)
					Compensation	(\$)	
An Fengbin, President and Chief Executive Officer (1)	2010	\$ 150,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 94,013	(3) \$ 0		\$ 369,013
	2009	\$ 71,883	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0		\$ 71,883
	2008	\$ 64,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 0	\$ 0		\$ 84,000
Wen Tong Chief Financial Officer (2)	2010	\$ 50,000	\$ 0	\$ 47,007	(3) \$ 0		\$ 97,007
	2009	\$ 13,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0		\$ 13,000
	2008	\$ 13,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 0	\$ 0		\$ 18,000

(1) The material terms and provisions of Mr. An's Employment Agreement are disclosed below. On July 14, 2010, the Board, following the review and recommendation of the Compensation Committee of the Board, approved and adopted (i) an increase to An Fengbin's annual base salary from USD\$125,000 to \$150,000, effective as of January 1, 2010; (ii) consistent with the terms and provisions of the Employment Agreement, an award Mr. An a one-time short term variable incentive pay in the amount of USD\$125,000, which represents approximately 1.4% of the Company's net income before taxes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, and (iii) a grant of 100,000 stock options, vesting as follows: 40,000 options vesting on the date of the grant, 30,000 options – on the 1st anniversary of the grant and the remaining 30,000 options – on the 2nd anniversary of the grant, with an exercise price of \$4.27 per share, which was the closing price of the Company's stock on July 14, 2010. Except as set forth above and footnote (2) below, there were no option grants, option exercises, options outstanding or stock vested in 2010 or 2009. We do not offer any pension benefit plans to our employees.

(2) On July 14, 2010, the Board approved and adopted an increase to Wen Tong's annual base salary from USD\$16,000 to \$50,000, effective as of January 1, 2010. The Board also approved a grant in the amount of 60,000 stock options, vesting in 3 equal annual installments as follows: 20,000 options vesting on the date of the grant, 20,000 options – on the 1st anniversary of the grant and the remaining 20,000 options – on the 2nd anniversary of the grant, with an exercise price of \$4.27 per share, which was the closing price of the Company's stock on July 14, 2010.

(3) Amounts under Option Awards represent the grant date fair value of options granted during 2010.

Except as described below, we currently have no employment agreements with any of our executive officers, nor any compensatory plans or arrangements resulting from the resignation, retirement or any other termination of any of our executive officers, from a change-in-control, or from a change in any executive officer's responsibilities following a change-in-control.

An Fengbin Employment Agreement.

In November 2009, we entered into an Employment Agreement with Mr. An Fengbin, our President and Chief Executive Officer. Under the terms of the Employment Agreement, he will serve as our President and Chief Executive Officer for a term of 5 years. Mr. An is to receive an initial annual salary in the amount of \$120,000, with an annual increase of the prior year's salary thereafter during the term. Additionally, at the discretion of our Compensation Committee, Mr. An is eligible to receive an annual bonus which amount, if any, and payment will be determined by the Committee. Mr. An is entitled to medical, disability, vacation and life insurance benefits, and reimbursement of all reasonable or authorized business expenses. In the event the Employment Agreement terminates, during its term, upon Mr. An's death, the Company is obligated to pay Mr. An's estate his base salary amount through the first anniversary of his death (or the expiration of the Employment Agreement if earlier than the anniversary date), as well as pro rata allocation of any bonus based on the days of service during the year of death, and all amounts owing to Mr. An at the time of termination, including for previously accrued but unpaid bonuses, expense reimbursements and accrued but unused vacation pay. If Mr. An is unable to perform his obligations under the Employment Agreement for over 180 consecutive days during any consecutive 12 months period, we may terminate the Employment Agreement by written notice to Mr. An delivered prior to the date that he resumes his duties. Upon receipt of such written notice, Mr. An is permitted to request a medical examination under which if he was certified to be incapable of performing his obligations for over 2 additional months, the Employment Agreement would be terminated.

