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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY CO
Form 10-Q/A
January 11, 2001

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

FORM 10-Q/A-2

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

For the period ended: SEPTEMBER 30, 2000

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: 0-15905

BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

73-1268729
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

801 TRAVIS, SUITE 2100, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(713) 227-7660
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since last report.)

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 ☐

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date.

6,045,326 SHARES, PAR VALUE \$.01 PER SHARE, OUTSTANDING AT JANUARY 4, 2001

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The condensed consolidated financial statements of Blue Dolphin Energy Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") included herein have been prepared by the Company, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments necessary to present a fair statement of operations, financial position and cash flows. The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas properties, wherein costs incurred in the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas reserves are capitalized. The Company believes that the disclosures are adequate and the information presented is not misleading, although certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations.

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	SEPT

	(Un
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash	\$ 1
Trade accounts receivable	2
Funds Escrowed for abandonment	1
Prepaid expenses	----
Total Current Assets	6
Property and Equipment, at cost, using full cost	
method for oil and gas properties	34
Accumulated depletion, depreciation	
and amortization	(29

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Land	
Acquisition and development costs - Petroport	1
Other Assets	----
Total Assets	\$ 14
	=====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 3
Current portion of long term-debt	

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Notes payable - related parties	1
Total Current Liabilities	5
Minority interest	1
Common Stock	25
Additional Paid-in Capital	(18)
Accumulated (Deficit)	
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 14

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS - UNAUDITED

	2000
Revenue from operations:	
Pipeline operations	\$ 657
Oil and gas sales	1,633
Operating fees	77
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	2,368
Cost of operations:	
Pipeline operating expenses	247
Lease operating expenses	352
Depletion, depreciation, and amortization	530
Impairment of oil and gas properties	10,654
General and administrative	512
COST OF OPERATIONS	12,298
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(9,930)
Other income (expense):	
Interest and other expense	(54)
Interest and other income	27
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(9,958)
Minority interest	(151)
Provision for income taxes	
Net loss	\$ (10,109)
Loss per share-basic	\$ (
Loss per share-diluted	\$ (
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	

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and dilutive potential common shares:	
Basic	5,964
	=====
Diluted	5,964
	=====

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS - UNAUDITED

	NINE ENDED S
	2000
Revenue from operations:	
Pipeline operations	\$ 1,716,102
Oil and gas sales	3,810,333
Operating fees	234,338

REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	5,760,773
Cost of operations:	
Pipeline operating expenses	753,726
Lease operating expenses	951,068
Depletion, depreciation, and amortization	1,441,694
Impairment of oil and gas properties	10,654,976
General and administrative	1,583,151

COST OF OPERATIONS	15,384,615

LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(9,623,842)
Other income (expense):	
Interest and other expense	(140,405)
Gain on sale of assets	--
Interest and other income	77,418

INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF A CHANGE IN AN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	(9,686,829)
Minority interest	(219,223)
Provision for income taxes	--

INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF A CHANGE IN AN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	(9,906,052)
Cumulative effect at January 1, 1999 of a change in accounting principle for start up costs, net of income tax benefit of \$41,480	--

Net income (loss)	\$ (9,906,052)
	=====
Earnings per common share-basic	
Income before accounting change	\$ (1.66
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	--

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Net income	\$ (1.66)
Earnings per common share-diluted	
Income before accounting change	\$ (1.66)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	--
Net income	\$ (1.66)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding and dilutive potential common shares:	
Basic	5,955,645
Diluted	5,955,645

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OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net income (loss)	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	
Deferred income taxes	
Change in accounting principle	
Impairment of oil and gas properties	
Gain on sale of assets	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in trade accounts receivable	
(Increase) in prepaid expenses	
Increase in minority interest, accounts payable and other current liabilities	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Oil and gas prospect generation costs	
Reimbursement of oil and gas prospect generation costs	
Purchases of property and equipment	
Net proceeds from sale of assets	
Development costs - oil and gas properties	
Development costs - Petroport	
Development costs - New Avoca	
Funds escrowed for abandonment costs	
(Increase) decrease in other assets	
NET CASH (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Net proceeds from borrowings	
Net proceeds from the sale of stock	
Payments on borrowings	
Other	

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NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
INCREASE IN CASH	
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	
CASH AT SEPTEMBER 30	
SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION	
Interest paid	
Income taxes paid	

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

FOOTNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED

SEPTEMBER 30, 2000

1. OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES

At September 30, 2000, the Company recorded an impairment of oil and gas properties of \$10,654,976, comprised of a non-cash write off of proved reserves from the Galveston Area Block 288 Buccaneer Field of \$5,354,976 and the recognition of associated plugging and abandonment costs estimated to be \$5,300,000. The Buccaneer Field is located offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. The Company's \$5,300,000 accrued abandonment liability is reflected on its Balance Sheet as a component of accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization.

