

Clean Coal Technologies Inc.
Form 10-Q
July 29, 2016

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended: June 30, 2016

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: 000-50053

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

NEVADA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

26-1079442

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

295 Madison Avenue (12th Floor), New York, NY 10017

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(646) 727-4847

(Issuer's telephone number)

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), Yes and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. 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 (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer 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

The number of shares outstanding of Registrant’s Common Stock as of July 27, 2016: 78,774,151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION	Page
ITEM 1. <u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	3
ITEM 2. <u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	10
ITEM 3. <u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	15
ITEM 4. <u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	15
PART II - OTHER INFORMATION	
ITEM 1. <u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	16
ITEM 1A. <u>RISK FACTORS</u>	16
ITEM 2. <u>UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	16
ITEM 3. <u>DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES</u>	16
ITEM 5. <u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	16
ITEM 6. <u>EXHIBITS</u>	16
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	17

Table of Contents

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and, therefore, do not include all information and footnotes necessary for a complete presentation of our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and stockholders' equity in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial position have been included and all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature.

Clean Coal Technologies, Inc.

Balance Sheets

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 16,121	\$ 123,066
Total Current Assets	16,121	123,066
 Total Assets	 \$ 16,121	 \$ 123,066
 LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,860,940	\$ 1,285,724
Accrued liabilities	3,250,895	3,708,017
Debt, net of unamortized discounts	515,185	413,185
Notes payable – related party	25,000	-
Convertible debt, net of unamortized discounts	1,574,226	1,131,873
Derivative liabilities	37,228,094	70,004,318
Total Current Liabilities	44,454,340	76,543,117
 Long-Term Liabilities		
Convertible debt, net of unamortized discounts	4,796,418	4,473,414
 Total Liabilities	 49,250,758	 81,016,531
 Stockholders' Deficit:		
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized, 75,571,121 and 60,577,714 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	756	606
Additional paid-in capital	230,549,035	222,260,166
Accumulated deficit	(279,784,428)	(303,154,237)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(49,234,637)	(80,893,465)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$ 16,121	\$ 123,066

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

Table of ContentsClean Coal Technologies, Inc.
Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating Expenses:				
General and administrative	\$1,538,626	\$417,068	\$2,410,565	\$742,874
Research and development	603,255	-	1,495,348	
Consulting services	11,803	238,375	4,387,101	1,008,445
Loss from Operations	(2,153,684)	(655,443)	(8,293,014)	(1,751,319)
Other Income (Expenses):				
Interest expense	(564,579)	(517,760)	(955,316)	(677,107)
Debt default and standstill expenses	(37,750)	-	(1,506,806)	-
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	12,150,913	(8,089,701)	34,124,945	(8,651,815)
Total Other Income (Expenses)	11,548,584	(8,607,461)	31,662,823	(9,328,922)
Net Income (Loss)	\$9,394,900	\$(9,262,904)	\$23,369,809	\$(11,080,241)
Net income (loss) per share - basic	\$0.13	\$(0.18)	\$0.33	\$(0.22)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	72,271,121	50,905,930	71,141,149	49,708,073
Net income per share - diluted	\$(0.01)	\$(0.18)	\$(0.06)	\$(0.22)
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	176,078,292	50,905,930	175,035,795	49,708,073

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

Table of ContentsClean Coal Technologies, Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Six months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$23,369,809	\$(11,080,241)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization of debt discounts	517,227	376,950
Loan default and standstill fees added to principal	77,492	300,157
Shares issued for services	6,346,711	842,980
(Gain) loss on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(34,124,945)	8,651,815
Loss on settlement of debt	1,442,308	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in accounts payable	575,216	226,559
Increase in accrued expenses	878	404,846
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(1,795,304)	(276,934)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash paid for construction in-process	-	(873,026)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	-	(873,026)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings on convertible debt, net of original issue discounts	1,810,000	1,886,000
Borrowings on debt, net of original issue discounts	100,000	-
Borrowings on related party debt	26,000	50,000
Payments on related party debt	(1,000)	(47,200)
Payments on convertible debt	(246,641)	(705,303)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	1,688,359	1,183,497
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(106,945)	33,537
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - beginning of period	123,066	1,130
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - end of period	\$16,121	\$34,667
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES:		
Cash paid for interest	\$37,499	\$-
Cash paid for income taxes	-	-
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Debt discounts due to derivative liabilities	\$1,348,721	\$1,867,258
Common stock issued for conversion of accrued wages and liabilities	500,000	50,000
Accrued cash structuring fees	42,000	-
Common stock issued with debt	-	97,375
Capitalized interest	-	75,334

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

Table of Contents

Clean Coal Technologies, Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Clean Coal Technologies, Inc. ("Clean Coal") have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto contained in Clean Coal's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited interim financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the financial position and the results of operations for the interim period presented herein. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or for any future period. Notes to the financial statements which would substantially duplicate the disclosure contained in the audited financial statements for fiscal 2015 as reported in the Form 10K have been omitted.