We may terminate the Employment Agreement for Cause, upon notice if at any time Mr. An, among other things: (a) refuses in bad faith to carry out specific written directions of our Board; (b) intentionally takes fraudulent or dishonest action in his relations with us; (c) is convicted of a crime involving an act of significant moral turpitude; or (d) knowingly commits an act or omitted to act in violation of our written policies, the Employment Agreement or any agreements that we may have with third parties and that is materially damaging to our business or reputation. On the other hand, Mr. An may terminate the Employment Agreement upon written notice if, among other things: (a) there is a material adverse change in the nature of his title, duties or obligations; (b) we materially breach the Employment Agreement; (c) we fail to make any payment to Mr. An (excepting any payment which was not material and which we were contesting in good faith). If Mr. An were to terminate the Employment Agreement for any one of these reasons, or if we terminated the Employment Agreement without Cause, we would be obligated to pay to Mr. An (or in the case of his/her death, his estate), his base salary and any bonus, without any offset, as well as all amounts owing to Mr. An at the time of termination, including for previously accrued but unpaid bonuses, expense reimbursements and accrued but unused vacation pay. In the event of a consolidation, merger, transfer of assets or similar transaction, the employment agreement will inure to the benefit of and be assumed by resulting or surviving transferee corporation or entity and will continue in full force and effect and will entitle Mr. An to exactly the same compensation, benefits, perquisites, payments and other rights as would have been their entitlement had such extraordinary corporate transaction not occurred.

The Employment Agreement contains restrictive covenants: (i) preventing the use and/or disclosure of confidential information during or at any time after termination; and (ii) preventing competition with the Company during his employment and for a period of 3 years after termination (including contact with or solicitation of our customers, employees or suppliers). The Employment Agreement also contains other terms and provisions customary for agreements of this nature. Lastly, we indemnify Mr. An for any claims made against him in his capacity as our executive officer.

Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2010

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date
An Fengbin(1)	40,000	60,000	\$ 4.27	July 14, 2020
Wen Tong(2)	20,000	40,000	\$ 4.27	July 14, 2020

(1) On July 14, 2010, the Board, following the review and recommendation of the Compensation Committee of the Board, approved, among other things, a grant of 100,000 stock options, vesting as follows: 40,000 options vesting on the date of the grant, 30,000 options – on the 1st anniversary of the grant and the remaining 30,000 options – on the 2nd anniversary of the grant, with an exercise price of \$4.27 per share, which was the closing price of the Company's stock on July 14, 2010.

(2) On July 14, 2010, the Board, following the review and recommendation of the Compensation Committee of the Board, approved, among other things, a grant of 60,000 stock options, vesting in 3 equal annual installments as follows: 20,000 options vesting on the date of the grant, 20,000 options – on the 1st anniversary of the grant and the remaining 20,000 options – on the 2nd anniversary of the grant, with an exercise price of \$4.27 per share, which was the closing price of the Company's stock on July 14, 2010.

Director Compensation

The following table represents Board compensation in 2010:

Name	Fees Earned or or Paid in Cash		Option Awards		All Other Compensation		Total(3)
Francis Leong	\$	15,750 (1)	\$	56,956 (2)	\$	0	\$ 72,706
Wen Jiang	\$	13,000 (1)	\$	42,236 (2)	\$	0	\$ 55,236
Yu Bing(5)	\$	10,000 (5)	\$	11,640 (2)	\$	0	\$ 21,640
An Fengbin (4)	\$	0	\$	94,013	\$	0	\$ 94,013
Wen Tong (4)	\$	0	\$	47,007	\$	0	\$ 47,007
Yudong Hou (6)	\$	4,000 (1)	\$	31,596 (2)	\$	0	\$ 35,596

(1) For the services on the Board and standing committees thereof, our non-management directors receive the following cash compensation: Mr. Leong - \$12,000 per annum, payable in equal quarterly installments of \$3,000; Mr. Jiang and Ms. Yu - each \$10,000 per annum, payable in equal quarterly installments of \$2,500. This compensation covers the member services in connection with, among other things, attending director meetings, whether in person or by telephone conference call. On July 14, 2010, our Board, following the review and recommendation of the Compensation Committee, approved the following changes to director compensation: (i) to increase the base retainer fee from USD\$12,000 to \$15,000 for the Chair of the Audit Committee and from USD\$10,000 to \$12,000 for the Chair of the Compensation Committee and the Nominating Committees, respectively; and (ii) to increase the annual stock option award to the Chair of the Audit Committee from 11,250 to 15,000 stock options and from 7,500 to 12,000 stock options for the Chair of the Compensation Committee and the Nominating Committees, respectively. The Board determined that such changes and grants, including the exercise price of such options) to be effective as of the first business day following the date of the 2010 annual meeting of the Company's shareholders.