In July 2000, production from the only producing well in the Buccaneer Field, the A-12 well, ceased due to down-hole mechanical problems. The Company retained an outside consultant to advise it concerning the best method to restore production from the well. Among the various alternatives being considered were: drilling a new vertical well; sidetracking; conducting a workover; drilling a new horizontal well and sidetracking the A-12 well horizontally. The consultant concluded that the drilling of a new well, estimated to cost \$2,800,000, was the best technical solution to restoring production because of the age and condition of the A-12 well bore. He also recommended that the Company should not drill the new well, based on his opinion that the most likely rate that the new well could be expected to produce at was 1,000 Mcf per day and that positive discounted cash flow from the well could not be achieved unless a daily production rate of 1,500 Mcf per day or more was experienced. The consultant advised the Company that he did not feel that the possible returns from the new well justified the risks involved and recommended the abandonment of the Buccaneer Field. Based on this recommendation the Company chose not to attempt to restore production to the A-12 well or redrill.

In early October 2000, as a result of a routine inspection by the U.S. Minerals Management Service ("MMS") of the two major platform complexes in the field, the MMS dictated that certain repairs to the platforms must be made before operating activities can resume. The Company estimates the cost of these required, unplanned repairs to be in excess of \$1,000,000. The Company estimates that if it had chosen to pursue restoration of production in the field the actual infrastructure cost to do so would have been \$2,600,000, because only one of the two platform complexes is needed. If the Company were to have made repairs in accordance with the MMS order, it would have been required to expend an

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estimated \$600,000 to repair a platform that it may not have used. Instead of making this expenditure and thereafter continue to incur ongoing operating costs associated with the platform, the Company could abandon the unneeded platform and repair the remaining platform to meet MMS requirements, at an estimated cost of \$2,600,000. Thus, the cost to reestablish production would have increased to an estimated \$5,400,000, consisting of \$2,600,000 in front-end infrastructure costs and \$2,800,000 in drilling costs.

Buccaneer Field oil and gas sales, operating fees and associated lease operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2000 and 1999, are as follows:

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

FOOTNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (CONTINUED)

	FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2000	1999
Oil and gas sales	287,496	191,948
Operating fees	234,338	234,346
Lease operating expenses	(454,207)	(857,685)
	67,627	(431,391)
	=====	=====

The following table reflects the estimates of Proved Reserves, future net revenues and the discounted present value of future net revenues at 10% from Proved Reserves before income taxes to the net interest of the Company from the Buccaneer Field as of December 31, 1999, as included in the Proved Reserves Information in the December 31, 1999 10K, such reserves have been restored, see Note 5.

NET OIL RESERVES (THOUSAND BARRELS)	NET GAS RESERVES (MILLION CUBIC FEET)	FUTURE NET REVENUES (\$000)	DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET REVENUES (\$000)
-----	-----	-----	-----
111	17,869	\$25,726	\$8,890

2. NOTES - RELATED PARTIES

In December 1999, the Company issued a \$1,000,000 convertible promissory note to Harris A. Kaffie, a director of the Company. This convertible promissory note originally due June 1, 2000 has been extended to March 31, 2001, bears interest at 10% per annum, and is convertible into common stock at \$6.00 per share

The Company issued three convertible promissory notes in 2000 totaling \$1,000,000; two in the principal amount of \$200,000 each on May 25, 2000 and July 6, 2000, issued to Ivar Siem, Chairman of the Company, and one in the principal amount of \$600,000 on November 30, 2000, issued to TI A/S, beneficially controlled by Ivar Siem. These convertible promissory notes are due March 31, 2001, bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum and are convertible into common stock at the rate of \$6.00 per share.

3. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company applies the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting

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Standards No. 128 (SFAS No. 128), Earnings per Share. SFAS No. 128 requires the presentation of basic earnings per share (EPS) which excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. SFAS No. 128 requires dual presentation of basic EPS and diluted EPS on the face of the income statement and requires a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of basic EPS and diluted EPS.

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The following table provides a reconciliation between basic and diluted earnings per share:

	NET INCOME (LOSS)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING AND DILUTIVE POTENTIAL COMMON SHARES	PER SHARE AMOUNT
	-----	-----	-----
Nine Months ended September 30, 2000			
Basic earnings per share	(\$9,906,052)	5,955,645	\$(1.66)
	-----	-----	-----
Diluted earnings per share	(\$9,906,052)	5,955,645	\$(1.66)
	=====	=====	=====
Nine Months ended September 30, 1999			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 80,935	4,694,895	\$ 0.02
Effect of dilutive stock options	--	98,699	--
	-----	-----	-----
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 80,935	4,793,594	\$ 0.02
	=====	=====	=====

4. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, as amended, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS No. 133), was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in June 1998. SFAS No. 133 standardizes the accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts. In July 1999, SFAS No. 137, "Deferral of the Effective Date of SFAS No. 133," was issued and delays the effective date for one year, to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. The Company believes that adoption of this financial accounting standard will not have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

5. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION REVIEW

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") is currently reviewing certain of the Company's historical financial statements included in certain of the Company's periodic reports in conjunction with the Company's filing of a registration statement on Form S-3. The SEC review could result in significant modifications to such financial statements upon conclusion of the review process. As of November 20, 2000, the SEC review process has not concluded. However, discussions with the SEC indicate that the Company's December 31, 1999 Supplemental Oil and Gas Information - Unaudited will need to be restated. The purpose of the restatement is to eliminate Proved Undeveloped Reserves attributable to the Buccaneer Field from the supplemental disclosures. The following table reflects the Company's

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estimated quantities of proved oil and gas reserves and standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows at December 31, 1999 on a summarized basis:

	OIL (BBLS)	GAS (MCF)	STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOWS
	-----	-----	-----
Total Proved Reserves	332,298	35,341,835	\$ 16,138,356
Less:			
Buccaneer Field Proved Undeveloped Reserves	(76,074)	(13,123,893)	\$ (1,234,601)
	-----	-----	-----
Total Restated Proved Reserves	256,224	22,217,942	\$ 14,903,755
	-----	-----	-----

6. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's income producing operations are conducted in two principal business segments: oil and gas exploration and production and pipeline operations. Intersegment revenues consist of transportation, general processing and storage fees charged by certain subsidiaries to another for natural gas and crude oil transported through the Blue Dolphin Pipeline System. The intercompany revenues and expenses are eliminated in consolidation. Information concerning these segments for the nine months and three months ended September 30, 2000 and 1999, and at September 30, 2000 and December 31, 1999 as follow.

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

FOOTNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (CONTINUED)

	REVENUES	INTERSEGMENT REVENUES	
	-----	-----	-----
Nine months ended September 30, 2000:			
Oil and gas exploration and production and operating fees	\$ 4,049,171	4,500	(
Pipeline operations	1,729,102	13,000	(
Other	(17,500)	--	(
	-----	-----	-----
Consolidated	5,760,773	--	(
Other expense	--	--	(

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Income before income taxes	-----	-----	---
	--	--	(
Nine months ended September 30, 1999:			
Oil and gas exploration and			
production and operating fees	\$ 430,794	4,500	
Pipeline operations			
	1,404,817	10,937	
Other			
	(15,437)	--	
	-----	-----	---
Consolidated	1,820,174	--	(
Other expense	--	1,886,191	
	-----	-----	---
Income before income taxes	--	--	
Three months ended September 30, 2000:			
Oil and gas exploration and			
production and operating fees	\$ 1,712,542	1,500	(
Pipeline operations			
	658,765	1,745	
Other			
	(3,245)	--	
	-----	-----	---
Consolidated	2,368,062	--	(
Other expense	--	--	
	-----	-----	---
Loss before income taxes	--	--	(
Three months ended September 30, 1999:			
Oil and gas exploration and			
production and operating fees	\$ 120,551	3,000	
Pipeline operations	516,042	2,100	
Other	(5,100)	--	
	-----	-----	---
Consolidated	631,493	--	
Other expense	--	--	
	-----	-----	---
Income before income taxes	--	--	

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

FOOTNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (CONTINUED)

	SEPTEMBER 30, 2000	DECEMBER 31, 1999
	-----	-----
Identifiable assets:		
Oil and gas exploration		
and production	\$ 3,187,107	\$ 12,816,861
Pipeline operations	10,139,781	7,735,149
Other	819,945	986,206
	-----	-----
Consolidated	\$ 14,146,833	\$ 21,538,216

- Consolidated income from operations includes \$582,436 and \$1,486,590 in unallocated general and administrative expenses, and unallocated

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depletion, depreciation and amortization of \$22,445 and \$17,674 for the nine months ended September 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Consolidated income from operations includes \$180,369 and \$497,116 in unallocated general and administrative expenses, and unallocated depletion, depreciation and amortization of \$7,780 and \$6,107 for the quarters ended September 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

2. Pipeline depletion, depreciation and amortization includes a provision for pipeline abandonment of \$14,805 and \$15,905 for the nine months ended September 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Oil and gas depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment includes a provision for abandonment costs of platforms and wells of \$5,313,793 and \$13,746 for the nine months ended September 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Pipeline depletion, depreciation and amortization includes a provision for pipeline abandonment of \$4,935 and \$4,935 for the quarters ended September 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Oil and gas depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment includes a provision for abandonment costs of platforms and wells of \$5,301,868 and \$2,559 for the quarters ended September 30, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On May 8, 2000, American Resources Offshore, Inc., a 75% owned subsidiary of the Company, and its former Chief Financial Officer, were named in a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, styled H&N GAS AND HOWARD ENERGY MARKETING, L.L.C. V. AMERICAN RESOURCES OFFSHORE, INC. ET AL (Case No H-00-1371). The lawsuit alleges, among other things, that H&N Gas was defrauded by American Resources in connection with natural gas purchase options and natural gas price swap contracts entered into from February 1998 through September 1999. H&N alleges unlawful collusion between American Resources' prior management and the then president of H&N, Richard Hale ("Hale"), to the detriment of H&N. H&N generally alleges that Hale directed H&N Gas to purchase illusory options from American Resources that bore no relation to any physical gas business and that American Resources did not have the financial resources and/or sufficient quantity of natural gas to perform. H&N further alleges that American Resources and H&N colluded with respect to

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

FOOTNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (CONTINUED)

swap transactions that were designed to benefit American Resources at the expense of H&N Gas. H&N Gas is seeking approximately \$5.65 million in actual damages, treble damages, punitive damages, prejudgment interest and attorneys' fees. American Resources intends to vigorously defend this claim.

