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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended: **September 30, 2017**

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

(Address of principal executive offices)

10017

(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

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

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

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

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

The number of shares outstanding of Registrant's Common Stock as of November 9, 2017: 141,972,419

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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)**

	September 30,	December 31,
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 9,003	\$ 100,444
Total Current Assets	<u>9,003</u>	<u>100,444</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 9,003</u>	<u>\$ 100,444</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,275,066	\$ 1,956,743
Accrued liabilities	3,736,629	3,878,460
Notes payable	463,185	463,185
Notes payable – related party	8,090	18,050
Customer deposits	100,000	-
Convertible debt, net of unamortized discounts	-	1,397,222
Derivative liabilities	-	18,028,611
Total Current Liabilities	<u>5,582,970</u>	<u>25,742,271</u>
Long-Term Liabilities		
Convertible debt, net of unamortized discounts	<u>5,977,099</u>	<u>5,253,262</u>
Total Liabilities	11,560,069	30,995,533
Stockholders' Deficit:		
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized, 141,972,419 and 101,068,451 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	1,419	1,011
Additional paid-in capital	253,841,384	235,702,112
Accumulated deficit	<u>(265,393,869)</u>	<u>(266,598,212)</u>
Total Stockholders' Deficit	<u>(11,551,066)</u>	<u>(30,895,089)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	<u>\$ 9,003</u>	<u>\$ 100,444</u>

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

Clean Coal Technologies, Inc.
Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Operating Expenses:				
General and administrative	\$ 581,651	\$ 896,724	\$ 1,500,781	\$ 3,283,321
Research and development	626,131	-	803,431	1,495,348
Consulting services	3,031	-	13,624	4,411,069
Gain on settlement of accounts payable	(477,297)	-	(529,132)	-
Loss from Operations	(733,516)	(896,724)	(1,788,704)	(9,189,738)
Other Income (Expenses):				
Interest expense	(565,412)	(855,379)	(1,699,961)	(1,810,695)
Debt default, standstill, settlement and transfer expenses	-	(166,394)	(253,679)	(1,673,200)
Gain on litigation settlement	121,000	-	121,000	-
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	-	24,072,316	4,825,687	58,197,261
Total Other Income (Expenses)	(444,412)	23,050,543	2,993,047	54,713,366
Net Income (Loss)	<u>\$ (1,177,928)</u>	<u>\$ 22,153,819</u>	<u>\$ 1,204,343</u>	<u>\$ 45,523,628</u>
Net income (loss) per share - basic	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ 0.62</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	<u>148,713,486</u>	<u>79,417,299</u>	<u>124,340,215</u>	<u>73,920,002</u>
Net loss per share - diluted	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	<u>148,713,486</u>	<u>179,630,437</u>	<u>221,446,478</u>	<u>182,046,744</u>

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

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

	Nine months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 1,204,343	\$ 45,523,628
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization of debt discounts	956,321	1,142,865
Shares issued for management bonus	194,700	-
Shares issued for debt transfer fees	127,400	-
Shares issued for services	-	6,927,686
Shares issued for standstill fees	-	1,608,679
Gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(4,825,687)	(58,197,261)
Loss on settlement of related debt	27,430	-
Gain on settlement of account payable	(529,132)	-
Gain on litigation settlement	(121,000)	-
Debt issued for default and standstill fees	98,849	77,492
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(152,545)	499,952
Increase in customer deposits	100,000	-
Increase in accrued expenses	945,765	387,843
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	<u>(1,973,556)</u>	<u>(2,029,116)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings on convertible debt, net of original issue discounts	1,817,105	2,053,603
Borrowings on related party debt	130,010	100,000
Borrowings on debt, net of original issue discounts	-	32,450
Payments on related party debt	(40,000)	(1,000)
Payments on convertible debt	(25,000)	(277,891)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>1,882,115</u>	<u>1,907,162</u>
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(91,441)	(121,954)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - beginning of period	100,444	123,066
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - end of period	<u>\$ 9,003</u>	<u>\$ 1,112</u>
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	\$ 1,105,486	\$ 1,975,986
Common stock issued for convertible debt and interest	1,936,687	446,845
Common stock issued for settlement of related party debt	99,970	-
Reclassification of derivatives to equity upon conversion	1,655,656	428,257
Reclassification of derivatives to equity upon release from tainting	12,652,754	-
Beneficial conversion feature on convertible debt	445,083	-
Accrued wages converted to common stock	1,000,000	500,000
Accrued interest transferred to debt	-	75,000
Accrued cash restructuring fees	80,490	54,180
Common stock cancelled and reissued to a third party	-	4