(2) Amounts under Option Awards represent the grant date fair value of options granted during 2010. In accordance with the requirements of FASB Accounting Standards Codification Section 718 (previously SFAS No. 123(R)), the Company will charge the fair value of these options to expense in the 2nd quarter of 2010. Under the Board's equity compensation policies, non-management directors will subsequently each receive annual grants of options to purchase shares of our common stock at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant in the amounts to be determined by the Board and the Compensation Committee.

(3) All directors will be reimbursed for their reasonable out of pocket expenses associated with attending meetings. There were no such expenses in 2010.

(4) Management member of the Board who is not compensated for his Board service.

(5) Resigned as a Board member for personal reasons effective as of September 1, 2010.

(6) Appointed effective as of September 13, 2010.

2009 Equity Incentive Plan

In July 2009, our Board adopted, subject to the shareholder approval, the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") for our officers, directors, employees and outside consultants and advisors. We have developed this Plan to align the interests of (i) employees, (ii) non-employee Board members, and (iii) consultants and key advisors with the interests of our shareholders and to provide incentives for these persons to exert maximum efforts for our success and to encourage

them to contribute materially to our growth. On September 27, 2009, our stockholders approved the Plan. As of the date hereof, we have issued 212,125 options pursuant to the Plan.

The Plan is not subject to the provisions of the Employment Retirement Income Security Act and is not a “qualified plan” within the meaning of Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (the “Code”). The Plan is administered by our Compensation Committee which has exclusive discretion to select the participants who will receive awards under the Plan and to determine the type, size and terms of each award.

Shares Subject to the Plan. We may issue up to 5,000,000 shares under the Plan, subject to adjustment to prevent dilution from stock dividends, stock splits, recapitalization or similar transactions. Certain grants may be made in cash, in our stock, or in a combination of the two, as determined by the Compensation Committee.

Awards under the Plan. Under the Plan, the Compensation Committee may grant awards in the form of incentive stock options, as defined in Section 422 of the Code, as well as options which do not so qualify, stock units, stock awards, stock appreciation rights and other stock-based awards.

Options. The duration of any option shall be within the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee; provided, however, that any incentive stock option granted to a 10% or less stockholder or any nonqualified stock option shall, by its terms, be exercised within 10 years after the date the option is granted and any incentive stock option granted to a greater than 10% stockholder shall, by its terms, be exercised within five years after the date the option is granted. The exercise price of all options will be determined by the Compensation Committee; provided, however, that the exercise price of an option (including incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options) will be equal to, or greater than, the fair market value of a share of our stock on the date the option is granted and further provided that incentive stock options may not be granted to an employee who, at the time of grant, owns stock possessing more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock or any parent or subsidiary, as defined in section 424 of the Code, unless the price per share is not less than 110% of the fair market value of our stock on the date of grant.

Stock Units. The Compensation Committee may grant stock to an employee, consultant or non-employee director, on such terms and conditions as the Compensation Committee deems appropriate under the Plan. Each stock shall represent the right of the participant to receive a share of our stock or an amount based on the value of a share of our stock.

Stock Awards. The Compensation Committee may issue shares of our stock to an employee, consultant or non-employee director under a stock award, upon such terms and conditions as the Committee deems appropriate under the Plan. Shares of our stock issued pursuant to stock awards may be issued for cash consideration or for no cash consideration, and subject to restrictions or no restrictions, as determined by the

Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee may establish conditions under which restrictions on stock awards shall lapse over a period of time or according to such other criteria as the Compensation Committee deems appropriate, including restrictions based upon the achievement of specific performance goals. SARs and Other Stock-Based Awards. SARs may be granted to an employee, non-employee director or consultant separately or in tandem with an option. SARs may be granted in tandem either at the time the option is granted or at any time thereafter while the option remains outstanding. Upon the exercise of SARs, the related option will terminate to the extent of an equal number of shares of our stock. The stock appreciation for a SAR is the amount by which the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date of exercise of the SAR exceeds the base amount of the SAR. The Compensation Committee will determine whether the stock appreciation for an SAR is to be paid in the form of shares of stock, cash or a combination of the two.