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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Certain of the statements included below, including those regarding future financial performance or results, or that are not historical facts, are "forward-looking" statements as that term is defined in Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The words "expect," "plan" "believe," "anticipate," "project," "estimate," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The Company cautions readers that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and such statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, but not limited to, industry conditions, prices of crude oil and natural gas, regulatory changes, general economic conditions, interest rates and competition. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or should the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results and outcomes may differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements which speak only as of the date hereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to update the forward looking statements or republish revised forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

The following is a review of certain aspects of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company and should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1. of this report.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Company recently announced that it was awarded three leases by the MMS on prospects developed by the Company through its offshore prospect generation program. The leases were awarded to Callon Petroleum Operating Company ("Callon"), a subsidiary of Callon Petroleum Company, on high bids submitted at MMS Western Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale 177 held August 23, 2000. The leases cover Galveston Area Blocks 271 and 284, and Matagorda Island Area Block 710. Callon will own a 50% interest and operate all leases. Other owners include Fidelity Oil Holdings, Inc., 40% and Black Hills Exploration and Production, Inc., a subsidiary of Black Hills Corporation, 10%. A fourth block, Galveston Area Block 285 acquired by the Company in 1998, will be assigned to the same ownership group. The Company's subsidiary Blue Dolphin Exploration Company owns a 10% after payout reversionary working interest in the four leases.

The Company recently announced a natural gas discovery in High Island Area Block A-7, in the Gulf of Mexico. The Company acquired the block at MMS Sale 155 in 1995, and owns an 8.9% after payout reversionary working interest. High Island Area Block A-7 was one of four blocks the Company acquired in the first year of its offshore prospect generation program. Production from the first well began in September 2000 at a rate of 34 million cubic feet of gas per day. A second discovery well found two productive intervals and is expected to be on production in mid to late 2001. A third well is currently being drilled from an adjacent surface location. Before the Company is assigned its working interest, the initial working interest owners must recover their costs associated with the lease and its development.

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

The Company's primary efforts to advance the Petroport project continues to center on development of market support, evidenced by firm commitments from refineries to use Petroport when completed. While many of the refiners in the primary market area are prospective users of Petroport, the Company's efforts

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have focused on those refiners whose production requirements would be at least 150,000 barrels of oil per day.

Uncertainties associated with recent and anticipated industry consolidations, combined with the extent of displacement of long haul imported barrels by future deepwater Gulf of Mexico production, has resulted in the deferring of throughput commitment decisions by these refiners. The Company believes firm throughput commitments for Petroport will materialize, but are several months off in the future. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will receive such commitments.

The Company's work on the Petroport project has resulted in the opportunity to evaluate a second offshore crude oil terminal to serve an alternative market. This facility, designed to fill a niche created by long term arrangements for the supply of short haul Caribbean Basin crudes delivered to a shallow water-congested port complex, would be located off the coast of Port Arthur, Texas. The Company believes that the use of Caribbean Basin crudes by refineries in this market area is likely to grow as refineries complete processing projects and system expansions are made. Additionally the Company believes the long-term supply arrangements, intended to capture market share by the exporting countries, will minimize displacement of these barrels by future deepwater Gulf of Mexico production. The effect is to reduce refiners' uncertainties concerning future supply sources and a current willingness to enter into long term commitments for use of the offshore port.

Petroport's main focus remains the offloading of larger tankers used for longer haul shipments, whereas this facility's focus will be the smaller tankers used in the short haul trade, primarily for shipments from Mexico, and secondarily, Venezuela.

Preliminary conceptual design and costing work, and a general commercial assessment for this project have been completed. Discussions are now under way with a potential primary user of the system. The Company expects to have reached an understanding with such user within approximately 60 days. The Company does not intend to go forward with the project without a major user's commitment and support.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following table summarizes the Company's financial position at September 30, 2000 and December 31, 1999 (amounts in thousands):

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	SEPTEMBER 30, 2000		DECEMBER 31, 1999	
	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Working capital	1,178	13	93	--
Property and equipment, net .	4,400	50	14,264	77
Other noncurrent assets	3,301	37	4,247	23
Total	8,879	100	18,604	100
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Minority interest	1,178	13	958	5
Stockholders' equity	7,701	87	17,646	95
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	8,879	100	18,604	100
	=====	=====	=====	=====

At September 30, 2000, the Company recorded an impairment of oil and gas properties of \$10,654,976, comprised of a non-cash write off of proved reserves from the Galveston Area Block 288 Buccaneer Field of \$5,354,975, and the recognition of associated plugging and abandonment costs estimated to be \$5,300,000 (see footnote 1. "Oil and Gas Properties").