Net Income (Loss) per Common Share

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each year. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed similar to basic net income (loss) per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive. In periods where losses are reported, the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding excludes common stock equivalents, because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

During 2015, all common stock equivalents were excluded as they would have been anti-dilutive. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the dilutive effect of the outstanding common stock options was 0 shares, common stock warrants was 2,018,117 shares, warrant conversion options was 29,290,792 shares and convertible debt was 72,585,738 shares with a reduction to net income of \$33,686,089. For the three months ended June 30, 2016, the dilutive effect of the outstanding common stock options was 0 shares, common stock warrants was 1,893,423 shares, warrant conversion options was 27,713,737 shares and convertible debt was 72,585,739 shares with a reduction to net income of \$11,919,187.

NOTE 2: GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, liabilities, and commitments in the normal course of business. The accompanying financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that might result if the Clean Coal is unable to continue as a going concern. Clean Coal has an accumulated deficit and a working capital deficit as of June 30, 2016 with no significant revenues anticipated for the near term. Management believes Clean Coal will need to raise capital in order to operate over the next 12 months. As shown in the accompanying financial statements, Clean Coal has also incurred significant losses since inception. Clean Coal's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis and ultimately to attain profitability. Clean Coal has limited capital with which to pursue its business plan. There can be no assurance that Clean Coal's future operations will be significant and profitable, or that Clean Coal will have sufficient resources to meet its objectives. These conditions may raise doubt as to Clean Coal's ability to continue as a going concern. Management may pursue either debt or equity financing or a combination of both, in order to raise sufficient capital to meet Clean Coal's financial requirements over the next twelve months and to fund its business plan. There is no

assurance that management will be successful in raising additional funds.

NOTE 3: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development consists of costs incurred related to the construction and testing of a 2-ton/hour test plant in Oklahoma. The estimated cost of moving the test facility to a permanent location and have it reassembled is \$750,000. In quarter four 2015, the test plant was commissioned and testing of the plant started. Testing was successfully completed in April 2016 and the company is currently arranging for the plant to be moved to a permanent location. During the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, we incurred \$1,495,348 and \$0 in research and development expenses, respectively.

NOTE 4: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Accruals for salary and bonuses to officers and directors are included in accrued liabilities in the balance sheets and totaled \$2,455,259 and \$3,037,376 as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Table of Contents

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company issued 1,785,714 common shares for the conversion of \$500,000 of salary due to an officer. The fair value of the shares was \$1,116,071, of which \$616,071 was recorded as additional compensation expense.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company issued 10,900,000 shares of common stock for bonuses to officers and directors valued at \$5,730,640, which was recorded as compensation expense.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, an officer of the company advanced \$26,000 to the Company to cover short-term financing needs. The short-term loan is due on demand, does not accrue interest and is unsecured. The company repaid \$1,000 to the officer leaving a balance outstanding of \$25,000 as at June 30, 2016.

NOTE 5: DEBT

Convertible Debt

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company borrowed an aggregate of \$1,810,000, net of original issue discounts and fees of \$197,077, under convertible notes payable and repaid \$246,641 in principal of convertible debt. Additional discounts of \$1,348,721 were recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2016 due to derivative liabilities. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had outstanding convertible notes payable of \$6,370,644 and \$5,605,287, net of unamortized discounts of \$2,170,814 and \$1,142,241, respectively. The outstanding convertible notes of the Company are unsecured, bear interest between 6% and 12% per annum, mature between November 2014 and June 2019 and are convertible at variable rates between 60% and 65% of the quoted market price of the Company's common stock. All notes that were convertible during the six months ended June 30, 2016 were accounted for as derivative liabilities (see Note 6). Aggregate amortization of the debt discounts on convertible debt for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$517,227 and \$376,950, respectively.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company incurred loan standstill expenses added to debt principal of \$77,492. Also during the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,307,693 shares to note holders to suspend the conversion of certain outstanding convertible notes. The fair value of these shares of \$1,442,308 was recognized as a debt standstill expense.