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

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", the "Company") 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 2016 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.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the dilutive effect of the outstanding warrant conversion options was no shares and the dilutive effect of the outstanding convertible debt was 97,106,263 shares, with a reduction to net income of \$3,146,147. For the three months ended September 30, 2017, all potentially dilutive instruments were excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the dilutive effect of the outstanding common stock options was 0 shares, common stock warrants was 1,929,814 shares, the dilutive effect of the outstanding warrant conversion options was 27,553,046 shares and the dilutive effect of the outstanding convertible debt was 78,643,882 shares, with a reduction to net income of \$57,529,457. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, the dilutive effect of the outstanding common stock options was 0 shares, common stock warrants was 1,347,259 shares, warrant conversion options was 20,476,600 shares and convertible debt was 78,389,279 shares with a reduction to net income of \$20,464,270.

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 Clean Coal is unable to continue as a going concern. Clean Coal has an accumulated deficit and a working capital deficit as of September 30, 2017 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 from operations 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 raise substantial 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. Following discussions with the US Government and with both domestic and international clients the company decided to restart the test facility in order to run specific additional tests at clients and US governments request. The test facility was prepared for testing in August 2017 and testing commenced in October 2017. The test facility was restarted for three specific reasons. Firstly to complete additional detailed tests, secondly to upgrade aspects of the process to further increase the British Thermal Unit value of the beneficiated coal and finally to enable Kiewit, our EPC contractors, to use the process of running the test facility to enable them improve their design of a commercial unit. The Company plans on arranging for the plant to be moved to a permanent location in Wyoming in November 2017. Several potential locations for the test plant to be moved to have been visited and the company is working with local government and elected officials to determine the most appropriate location. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, we incurred \$803,431 and \$1,495,348 in research and development expenses, respectively. These costs are primarily related to the preparation of the test facility to restart the final additional tests.

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 \$1,800,826 and \$2,660,697 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, officers and directors elected to convert \$1,000,000 in accrued wages into 8,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, officers of the company advanced \$130,010 to the Company to cover short-term financing needs and the Company repaid an officer \$40,000. The short-term loans are due on demand, do not accrue interest and are unsecured. Also during the nine months ended September 30, 2017, an officers and director elected to forgive a total amount of \$99,970 short-term loans and receive 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock with a fair value of \$127,400. As a result, a total of \$27,430 loss on settlement of related party loans was recognized in current period. Notes payable to related parties total \$8,090 and \$18,050 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company issued a total of 1,500,000 shares of common stock for a signing bonus to two officers and directors valued at \$194,700.

NOTE 5: DEBT

Convertible Debt

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company borrowed an aggregate of \$1,817,105, net of original issue discounts and fees of \$32,385, under convertible notes payable. Additional discounts of \$1,105,486 were recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 due to derivative liabilities. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had outstanding convertible notes payable of \$8,524,288 and \$6,650,484, net of unamortized discounts of \$2,547,189 and \$1,920,571, respectively. The outstanding convertible notes of the Company are unsecured, bear interest between 6% and 12% per annum, mature between November 2018 and September 2020 and are convertible at fixed rates between \$0.06 and \$0.15 per share and at rates between 60% and 65% of the quoted market price of the Company's common stock. All notes that were convertible during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 were accounted for as derivative liabilities until the final resolution of outstanding variable conversion debt instruments on June 30, 2017 (see Note 6). Aggregate amortization of the debt discounts on convertible debt for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$956,321 and \$1,142,865, respectively.

Three of the above referenced convertible notes payable are convertible at \$0.06 per share, which was a discount to the market price on the date of issuance. As such, a total of \$445,083 was recognized as a beneficial conversion feature and is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the respective convertible notes payable. Amortization expense related to the beneficial conversion features was \$20,421 during the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company incurred loan default and standstill expenses added to debt principal of \$98,849.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, holders of convertible notes payable elected to convert a total of \$1,889,616 in principal and \$47,071 in accrued interest into a total of 29,403,968 shares of the Company's common stock.

Nonconvertible Debt

As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had outstanding notes payable to former affiliates of the Company of \$463,185. These notes payable of the Company are unsecured, bear no interest and are due on demand.

Accounts Payable

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, The Company recognized a gain on settlement of accounts payable of \$529,132 due to the settlement of outstanding professional and service fees payable with third party vendors.