In October 2000 the MMS notified the Company that they required additional security to ensure that its abandonment obligations associated with the Buccaneer Field will be met. The Company has escrowed approximately \$1.49 million for abandonment costs and provided \$1.3 million in surety bonds. At the request of the MMS, the Company has delivered an additional \$2.9 million in surety bonds and used the escrowed funds as collateral for the surety bonds.

The Company reached an agreement, with Tetra Applied Technologies, Inc. ("Tetra") to plug and abandon the wells and remove its facilities located in the Buccaneer Field. Tetra will plug and abandon the remaining ten wells in the Buccaneer Field and remove the platforms and attached quarters platforms in Galveston Area Blocks 288 and 296. In addition, Maritech Resources, Inc. ("Maritech") an affiliate of Tetra has purchased an adjacent lease on which the Company provided operation services to Apache Corporation. In December 2000, as a result of the Company's plans to abandon the Buccaneer Field platform facilities, the Company and Maritech terminated the operating agreement. A new platform will be installed to operate and maintain the Blue Dolphin System, as well as handle the production from Maritech's lease. The Blue Dolphin System is currently attached to and operated from the Buccaneer Field platforms. The Company believes that the installation of the new platform is the best alternative to continue to operate and maintain the Blue Dolphin System. The platform is expected to be installed by the end of the first quarter of 2001, at an estimated cost of \$1.5 million net to the Company's interest in the Blue Dolphin System. Plugging and abandonment of the Buccaneer Field wells is expected to begin in the first quarter of 2001. It is estimated that the plugging and abandonment costs will be \$1,000,000. The removal of the Galveston Area Blocks 288 and 296 platform facilities are expected to begin in the second half of 2001, at an estimated cost of \$4,300,000.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2000, the Company funded its activities through cash generated

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

from operations and short-term promissory notes from Ivar Siem, Chairman of the Company in the aggregate principal amount of \$400,000 (see footnote 2 "Notes Payable - Related Parties"). The net cash provided by or used in operating, investing and financing activities is summarized below (amounts in thousands):

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30	

2000	1999

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Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	3,197	(1,256)
Investing activities	(2,753)	(783)
Financing activities	261	2,061
	-----	-----
Net increase in cash	705	22
	=====	=====

On December 2, 1999, the Company acquired a 75% ownership interest in American Resources Offshore, Inc. by purchasing approximately 39.0 million shares of American Resources common stock. The Company paid approximately \$4.5 million for the shares of American Resources common stock. Concurrently with the sale of its common stock to the Company, American Resources sold an 80% interest in its offshore oil and gas properties located in the Gulf of Mexico to Fidelity Oil Holdings, Inc. a subsidiary of MDU Resources Group, Inc.

In order to provide funding for the acquisition of its interest in American Resources in December 1999, the Company arranged a private placement and conversion of principal and accrued interest on promissory notes into common stock, \$.01 par value per share, of 701,820 shares and 314,898 shares, respectively (see Notes 5 and 7 in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999). Two members and one former member of the board of directors participated in this private placement. Daniel B. Porter, a former director of the Company, (i) paid \$100,000 for 16,667 shares of common stock and (ii) paid \$325 and tendered a note and accrued interest totaling \$99,875 for an additional 16,700 shares. Additionally, Harris A. Kaffie, a director of the Company, paid \$149 and tendered a note and accrued interest totaling \$187,651 for 31,300 shares of common stock and Ivar Siem, Chairman of the Board of Directors, paid \$281 and tendered a note and accrued interest totaling \$27,919 for 4,700 shares. The Company also issued a \$1,000,000 convertible promissory note to Harris A. Kaffie, a director of the Company (see footnote 2. "Notes Payable - Related Parties").

In connection with the acquisition of a majority interest in American Resources the Company entered into an agreement with Fidelity Oil to manage their interest in the properties acquired from American Resources for \$40,000 per month. This amount is intended to reimburse the Company for its cost of services provided. The agreement expires in December 2000 and provides for continuation thereafter on a year to year basis unless terminated by either party.

The Company maintained a \$10,000,000 reducing revolving credit facility with Bank One, Texas, N.A. (the "Loan Agreement") that expired on December 31, 2000. The facility was available for the acquisition of oil and gas reserve based assets and working capital. The maximum amount the Company was able to borrow under the Loan Agreement was \$6,500,000. In January 2000, the Company paid the

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

\$80,000 outstanding balance under the Loan Agreement and its borrowing capacity under the Loan Agreement was adjusted to \$0. At December 31, 2000 the Company did not have an outstanding balance under the Loan Agreement.