Nonconvertible Debt

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company issued a note payable in the aggregate amount of \$100,000, net of original discount of \$2,000. The note is due in one month, accrues interest at 12% per annum and is secured by 434,244 shares of the Company's common stock.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had outstanding notes payable to former affiliates of the Company of \$413,185. These notes payable of the Company are unsecured, bear no interest and are due on demand.

NOTE 6: DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, fourteen convertible notes issued by the Company became convertible and qualified as derivative liabilities under Accounting Series Codification 815, Derivatives (ASC 815). In addition, all outstanding nonemployee common stock options and outstanding common stock warrants are tainted and required to be accounted for as derivative liabilities under ASC 815.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the aggregate fair value of the outstanding derivative liabilities was \$37,228,094 and \$70,004,318, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 the net gain on the change of fair

value was \$34,124,945. For the six months ended June 30, 2015, the net loss on the change in fair value of derivative liabilities was \$8,651,815.

The Company estimated the fair value of the derivative liabilities using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following key assumptions during the six months ended June 30, 2016

Expected dividends	-	%
Expected term (years)	0.17 – 5.00	
Volatility	74% - 190	%
Risk-free rate	0.16% - 1.57	%

Table of Contents

The Company determines the fair market values of its financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The following three levels of inputs may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company uses Level 3 inputs to estimate the fair value of its derivative liabilities.

The following table sets forth by level with the fair value hierarchy the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2015:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
June 30, 2016:				
Derivative liabilities – convertible debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$35,957,956	\$35,957,956
Derivative liabilities – warrants	-	-	1,270,138	1,270,138
Derivative liabilities – nonemployee options	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$37,228,094	\$37,228,094
December 31, 2015:				
Derivative liabilities – convertible debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$67,316,227	\$67,316,227
Derivative liabilities – warrants	-	-	2,677,717	2,677,717
Derivative liabilities – nonemployee options	-	-	10,374	10,374
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$70,004,318	\$70,004,318

The below table presents the change in the fair value of the derivative liabilities during the six months ended June 30, 2016:

Fair value as of December 31, 2015	\$70,004,318
Fair value on the dates of issuance recorded as debt discounts	1,348,721
Fair value on the dates of issuance recognized as loss on derivatives	3,004,505
Change in fair value of derivatives	(37,129,450)
Fair value as of June 30, 2016	\$37,228,094

NOTE 7: EQUITY TRANSACTIONS

Common Stock

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,307,693 common shares to two note holders to suspend the conversion of certain outstanding convertible notes. The fair value of these shares of \$1,442,308 was recognized as a debt standstill expense.

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During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company granted an aggregate of 10,900,000 common shares to various employees and directors for services rendered. The aggregate fair value of these awards was determined to be \$5,730,640 and was recognized as stock compensation during the six months ended June 30, 2016.

During the six months to June 30, 2016, the company issued 1,785,714 common shares for the conversion of \$500,000 of salary due to an officer. The value of the shares was \$1,116,071, of which \$616,071 was recorded as additional compensation expense.

Table of Contents

Common Stock Options

A summary of common stock option activity for the six months ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Term
Outstanding - December 31, 2015	714,286	\$ 4.68	3.48
Granted	-	-	-
Expired	(28,573)	8.40	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Outstanding – June 30, 2016	685,713	\$ 4.52	3.12
Exercisable – June 30, 2016	685,713	\$ 4.52	3.12

The intrinsic value of the exercisable options as of June 30, 2016 was \$0. During the six months ended June 30, 2016 28,573 options expired unexercised.

Common Stock Warrants

The following table presents the common stock warrant activity during the six months ended June 30, 2016:

	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Term
Outstanding - December 31, 2015	6,889,891	\$ 0.43	4.05
Granted	300,000	0.14	4.66
Forfeited/canceled	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Outstanding – June 30, 2016	7,189,891	\$ 0.42	3.59
Exercisable – June 30, 2016	7,189,891	\$ 0.42	3.59

The intrinsic value of the exercisable warrants as of June 30, 2016 was \$566,430.

NOTE 8: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During July 2016, the Company issued 900,000 shares of common stock for the extinguishment of a \$50,000 convertible note.