Other Awards. Other awards may be granted that are based on or measured by our stock to employees, consultants and non-employee directors, on such terms and conditions as the Compensation Committee deems appropriate. Other stock-based awards may be granted subject to achievement of performance goals or other conditions and may be payable in our stock or cash, or in a combination of the two.

Qualified Performance-Based Compensation. The Compensation Committee may determine that stock units, stock awards, SARs or other stock-based awards granted to an employee will be considered “qualified performance-based compensation” under section 162(m) of the Code.

Termination of Employment. If the employment or service of a participant is terminated for cause, the options of such participant, both accrued and future, will terminate immediately. If the employment or service is terminated by either the participant or us for any reason other than for cause, death, or for disability, as defined in Section 22(e)(3) of the Code, the options of the participant then outstanding shall be exercisable by the participant at any time prior to the expiration of the options or within three months after the date of such termination, whichever is shorter, but only to the extent of the vested right to exercise the options at the date of the termination. In the case of a participant who becomes disabled, the rights of the participant under any then outstanding options are exercisable by the participant at any time prior to the expiration of the options or within one year after the date of termination of employment or service due to disability, whichever is shorter, but only to the extent of the vested right to exercise the options at the date of such termination. In the event of the death of a participant, the rights of the participant under any then outstanding options are exercisable by the person or persons to whom these rights pass by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, at any time prior to the expiration of the options or within one year after the date of death, whichever is shorter, but only to the extent of the vested right to exercise the options, if any, at the date of death. The terms and conditions regarding any other awards under the Plan will be determined by the Compensation Committee.

Termination or Amendment of the Plan. Our Board of Directors may at any time terminate the Plan or make such amendments thereto as it deems advisable, without action on the part of our shareholders unless their approval is required under the law. However, no termination or amendment will, without the consent of the individual to whom any option has been granted, affect or impair the rights of such individual. Under Section 422(b)(2) of the Code, no incentive stock option may be granted under the Plan more than ten years from the date the Plan is adopted or the date the Plan is approved by our shareholders, whichever is earlier.

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Our common stock constitutes our only voting securities. The table below provides beneficial ownership of our securities, to the best of our knowledge, by (i) each person known to us that beneficially owns more than 5% of our outstanding shares of common stock; (ii) each of our directors; (iii) each of our named executive officers; and (iv) all of our current directors and executive officers as a group. As of March 1, 2011, there were 9,610,159 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes, the address for each principal shareholder is in the care of No. 1 Bintao Garden, West Binhai Road, Xigang District, Dalian City, PRC.

Name	Number of Shares Owned (1)(6) % of Class (2)		
An Fengbin (2)	4,882,389	50.5	%
Wen Tong (3)	60,000	*	
Wen Jiang (4)	15,750	*	
Yu Bing (4)(5)	3,750	*	
Yudong Hou (4)(7)	12,000	*	
Francis N.S. Leong (4)	20,625	*	
Star Blessing Enterprises Ltd. (2)	4,651,200	48.39	%
Wellington Management Company, LLP 280 Congress Street , Boston, MA 02210 (8)	703,328	7.32	%
Wellington Trust Company, NA c/o Wellington Management Company, LLP 280 Congress Street , Boston, MA 02210 (9)	703,328	7.32	%
All directors and executive officers as a group (5 people)	4,950,764	50.94	%

* Less than 1% percent.

(1) For purposes of determining the amount of securities beneficially owned, share amounts include all common stock owned outright plus all shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of convertible notes, or the exercise of options or warrants currently exercisable, or exercisable within 60 days of the record date. The Percent of Class is based on the number of shares of the Company's common stock outstanding as of the record date. Shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of convertible notes, or the exercise of options or warrants currently exercisable, or exercisable within 60 days of the record date, are deemed outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of the person holding such options or warrants, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of any other owners.