The bank redetermined the borrowing base semi-annually based on its valuation of the Company's oil and gas properties and pipeline contracts. Accordingly, the

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bank could increase the borrowing base under the Loan Agreement to \$10,000,000, the maximum amount the Company could borrow under the Loan Agreement, or some lesser amount based upon the banks valuation of these assets. The Loan Agreement included certain restrictive covenants that were applicable if any amounts were outstanding under the agreement, including restrictions on the Company's ability to pay dividends on its capital stock and the maintenance of certain financial ratios. Certain of the financial covenants the Company was required to comply with, included maintaining (i) a total tangible net worth of \$10,250,000, (ii) a debt coverage ratio of not less than 1.2 to 1 calculated on a rolling four-quarter basis and (iii) a current ratio (as defined in the Loan Agreement) of at least 1 to 1.

The Company has exploration and development opportunities associated with its offshore properties owned through American Resources. The Company will evaluate each of the exploration and development opportunities and its available capital resources to determine whether to participate, sell its interest or sell a portion of its interest and use the proceeds to participate at a reduced interest. As of September 30, 2000, American Resources had expended approximately \$1.8 million on exploration in its leases in Brazos Areas 542 and 577, High Island Area Block 37, South Timbalier Area Block 148, West Cameron Area Blocks 172 and 368 and Ship Shoal Area Block 97, of which \$1.1 million has been recorded in Property and Equipment and \$0.7 million is included in prepaid expenses as of September 30, 2000. These expenditures were funded by working capital generated by American Resources. The Company expects to spend an additional \$0.3 million during the remainder of 2000 on exploration and development opportunities.

In April 2000, the Company amended its prospect generation program agreement with Fidelity Oil, whereby in exchange for certain participation rights of up to 100%, Fidelity Oil will fund \$1,060,000 of the costs associated with the program during 2000. Fidelity Oil also reimbursed the Company for seismic data acquired. The available interests in the prospect inventory developed in the program are for sale on an individual prospect basis. Fidelity Oil withdrew from the prospect generation program December 31, 2000. If funding from another company is not arranged, the Company may terminate its prospect generation program.

In July 2000, the Company reached an agreement to provide transportation services for Vastar Resources, Inc. in High Island Area Block A-5 offshore Texas in the Gulf of Mexico. To accommodate this production, the Company agreed to construct a 3.4 mile 12" diameter pipeline from the production platform in High Island Area Block A-5 to the Black Marlin Pipeline. The cost to construct the pipeline was \$2.0 million, \$1.0 million net to the Company's 50% interest in the pipeline. The pipeline was completed with minimal production from High Island Area Block A-5 commencing in September 2000. Full operations are expected to commence in February 2001. The Company financed this pipeline by issuing a \$600,000 convertible promissory note (see footnote 2).

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

In July 2000, the Company acquired a 5/6th's ownership interest in an 8-inch, 12.78 mile pipeline from Walter Oil and Gas Corp. for approximately \$224,000 net to the Company interest. The pipeline extends from Galveston Area Block 350 to an interconnect to another pipeline in Galveston Area Block 391 (the "GA350 Pipeline"), approximately 14 miles south of the Company's Blue Dolphin Pipeline. The pipeline currently transports nominal volumes of gas, but the Company believes it is well positioned to attract future discoveries in the area.

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In October 1999, American Resources sold call options for 5 MMBtu's per day of gas at a call price of \$3.25 per MMBtu to H & N Gas. The call options expired in September 2000. In exchange for establishing a ceiling of \$3.25 per MMBtu over the option term, American Resources received an average option premium of approximately \$0.12 per MMBtu on the volumes contracted for under the call option agreement. Fidelity Oil agreed to assume 80%, or 4 MMBtu's per day, of any liability from these options. The call options were settled monthly. The liability for the months of June 2000 through September 2000 options was \$665,245, of which Fidelity Oil reimbursed American Resources \$532,196. As a result of the legal proceedings with H & N Gas (see Part II, Item 1. Legal Proceedings, below), American Resources is holding the funds due to H&N Gas in a separate interest bearing bank account.

In November 1999, the Company and WBI Holdings, Inc. ("WBI") formed New Avoca Gas Storage LLC, 25% owned and managed by the Company and 75% owned by WBI, and acquired the Avoca gas storage assets for \$400,000 (\$100,000 net to the Company's interest) from Northeastern Gas Caverns ("Northeastern"). Additionally, a contingent payment of \$500,000 (\$125,000 net to the Company's interest) was due to Northeastern on May 22, 2000. New Avoca made a payment of \$50,000 and extended the remaining \$450,000 payment to August 22, 2000. In August 2000, Northeastern extended the contingent payment until October 2000 in exchange for increasing the contingent payment by \$10,000 to \$460,000. The contingent payment would be excused, and the \$40,000 net payment made would be refunded, if Northeastern successfully settles a claim associated with Avoca Gas Storage, Inc. (the original owner of the Avoca gas storage assets). In October 2000, Northeastern received a payment on its claim and refunded the \$40,000 previously paid by New Avoca. New Avoca can elect to liquidate the project at any time.