During July 2016, the Company issued 750,000 shares of common stock each to two officers and directors as part of their employment contract dated July 1, 2015.

During July 2016, the Company issued 303,030 shares of common stock for the extinguishment of a \$25,000 convertible note.

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During July 2016, the Company issued an officer and director 500,000 shares of common stock in return for advancing personally held Company common stock to secure funding for the Company.

During July 2016, the Company received a total of \$39,000 from Black Diamond in additional funding under the terms of the umbrella agreement dated November 2015 as filed as an 8-K.

During July 2016, the company issued 50,000 common shares for investor relations consulting services

Table of Contents

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions that, if they do not materialize or prove correct, could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements concerning: our plans, strategies and objectives for future operations; new products or developments; future economic conditions, performance or outlook; the outcome of contingencies; expected cash flows or capital expenditures; our beliefs or expectations; activities, events or developments that we intend, expect, project, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future; and assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Forward-looking statements may be identified by their use of forward-looking terminology, such as “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “should,” “would,” “will,” “intends,” “plans,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “projects” and similar words or expressions. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect our management’s opinions only as of the date of the filing of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are not guarantees of future performance or actual results

Overview

Over the past decade, Clean Coal Technologies, Inc. has developed processes that address what we believe are the key technology priorities of the global coal industry. We currently have three processes in our intellectual property portfolio:

The original process, called Pristine, is designed to remove moisture and volatile matter, rendering a high-efficiency, cleaner thermal coal. The process has been tested successfully on bituminous and subbituminous coals, and lignite from various parts of the United States and from numerous countries around the world.

Our second process, called Pristine-M, is a low-cost coal dehydration technology. In tests, this process has succeeded in drying coal cheaply and stabilizing it using volatile matter released by the feed coal. Our coal testing plant has now been constructed and the testing has been successfully completed at the test facility at the AES coal power utility in Oklahoma.

Our third process, called Pristine-SA, is designed to eliminate 100% of the volatile matter in the feed coal and to achieve stable combustion by co-firing it with biomass or natural gas. The idea is to produce a clean fuel that eliminates the need for emissions scrubbers and the corollary production of toxic coal ash. We anticipate that treated coal that is co-fired with other energy resources will burn as clean as natural gas.

Anticipated Benefits of the Technology:

Reduction of undesired emissions and greenhouse gases through the removal of compounds that are not required for combustion in conventional boilers.

Cost savings and environmental impact reduction. Our pre-combustion solution is anticipated to be much less expensive than post-combustion solutions such as emissions scrubbers. Not only are the latter prohibitively expensive, they produce coal ash containing the “scrubbed” compounds, which is dumped in toxic waste disposal sites where it may pose continuing environmental risk. Coal treated using our processes may eliminate the need for post-combustion emissions scrubbers and the resulting toxic ash.

Potential use of compounds removed from treated coal. Volatile matter captured in the Pristine process is removed in the form of hydrocarbon liquids that we believe will be easily blended with crude oil or used as feedstock for various products. For example, sulfur, which can be removed using the Pristine process, is a basic feedstock for fertilizer.

The harvesting of hydrocarbon liquids from abundant, cheap coal is a potentially lucrative side benefit of our processes.

Energy Independence. To the extent that volatile matter is removed from coal, coal's use as an energy resource is greatly improved, enabling the United States and other coal-rich countries to move towards energy independence owing to coal's greater abundance.

Development Status:

Pristine process. Pristine process successfully lab tested on small scale and through advanced computer modeling. As at June 30, 2016 the key parts of this technology has also been successfully tested at the coal power utility at AES in Oklahoma.

Table of Contents

Pristine-M. Construction of the coal testing plant in Oklahoma was completed and testing of the plant commenced in December 2015. As at June 30, 2016 this process was successfully tested with more than 20 test runs completed. This process successfully dehydrated coal by in excess of 80% and increased the BTU output of the coal by 25%.

Pristine-SA process. Pristine SA process analysis is at a very early stage. Further research and development is expected post completion of the coal testing plant.

Business Outlook

Jindal Steel & Power expected to contract first commercial plant in the third quarter 2016. Given the successful testing the company is currently in discussions with Jindal as they review the test results

Several multinational corporations have undertaken due diligence on our processes and have visited the coal testing plant in Oklahoma and witnessed it processing coal. Discussions are underway with these corporations to move towards commercialization

Numerous discussions continuing with various domestic and international coal producers, mine operators and power plant operators about our technology and its potential application. Several major visits are scheduled during quarter 2016 as part of the company's efforts to secure commercial agreements.