(2) Mr. An Fengbin has the power to vote and dispose of all of the securities of Oriental Excel Enterprises Limited, a British Virgin Islands company (“OEEL”) pursuant to the August 2009 amendment to the March 26, 2009 agreement (the “Original Agreement”) by and between Ms. Lai WaiChi, a citizen of Hong Kong, who holds 100% equity interest in OEEL (which entity, in turn, holds 100% equity interest in Star Blessing Enterprises Limited) and Mr. An Fengbin. Under the terms of the amendment to the Original Agreement, the parties agreed to (i) terminate Article 2 of the Original Agreement which set forth certain conditions of disbursement of Ms. Lai’s holdings of all of her holdings of the OEEL securities (the “Transfer Shares”), and (ii) replace Article 2 with an agreement that An Fengbin will be entitled to the Transfer Shares, in exchange for no consideration, in the event net income reported in the consolidated interim financial statements of Goodwill for the six month period ended June 30, 2009 is not less than \$1.5 million. OEEL is the sole owner of the securities of Star Blessing Enterprises Limited, also a British Virgin Islands company, which, in turn, holds 89.4% ownership in the Company. The requirement for net income of not less than \$1.5 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2009 was met, and therefore An Fengbin is now entitled to receive the Transfer Shares at such time as permitted under PRC laws and regulations, as such laws and regulations permit. Specifically, Mr. An will be permitted to receive such shares when he completes his registration application with the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE). An Fengbin’s right to receive the Transfer Shares for no consideration reflects the fact that Goodwill paid no consideration to Xingyuan or its stockholders for entering into the agreements under which Xingyuan became a VIE of the Company. In July 2010, Ms. Lai WaiChi agreed to transfer her interest in OEEL to Ms. Wang Jing, Mr. An’s spouse. In addition, Mr. An’s beneficial ownership includes 100,000 options to purchase shares of common stock granted to him, of which 40,000 options vested immediately upon grant date, July 14, 2010, and the remaining 60,000 options will vest in two equal installments on July 14, 2011 and July 14, 2012.

(3) Represents 60,000 options to purchase shares of common stock, of which 20,000 options vested immediately upon grant date, July 14, 2010, and the remaining 40,000 options vest in two equal installments on July 14, 2011 and July 14, 2012.

(4) Represents director options to purchase shares of common stock of the Company.

(5) Effective as of September 1, 2010, Yu Bing, resigned as (i) a Board member, and (ii) a member of the standing committees of the Board, as discussed in detail below. Yu Bing’s resignation was not for cause or due to any disagreements with the Company. She resigned for personal reasons, including to address the time demands from other business opportunities and commitments.

(6) Reflects the 1-for-1.333334 reverse stock split effected in October 2009.

(7) On September 13, 2010, the Board appointed Yudong Hou to the Board and its standing committees, as an “independent” director to the Board.

(8) Information taken solely from the Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 14, 2011 reflecting ownership of our common stock as of December 31, 2010. The filing reflects that Wellington Management Company, LLP, in its capacity as investment adviser, may be deemed to beneficially own 703,328 of our shares or 7.32% which are held of record by clients of Wellington Management. According to the Schedule 13G, the securities are owned of record by clients of Wellington Management and those clients have the right to receive, or the power to direct the receipt of, dividends from, or the proceeds from the sale of, such securities. According to the Schedule 13G, no such client is known to have such right or power with respect to more than five percent of this class of securities other than Wellington Trust, which is disclosed in the Note below.

(9) Information taken solely from the Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 14, 2011 reflecting ownership of our common stock as of December 31, 2010. The filing reflects that Wellington Trust Company, NA, in its capacity as investment adviser, may be deemed to beneficially own 703,328 of our shares or 7.32% which are held

of record by clients of Wellington Trust. According to the Schedule 13G, the securities are owned of record by clients of Wellington Trust and those clients have the right to receive, or the power to direct the receipt of, dividends from, or the proceeds from the sale of, such securities. According to the Schedule 13G, no such client is known to have such right or power with respect to more than five percent of this class of securities.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The Company maintains the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan approved by its shareholders that authorizes awards representing up to 5,000,000 shares of common stock. As of the date hereof, we have issued 212,125 options pursuant to the Plan.

Equity Compensation Plan Information as of December 31, 2010

Plan Category	Number of Securities to Be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights Weighted	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights	Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	212,125	\$ 2.77	4,787,875
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	212,125	\$ 2.77	4,787,875

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Review and Approval Policies and Procedures for Related Party Transactions

Pursuant to Board policy, our executive officers and directors, and principal stockholders, including their immediate family members and affiliates, are not permitted to enter into a related party transaction with us without the prior consent of our Audit Committee, or other independent committee of our board of directors in the case it is inappropriate for our Audit Committee to review such transaction due to a conflict of interest. Any request for us to enter into a transaction with an executive officer, director, principal stockholder, or any of such persons' immediate family members or affiliates, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 must first be presented to our Audit Committee for review, consideration and approval. All of our directors, executive officers and employees are required to report to our Audit Committee any such related party transaction. In approving or rejecting the proposed agreement, our Audit Committee shall consider the relevant facts and circumstances available and deemed relevant to the Audit Committee. Our Audit Committee shall approve only those agreements that, in light of known circumstances, are in, or are not inconsistent with, our best interests, as our Audit Committee determines in the good faith exercise of its discretion.