New Avoca completed an analysis of the project. Based on this analysis and recent technological advances, New Avoca believes the disposal wells will be capable of handling the more moderate rates of brine injection expected to be produced under its proposed construction schedule. In October 2000, New Avoca commenced testing of the disposal wells to determine the rate that these wells will accept brine. New Avoca estimates that the test of the disposal wells and the subsequent evaluation of the test results will take approximately two months to complete. Based on the results of the tests, New Avoca expects to make a decision to either proceed with or liquidate the project. If liquidated, the Company believes that it can recover its investment in this project. If the decision is made to proceed with the project, New Avoca estimates that it will take between one and one-half to two years to begin operations at partial capacity, and three to four years for the facility to operate at full capacity. However, until the Company has reviewed and analyzed the results from the tests of the disposal wells it will be unable to establish a definitive schedule or accurately estimate the costs to complete this project.

In general, the Company believes that it has or can obtain adequate capital resources to continue to

BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

finance and otherwise meet its anticipated business requirements. In the past, the Company's capital requirements have been financed by the disposition of certain assets, for example, interests in its pipelines, and equity and debt investments by its directors and others. The Company's directors have also facilitated the Company's access to other sources of capital in the private

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equity and debt markets. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to obtain financing from these sources or sell assets on commercially reasonable terms. The Company's inability to finance its capital requirements may adversely effect its results of operations, timing for major pipeline expansions, growth in oil and gas prospect generation activities and other projects.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company reported a net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2000, ("current period") of \$9,906,052, compared to net income of \$80,935 reported for the nine months ended September 30, 1999 ("previous period"). For the quarter ended September 30, 2000 ("current quarter") the Company reported a net loss of \$10,109,585 compared to a net loss of \$429,033 for the quarter ended September 30, 1999 ("previous quarter").

The net loss in the current period and current quarter is due to the impairment of oil and gas properties recorded at September 30, 2000 of \$10,654,976 as a result of writing off proved reserves from the Buccaneer Field.

REVENUES:

NINE MONTHS 2000 VS. 1999. Revenues for the current period increased by \$3,940,599 or 216% to \$5,760,773 compared to revenues of \$1,820,174 reported for the previous period.

Current period revenues from pipeline operations increased by \$322,222 or 23% from the previous period. The increase was primarily due to an increase in gas volumes transported on the Black Marlin Pipeline System, which system was acquired on March 1, 1999, resulting in a \$471,083 increase in pipeline revenues in the current period. During the current period, average daily gas volumes transported by the Black Marlin Pipeline System were 81,000 MMBtu/d compared to 58,000 MMBtu/d during the seven months the Company owned the system in the previous period. This increase was offset in part by a decline in gas volumes in the Blue Dolphin Pipeline System. During the current period, average daily gas volumes transported by the Blue Dolphin Pipeline System were 30,000 MMBtu/d compared to 38,000 MMBtu/d during the previous period, resulting in a reduction in pipeline revenues of \$95,281. The reduction in pipeline revenue is partially attributable to a decrease in the Company's interest in the Blue Dolphin Pipeline System. On March 1, 1999, the Company sold a 1/6th interest in the Blue Dolphin Pipeline System, reducing its interest from 67% to 50%.

Current period revenues from oil and gas sales increased by \$3,618,385, from those of the previous period due to the acquisition of American Resources in December 1999, resulting in additional revenues of \$3,522,838 in the current period. In addition, oil and gas sales from the Buccaneer Field increased by \$95,547 due to higher commodity prices in the current period. However, Buccaneer Field production ceased in July 2000, due to downhole mechanical problems. The Company does not expect to re-

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

establish production in the Buccaneer Field (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Part I, Item 2 in this report).

THIRD QUARTER 2000 VS. THIRD QUARTER 1999. Revenues for the current quarter

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increased by \$1,736,569 or 275% to \$2,368,062 compared to revenues of \$631,493 reported for the previous quarter.

Current quarter revenues from pipeline operations increased by \$143,078 or 28% from the previous quarter primarily due to an increase in gas and oil volumes transported on the Black Marlin Pipeline System, resulting in additional revenues of \$200,253. The increase in revenues was offset by a 40% decline in gas volumes transported on the Blue Dolphin Pipeline System in the current quarter, resulting in a reduction in revenues of \$57,175.

Current quarter revenues from oil and gas sales increased by \$1,599,398, from those of the previous quarter due to the acquisition of American Resources in December 1999, resulting in additional revenues of \$1,579,382. Buccaneer Field production ceased in July 2000, due to downhole mechanical problems. The Company does not expect to re-establish production in the Buccaneer Field (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Part I, Item 2 in this report).

COSTS AND EXPENSES:

NINE MONTHS 2000 VS. 1999. Current period lease operating expenses increased \$93,383 or 11% from those of the previous period due to the acquisition of American Resources in December 1999 resulting in additional lease operating expenses in the current period totaling \$496,861. The increase in expenses was offset by lower lease operating expenses in the current period associated with the Buccaneer Field of \$403,478. In the previous period, lease operating expenses in the Buccaneer Field totaled \$404,215 as compared to \$80,683 in the current period. The Company expects that lease operating expenses will decrease as a result of the termination of production from the Buccaneer Field.