The company is working with the Department of Energy assessing specific opportunities for the deployment of our technology in the United States.

Employees

As of June 30, 2016, we had two full-time executives. President and CEO Robin Eves, Chief Operations Officer and Aiden Neary have written employment agreements. Messrs. Eves and Neary received no compensation for their participation on the Board of Directors.

Factors Affecting Results of Operations

Our operating expenses include the following:

Consulting expenses, which consist primarily of amounts paid for technology development and design and engineering services;

General and administrative expenses, which consist primarily of salaries, commissions and related benefits paid to our employees, as well as office and travel expenses;

Research and development expenses, which consist primarily of equipment and materials used in the development and testing of our technology; and

Legal and professional expenses, which consist primarily of amounts paid for patent protections, audit, disclosure, and reporting services.

Results of Operations

The following information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes appearing elsewhere in this Report. We have generated limited revenues from inception to date. We are also in preliminary discussions with companies, business groups, consortiums in the USA and Asia to license our technology, which, if successful, could realize limited short-term revenue opportunities from the signing of technology licensing agreements. Royalty revenue is not estimated until approximately 16 -18 months after the successful testing of the plant, currently anticipated in the third quarter of fiscal 2016, and an EPC contract has been signed to build a commercial scale facility.

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015

Revenues

We have generated no revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. In the third quarter of fiscal 2012, we received an initial license fee of \$375,000 from Jindal paid pursuant to the signing of our coal testing plant construction contract. The balance of \$375,000 will be due upon the signing of a commercial EPC agreement, anticipated in the third quarter of fiscal 2016. We do not anticipate additional license revenues until the coal testing plant has been successfully tested, and do not expect to receive any royalty fees for approximately 16 to 18 months after an EPC contract has been signed to build a commercial scale facility.

Table of Contents

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2016 totaled \$2,153,684 compared to \$655,443 for the three month period in 2015. The primary component of the operating expenses was general and administrative expenses in both periods, recognizing \$1,538,626 for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$417,068 for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase in general and administrative was mainly due to the recognition of \$1,355,640 in stock compensation expense to officers and directors. We also recognized \$603,255 in research and development expenses in the three months ended June 30, 2016, we had no such expenses for the 2015 comparative period.

Other Income and Expenses

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we recognized total other income of \$11,548,584 compared to total other expenses of \$8,607,461 for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The majority of the \$20,156,045 increase is due to a gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities of \$12,150,914 during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to a loss on change in fair value of derivative liabilities of \$8,089,701 during the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase was partially offset by an increase of \$44,819 in interest expense and the recognition of \$37,750 in debt extension and standstill expense as a result of past due notes, there were no such debt extension and modification expenses in the comparable 2015 period.

Net Income/Loss

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, we had net income of \$9,394,900, compared to a net loss of \$9,262,904 for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The \$18,657,804 increase in net income is mainly due to the \$20,156,045 increase in other income as discussed above, partially offset by the \$1,498,241 increase in operating expenses.

We anticipate losses from operations will increase during the next six months due to costs associated with moving the test plant to a permanent location, as well as anticipated increased payroll expenses as we add necessary staff and increases in legal and accounting expenses associated with maintaining a reporting company. We expect that we will continue to have net losses from operations until revenues from operating facilities become sufficient to offset operating expenses, unless we are successful in the sale of licenses for our technology once the coal testing plant testing is complete.

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015

Revenues

We have generated no revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. In the third quarter of fiscal 2012, we received an initial license fee of \$375,000 from Jindal paid pursuant to the signing of our coal testing plant construction contract. The balance of \$375,000 will be due upon the signing of a commercial EPC agreement, anticipated in the third quarter of fiscal 2016. We do not anticipate additional license revenues until the coal testing plant has been successfully tested, and do not expect to receive any royalty fees for approximately 16 to 18 months after an EPC contract has been signed to build a commercial scale facility.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2016 totaled \$8,293,014 compared to \$1,751,319 for the six month period in 2015. The primary component of the operating expenses in both periods was for shares issued for services, officers' salaries and legal fees. We recorded stock-based compensation consisting of common stock and

options issued for services of \$4,375,000 and common stock issued for officer salaries and bonus of \$1,355,640 for the six months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$842,980 for the six months ended June 30, 2015. We also recognized \$1,495,348 in research and development expenses in the six months ended June 30, 2016, we had no such expenses for the 2015 comparative period.