NOTE 6: DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, eight convertible notes issued by the Company became convertible and qualified as derivative liabilities under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Series Codification 815, *Derivatives* (ASC 815).

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, debt holders of the convertible debt that tainted the convertible instrument pool and required all outstanding convertible debt, nonemployee common stock options and common stock warrants to be accounted for as derivative liabilities under ASC 815, converted the remaining balances, resulting in the pool no longer being tainted as all remaining convertible instruments have fixed conversion amounts.

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Additionally, during July 2017, the Company elected to early adopt the provisions of FASB Accounting Series Update 2017-11 (ASU 2017-11) effective July 1, 2017. ASU 2017-11 revises the guidance for instruments with down round features in Subtopic 815-40, *Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity*, which is considered in determining whether an equity-linked financial instrument qualifies for a scope exception from derivative accounting. If an entity qualifies for the scope exception, freestanding instruments with down round features are no longer classified as liabilities and embedded conversion options with down round features are no longer bifurcated. The adoption of ASU 2017-11 did not have a material impact on its financial statements.

As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the aggregate fair value of the outstanding derivative liabilities was \$0 and \$18,028,611, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the net gain on the change of fair value was \$4,825,687 and \$58,197,261, respectively.

The Company estimated the fair value of the derivative liabilities using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following range of key assumptions during the nine months ended September 30, 2017

Expected dividends	-%
Expected term (years)	0.25 – 5.00
Volatility	48% - 353%
Risk-free rate	0.50% - 1.93%

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 September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
September 30, 2017:				
Liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
December 31, 2016:				
Liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,028,611</u>	<u>\$ 18,028,611</u>

The below table presents the change in the fair value of the derivative liabilities during the nine months ended September 30, 2017:

Fair value as of December 31, 2016	\$ 18,028,611
Fair value on the dates of issuance recorded as debt discounts	1,105,486
Extinguishment of liability to equity due to conversions	(1,655,656)
Extinguishment of liability to equity due to release from ASC 815	(12,652,754)
Change in fair value of derivatives	(4,825,687)
Fair value as of September 30, 2017	<u>\$ -</u>

NOTE 7: EQUITY TRANSACTIONS

Common Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company issued a total of 29,403,968 shares of common stock for the conversion of \$1,936,687 in convertible note principal and accrued interest.

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During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock for a debt transfer expense valued at \$127,400.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock for conversion of \$99,970 in related party short-term notes payable and recognized \$27,430 loss on settlement of related party note payable.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company issued a total of 8,000,000 shares of common stock for a total of \$1,000,000 in accrued wages to two officers and directors.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company issued a total of 1,500,000 shares of common stock for a signing bonus to two officers and directors valued at \$194,700.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company issued three convertible notes payable, convertible at \$0.06 per share, which was a discount to the market price on the date of issuance. As such, a total of \$445,083 was recognized as a beneficial conversion feature, with the offsetting entry to additional paid-in capital.

Common Stock Options

A summary of common stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 is as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Term
Outstanding - December 31, 2016	685,713	\$ 4.52	2.62
Granted	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Outstanding – September 30, 2017	685,713	\$ 4.52	1.04
Exercisable – September 30, 2017	685,713	\$ 4.52	1.04

The intrinsic value of the exercisable options as of September 30, 2017 was \$0.

Common Stock Warrants

The following table presents the common stock warrant activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2017:

	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Term
Outstanding - December 31, 2016	7,314,423	\$ 0.41	3.12
Granted	72,497	0.15	4.99
Forfeited/expired	(38,571)	1.75	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Outstanding – September 30, 2017	7,348,349	\$ 0.40	2.41
Exercisable – September 30, 2017	7,348,349	\$ 0.40	2.41

The intrinsic value of the exercisable warrants as of September 30, 2017 was \$0.

NOTE 8: CUSTOMER DEPOSIT

During July 2017, the Company entered into a non-binding agreement to explore the opportunity of engaging in a license of Clean Coal Pristine M technology. As part of the non-binding agreement, in September 2017, the Company received a non-refundable deposit of \$100,000, subject to application to any future license agreement. The license agreement is for 2 million ton per annum agreement. Remainder of the license fee will be due upon the signing of a definitive license agreement expected in the first quarter of 2018.