Current period depletion, depreciation and amortization increased \$1,085,748, primarily due to the acquisition of American Resources in December 1999, resulting in increased depletion of \$1,069,018.

General and administrative expenses for the current period increased \$96,893, primarily due to the acquisition of American Resources in December 1999, resulting in additional costs of \$554,408. The increase in expenses was offset by reimbursements of \$360,000 associated with proceeds received pursuant to the Management Services Agreement between the Company and Fidelity Oil, whereby the Company manages Fidelity Oil's interest in the oil and gas assets it acquired from American Resources in December 1999. Additionally current period general and administrative expenses of Blue Dolphin Energy was reduced \$97,515 from that of the previous period.

The Company recorded an impairment of oil and gas properties of \$10,654,976 in the current period associated with the Buccaneer Field (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Part I, Item 2 in this report).

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Current period interest and other expense decreased \$41,429 due primarily to the retirement of \$1,811,555 principal amount of promissory notes in December 1999 resulting in a decrease in interest expense of \$156,068. The decrease was offset in part by interest expense of \$86,990 on the \$1,000,000 convertible promissory note issued in December 1999, the \$200,000 convertible promissory note issued in May 2000, and the \$200,000 convertible promissory note issued in July 2000.

THIRD QUARTER 2000 VS. THIRD QUARTER 1999. Current quarter lease operating

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expense increased \$19,333, due to the acquisition of American Resources in December 1999, resulting in additional operating expenses of \$175,420. The increase in expenses was offset by a \$156,087 reduction in current period lease operating costs associated with the Buccaneer Field.

Current quarter depletion, depreciation and amortization increased \$421,935, due to the acquisition of American Resources in December 1999, resulting in increased depletion of \$415,622.

The Company recorded an impairment of oil and gas properties of \$10,654,976 in the current quarter associated with the Buccaneer Field (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Part I, Item 2 in this report).

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET PRICE

The Company is exposed to market risk, including adverse changes in commodity prices and interest rates as discussed below.

COMMODITY PRICE RISK- The Company produces and sells natural gas, crude oil, and natural gas liquids. As a result, the Company's financial results can be significantly affected if these commodity prices fluctuate widely in response to changing market forces. Except as described below the Company does not use derivative products to manage commodity price risk.

INTEREST RATE RISK- The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates primarily results from its short-term and long-term debt with floating interest rates. Since the Company does not have an outstanding balance under the Loan Agreement, a 10% change in the interest rate on the credit facility would not effect interest expense.

DERIVATIVES- In October 1999, American Resources sold call options for 5 MMBtu's per day of gas at a call price of \$3.25 per MMBtu to H & N Gas. The call options expired in September 2000. In exchange for establishing a ceiling of \$3.25 per MMBtu over the option term, American Resources received an average option premium of approximately \$0.12 per MMBtu on the volumes contracted for under the call option agreement. Fidelity Oil agreed to assume 80%, or 4 MMBtu's per day, of any liability from these options. The call options were settled monthly. The liability for the months of June 2000 through September 2000 options was \$665,245, of which Fidelity Oil reimbursed American Resources \$532,196. At September 30, 2000 American Resources had no open forward sales contracts or option contracts on its production or price swap agreements.

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On May 8, 2000, American Resources, a 75% owned subsidiary of the Company, and its former Chief Financial Officer, were named in a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, styled H&N GAS AND HOWARD ENERGY MARKETING, L.L.C. V. AMERICAN RESOURCES OFFSHORE, INC. ET AL (Case No H-00-1371). The lawsuit alleges, among other things, that H&N Gas was defrauded by American Resources in connection with natural gas purchase options and natural gas price swap contracts entered into from February 1998

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through September 1999. H&N alleges unlawful collusion between American Resources' prior management and the then president of H&N, Richard Hale ("Hale"), to the detriment of H&N. H&N generally alleges that Hale directed H&N Gas to purchase illusory options from American Resources that bore no relation to any physical gas business and that American Resources did not have the financial resources and/or sufficient quantity of natural gas to perform. H&N further alleges that American Resources and H&N colluded with respect to swap transactions that were designed to benefit American Resources at the expense of H&N Gas. H&N Gas is seeking approximately \$5.65 million in actual damages, treble damages, punitive damages, prejudgment interest and attorneys' fees. American Resources intends to vigorously defend this claim

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORT ON FORM 8-K

- A) Exhibits - 27.1 Financial Data Schedule
- B) Form 8-K - On September 6, 2000, the Company filed an amendment to its current report of Form 8-K dated December 2, 1999, with respect to the acquisition of American Resources Offshore, Inc. The items reported in such current report were Item 2 (Acquisitions or Dispositions of Assets) and Item 7 (Financial Statement and Exhibits).

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BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

By: BLUE DOLPHIN ENERGY COMPANY

Date: January 10, 2001

/S/ MICHAEL J. JACOBSON

Michael J. Jacobson
President and Chief Executive Officer

/S/ G. BRIAN LLOYD

G. Brian Lloyd
Vice President, Treasurer