Except as disclosed below, from its inception to December 31, 2010, the Company has not been a participant in any transaction that is reportable under Item 404(d) of Regulation S-K. The Company knows of no proposed transaction in which it will be a participant that would be reportable under Item 404(d) of Regulation S-K.

Dalian Dongfangzheng Industrial Co., Ltd., (DFZ) which holds 85% equity interest in Dalian Xingyuan, was established by An Fengbin and his wife, Wang Jing, in September 2006. In September 2008, DFZ borrowed \$5,436,942 from Donggang Xingyuan for the purpose of short-term funding for its business operations. The borrowing was non-interest bearing. As of September 30, 2009 the balance was paid in full in three separate payments; \$4.38 million during February 2009, \$120,000 during April 2009, and the remaining balance was paid on August 8, 2009. All material related party transactions will be made or entered into on terms that are no less favorable to use than can be obtained from unaffiliated third parties. Related party transactions that we have previously entered into were not approved by independent directors, as we had no independent directors at that time.

In November 2009, Xingyuan advanced \$122,667 to Donggang Aquatic Product Trading Center and Donggang Xingyuan Ship Repair Yard, two companies that are under the control of Mr. An Fengbin. These companies are using these funds, together with approximately \$700,000 invested by Mr. An Fengbin through December 31, 2009, to construct facilities in the Donggang port area that would provide marine services that compliment the services offered there by the Company. Mr. An Fengbin is liable to the Company for these advances and is at risk for any losses incurred by these entities, and the Company has no obligations to or on behalf of Donggang Aquatic Product Trading Center and Donggang Xingyuan Ship Repair Yard. The Audit Committee consisting solely of independent and disinterested directors of the Board has reviewed, approved and ratified the terms of the foregoing transaction.

Director Independence

Our Board is subject to the independence requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market (Nasdaq). Our Board has determined that a majority of our directors and all current members of the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee are “independent” under the standards provided by the Nasdaq and that the members of the Audit Committee are also “independent” for purposes of Section 10A-3 of the Exchange Act. The Board based these determinations primarily on a review of the responses of the directors and executive officers to questions regarding employment and transaction history, affiliations and family and other relationships and on discussions with the directors. Based upon information submitted to the Board and consistent with the foregoing Nasdaq and SEC requirements, the Board has determined that Wen Jiang, Yudong Hou and Francis N.S. Leong are independent directors on the Board. None of such directors engage in any transaction, relationship or arrangement contemplated under Section 404(a) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 14.

Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Our Audit Committee and our Board has retained Jewett, Schwartz, Wolfe & Associates (“JSW”) as our independent registered public accounting firm to audit our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010. Aggregate fees for professional services rendered by JSW for the respective services for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	2010	2009
Audit Fee	\$ []	\$ 122,774
Audit-Related Fees	\$ 0	\$ 0
Tax Fees	\$ 0	\$ 0
All Other Fees	\$ 0	\$ 0

Audit Fees

Audit fees represent the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by JSW for the audit of our annual financial statements, review of financial statements included in our quarterly reports, review of registration statements or services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years.

Audit-Related Fees

Audit-related fees represent the aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported under Audit Fees. There were no such fees in fiscal 2010 and 2009.

Tax Fees

Tax fees represent the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal accountants for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning for such years.

All Other Fees

All other fees represent the aggregate fees billed for products and services other than the services reported in the other categories. There were no such fees in fiscal 2010 and 2009.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee on an annual basis reviews audit and non-audit services performed by the independent auditors. All audit and non-audit services are pre-approved by the Audit Committee, which considers, among other things, the possible effect of the performance of such services on the auditors’ independence.