Table of Contents

Other Income and Expenses

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we recognized total other income of \$31,662,823, compared to total other expenses of \$9,328,922 for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The majority of the \$40,991,745 increase is due to a gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities of \$34,124,945 during the six months ended June 30, 2016, compared to a loss on change in fair value of derivative liabilities of \$8,651,815 during the six months ended June 30, 2015. The increase was partially offset by an increase of \$276,209 in interest expense due to issuance of new debt and the recognition of \$1,506,806 in debt extension and standstill expense as a result of past due notes, there were no such debt extension and modification expenses in the comparable 2015 period.

Net Income/Loss

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, we had net income of \$23,369,809, compared to a net loss of \$11,080,241 for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The \$34,450,050 increase in net income is mainly due to the \$40,991,745 increase in other income, partially offset by the \$6,541,695 increase in operating expenses, as discussed above.

We anticipate losses from operations will increase during the next six months due to costs associated with moving the test plant to a permanent location, as well as anticipated increased payroll expenses as we add necessary staff and increases in legal and accounting expenses associated with maintaining a reporting company. We expect that we will continue to have net losses from operations until revenues from operating facilities become sufficient to offset operating expenses, unless we are successful in the sale of licenses for our technology once the coal testing plant testing is complete.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have generated minimal revenues since inception. We have obtained cash for operating expenses through advances and/or loans from affiliates and stockholders, the sale of common stock, the issuance of loans and convertible debentures

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities. Our primary source of operating cash during the six months ended June 30, 2016, was borrowings on related party debt, third party debt and convertible debt. Our primary uses of funds in operations were the completion of the construction of the test facility including the testing of the plant, the payment of professional and consulting fees and general operating expenses.

Net cash used in operating activities, was \$1,795,304 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to net cash used of \$276,934 for the same period in 2015. Adjustments items to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities for six months ended June 30, 2016 totaled \$25,741,207 and consisted of amortization of debt discounts of \$517,225, stock-based compensation of \$6,346,711, debt settlement and modification expenses of \$1,519,800 and a \$34,124,945 gain on the change in the fair value of derivative liabilities.

Net Cash Used In Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$0 and \$873,026. Cash used in investing activities in 2015 was related to plant construction.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2016 totaled \$1,688,359, compared to \$1,183,498 for the six months ended June 30, 2015. Net cash provided by financing activities consisting of borrowings on convertible debt of \$1,810,000 and a note payable of \$100,000, net of original issue discounts and borrowings on related party notes of \$25,000, offset by payments on convertible debt of \$246,641 for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, borrowings on convertible debt were \$1,886,000, net of original issue discounts and borrowings, borrowings from related parties and payments on related party debt were of \$50,000 and 47,200, respectively, and payments on convertible debt were \$705,302.

Table of Contents

Cash Position and Outstanding Indebtedness

At June 30, 2016, we had \$16,121 in current assets, consisting of all cash and \$49,250,758 in liabilities which consist of \$44,454,340 in current liabilities and \$4,796,418 in long-term liabilities. Current liabilities consist primarily of accounts payable, accounts payable to related parties, accrued liabilities, short-term debt, convertible debt, related party debt and derivative liabilities.

At December 31, 2015, we had current assets of \$123,066, consisting of all cash and \$81,016,531 in liabilities, which consists of \$76,543,117 in current liabilities and \$4,473,414 in long-term liabilities. Current liabilities consist primarily of accounts payable, accounts payable to related parties, accrued liabilities, short-term debt, convertible debt, related party debt and derivative liabilities.

Our working capital deficit at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was \$44,438,219 and \$76,420,051, respectively.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations and other commercial commitments at June 30, 2016.

	Payments due by period				After 5 years
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	
Facility lease (1)	\$200	\$200	\$-	\$-	\$ -
Principal payments on debt and convertible debt	8,756,841	2,205,909	210,000	6,340,932	-
Total contractual cash obligations	\$8,757,041	\$2,206,109	\$210,000	\$6,340,932	\$ -

- (1) Our New York office lease was converted to that of a satellite support office in February 2016 at a monthly rate of \$200.00 per month. It is on a month to month basis.