Part IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Title
2.1	Share Exchange Agreement by and among the Company, Goodwill Rich International Limited and shareholders of Goodwill, dated as of August 21, 2009(1)
2.2	Shandong Xinfu Fishery Group Co., Ltd. Equity Replacement Agreement(1)
2.3	Rongcheng Xinfu Share Transfer Agreement(1)
3.1(i)	Certificate of Incorporation(1)
3.1.1(i)	Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation(1)
3.1(ii)	By-Laws(1)
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate(1)
10.1	Exclusive Consulting Services Agreement by and between Dalian Fusheng Consulting Co., Ltd. and Dalian Xingyuan Marine Bunker Co. Ltd., dated March 26, 2009(1)
10.2	Operating Agreement by and among Dalian Fusheng Consulting Co., Ltd., Dalian Xingyuan Marine Bunker Co. Ltd and the stockholders of Xingyuan, dated March 26, 2009(1)
10.3	Equity Pledge Agreement by and among Dalian Fusheng Consulting Co., Ltd., the Dalian Xingyuan Marine Bunker Co. Ltd and stockholders, dated March 26, 2009(1)
10.4	Purchase Option Agreement by and among Dalian Xingyuan Marine Bunker Co. Ltd, the Xingyuan Stockholders and Dalian Fusheng Consulting Co., Ltd., dated March 26, 2009(1)
10.5	Proxy and Voting Agreement by and between Dalian Fusheng Consulting Co., Ltd., Dalian Xingyuan Marine Bunker Co. Ltd, and Dalian Dongfangzheng Industrial Co., Ltd, dated March 26, 2009(1)
10.6	Proxy and Voting Agreement by and among Dalian Fusheng, Dalian Xingyuan and Wang Jing, dated March 26, 2009(1)
10.7	Proxy and Voting Agreement by and among Dalian Fusheng, Dalian Xingyuan and Wang Yu dated March 26, 2009(1)

- 10.8 Proxy and Voting Agreement by and among Dalian Fusheng, Dalian Xingyuan and Wang Xin, dated March 26, 2009(1)
- 10.9 Agreement by and among Oriental Excel Enterprises Limited, Mrs. Lai WaiChi, a citizen of Hong Kong, Mr. An Fengbin, a PRC citizen, dated March 26, 2009(1)
- 10.10 Employment Agreement with An Fengbin(1)*
- 10.11 2009 Equity Incentive Plan(1)*
- 10.12 Loan Agreement with Shenzhen Development Bank Co, Ltd.(1)
- 10.13 Contract for Purchase and Sale with Panjin Liaohe Oil Field Dali Group Petrochemical Co., Ltd.(1)
- 10.14 Contract for Purchase and Sale with Qingdao Anbang Refining and Chemical Co., Ltd.(1)
- 10.15 Contract for Purchase and Sale with PetroChina Dalian Petrochemical Company.(1)
- 10.16 Sales Contract for Furfural Extract Oil with PetroChina Dalian Petrochemical Company.(1)
- 10.17 Sales Contract for Rubber Filling Oil and Extract Oil with PetroChina Dalian Petrochemical Company.(1)
- 10.18 Supplemental Agreement dated as of August 30, 2009.(1)
- 10.19 Authorization Agreement.(1)
- 10.20 Authorization letter amendment.(1)
- 10.21 Amendment No. 1 to the Authorization Agreement.(1)
- 14.1 Code of Ethics and Conduct.(1)
- 21.1 List of Subsidiaries**
- 23.1 Consent of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm **
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**
- 32.1 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C.ss.1350.**

32.2 Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C.ss.1350.**

* Indicates a management contract or a compensatory plan or arrangement.

** Filed herewith

(1) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit with the same number to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-161577) effective as of January 25, 2010.

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SIGNATURES

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

Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation

By: /s/ An Fengbin
Name: An Fengbin
Title: President, Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 31, 2011

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ An Fengbin An Fengbin	President, Chief Executive Officer, Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 31, 2011
/s/ Wen Tong Wen Tong	Chief Financial Officer, Director (Principal Financial Officer)	March 31, 2011
/s/ Wen Jiang Wen Jiang	Director	March 31, 2011
/s/ Yudong Hou Yudong Hou	Director	March 31, 2011
/s/ Francis N.S. Leong Francis N.S. Leong	Director	March 31, 2011

Signed originals of this written statement have been provided to Andatee China Marine Fuel Services Corporation and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.