SAIC Energy Environment & Infrastructure (SEE&I), our engineering consultant has tentatively estimated construction costs for each one million short ton coal complete cleaning facility of approximately \$120 million (excluding land costs) or costs for a similar size Pristine-M-only facility of approximately \$45-50 million (excluding land costs). Under the terms of our consulting agreement with SEE&I, we are obligated to pay to SEE&I a fee representing five percent of all gross revenues received by us from the sale of our technology, the operation of franchised plants utilizing the technology, or revenue received on any other basis that is related to the technology. This fee will remain in effect for a period of 15 years, commencing from the date that we receive our initial revenue stream from operations. All intellectual property rights associated with new art developed by SEE&I remain our property, however SEE&I would have a "right to use" the intellectual property provided it is deployed in non-competitive projects.

Construction of the test plant in Oklahoma was completed in December 2015 and testing was completed in April 2016. For the six months to June 30, 2016 the company paid \$1,495,348 as part of the testing of the facility and is recorded in our books under Research and Development. The test plant completed commissioning and commenced testing in December 2015. Testing was successfully completed in April 2016. The company is currently arranging the move of the facility to a permanent location.

Based on our current operational costs and including the capital requirements for our project deployments, we estimate we will need a total of approximately \$5,000,000 to fund the Company for the balance of fiscal year 2016

and an additional \$5,000,000 to continue for the following fiscal year (2017) or until an initial commercial plant is up and running. As we have now completed the successful testing of Pristine M we are in currently working on commercial agreements which if we are successful we believe we will have sufficient funding to meet our operating costs in 2016.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not and do not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of establishing off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. Therefore, we do not believe we are exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to changes in prevailing market interest rates affecting the return on our investments but do not consider this interest rate market risk exposure to be material to our financial condition or results of operations. We invest primarily in United States Treasury instruments with short-term (less than one year) maturities. The carrying amount of these investments approximates fair value due to the short-term maturities. Under our current policies, we do not use derivative financial instruments, derivative commodity instruments or other financial instruments to manage our exposure to changes in interest rates or commodity prices.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of June 30, 2016, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our financial disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to our limited internal resources and lack of ability to have multiple levels of transaction review. There is a lack of appropriate segregation of duties within the Company, there is no management oversight, no control documentation being produced, and no one to review control documentation if it was being produced. As of June 30, 2016, we had two full time officers of the company.

There were no changes in disclosure controls and procedures that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially effect, our disclosure controls and procedures. We do not expect to implement any changes to our disclosure controls and procedures until there is a significant change in our operations or capital resources.

Table of Contents

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We were named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed by a shareholder in the 15th Judicial Circuit Court in and for West Palm Beach County, Florida, Case No. 50 2010CA 028706XXXX MB on or about November 24, 2010. The Company has vigorously defended this action that the Company and its litigation counsel regard as absolutely frivolous, baseless and without merit. In August 2013, attorneys for the plaintiff filed a Fourth Amended Complaint. In December 2013, the Court dismissed one count of the amended complaint but plaintiff's attorneys filed a request to file a fifth amendment. In January 2014, our attorneys filed a memorandum objecting to the motion to amend. We will continue to vigorously defend the action and we do not believe that the action will be materially adverse to the company. Our attorneys have put the plaintiff's counsel on notice of our intent to seek sanctions against both the plaintiff, and the plaintiff's counsel pursuant to Florida Statute Sec.57.105. Further, we have moved to dismiss the action on the basis that the Plaintiff has procedurally, factually, and legally failed to state a cause of action up which relief can be granted.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

For information regarding risk factors, see "Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors," in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

In January 2016 we issued 7,000,000 common shares to officers and directors of the Company for services valued at \$4,375,000.

In February 2016, we issued an aggregate of 2,307,693 common shares to note holders for standstill fees.

In February, 2016 we issued 1,785,714 as part of management converting \$500,000 of accrued salary due to them into equity.

In June 2016 we issued 3,900,000 common shares to officers and directors of the Company for services valued at \$1,355,640.

The above shares were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. The issuances were for services, interest on loans and investment, respectively. The transactions were privately negotiated and did not involve any kind of public solicitation.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

DESCRIPTION

EXHIBIT
NO.

31 CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002.

32 CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002.

101.INS XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

16

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Clean Coal Technologies

Date: July 28, 2016 By: /s/ Aiden Neary
Aiden Neary
Chief Financial Officer