NOTE 9: GAIN ON SETTLEMENT OF LITIGATION, EXTINGUISHMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND DEBT

Accrued litigation expense

On August 1, 2017 a Florida judge overruled a jury verdict and found the Company not guilty of any wrongdoing in the case of Soffin v's Clean Coal Technologies Inc., including the \$121,000 previously issued award. As such, the previously accrued estimated settlement of \$121,000 was recorded as a gain on litigation settlement during the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Accounts payable

During the three months ended September 30, 2017, the Company was able to negotiate balance reductions on two vendors, one for \$51,835 and one for \$5,531 and following lengthy discussions with another vendor, a mutual release was signed that released the Company from paying \$471,765 that was previously recorded in the Company's accrued expenses balance. The total amount of \$529,132 amount was recorded as a gain on settlement of accounts payable during the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

NOTE 10: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In October 2017, a further \$465,000 was advanced under the Series E Notes from Black Diamond Financial Group. The Series E Notes are due in three years, accrue interest at 12% per annum, are unsecured and convertible into common stock of the Company at the option of the holder for \$0.06 per share.

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 successfully been completed at the test facility at the AES coal power utility in Oklahoma. The testing process lasted from December 2015 to April 2016 and was successful. The company decided to restart the test facility and run additional tests that have been specifically asked for by the US government and domestic and international clients. Preparation of the facility for these tests commenced in August 2017 with test results expected to be made public in November 2017 after they have been discussed and reviewed by the parties that requested them.

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.

The end processed product is a dust free product which addresses several of the environmental concerns around transportation of coal.

- Cost savings and environmental impact reduction. Our pre-combustion solution is 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 September 30, 2017 the key parts of this technology has also been successfully tested at the coal power utility at AES in Oklahoma where we successfully ran five months of testing on Pristine M process.

Pristine-M. Construction of the coal testing plant in Oklahoma was completed and testing of the plant commenced in December 2015 and ran through April 2016. As at September 30, 2017 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%. The processed coal was stable and dust free. Following specific requests by the US government and US and International clients the company has agreed to restart the facility at the AES location and run additional tests. The facility was prepped for testing in August 2017 and results are expected to be made public in November 2017 following review by the clients that requested the additional tests.

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 fourth quarter 2017. Given the successful testing the company is currently in discussions with Jindal. A visit to the test facility when the company restarts in September 2017 is being scheduled with Jindal.

In July 2017 the company executed a non binding MOU with Wyoming New Energy. The terms of the MOU is to license 2 million tons of coal per annum in Wyoming. The license agreement will be signed upon the completion of the design of a commercial unit by Kiewit, our EPC contractor, expected early in Q1 2018. The company will receive an upfront license fee and a royalty payment from Wyoming New Energy upon signing of the agreement. In advance of the signing of the license agreement Wyoming New Energy advanced \$100,000 as a non refundable deposit that will be applied to the license fee upon signing of the license agreement.

- 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. In addition to these visits several other clients have visited the facility in October 2017 when the test facility was fully operational. These clients were US clients and International clients.
- Visits are being scheduled by the DOE and the US government to the test facility in early November 2017.

As at November 2017, there is a technical review underway by the US government assessing our technology and how it can facilitate the rejuvenation of coal in the US.

The environmental focus on coal dust pollution has driven rail companies and coal mines to focus on addressing this issue. The end processed product using Pristine M produces a dust free stable product. This provides a more attractive coal product to transport both on land and via marine ports.

The company signed an MOU with University of Wyoming in October 2017 where the University of Wyoming agrees to assist the company in the promotion of technical cooperation, facilitation of research and development , the development of networks and business development of coal conversion technologies domestically in the US and internationally.

Employees

As of September 30, 2017, 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 advanced discussions with companies, business groups, consortiums in the USA, Asia and Europe 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 signing of the license agreements, currently anticipated in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018.

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016

Revenues

We have generated no revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. 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 fourth quarter of fiscal 2017. During the third quarter of 2017, we received a customer deposit of \$100,000 towards license revenues from Wyoming New Energy. At September 30, 2017, the \$100,000 is recorded as a customer deposit payable until license acceptance and delivery.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2017 totaled \$733,516 compared to \$896,724 for the three month period in 2016. The primary component of the operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2017 was general and administrative expenses, recognizing \$581,651 for the three months ended September 30, 2017, compared to \$896,724 for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The decrease in general administrative is mainly due to recognition of \$559,000 in stock compensation expense related to employee common stock awards during the three months ended September 30, 2016, compared to \$194,700 during the three months ended September 30, 2017, partially offset by increases in other general and administrative expenses such as professional fees. Consulting services expense were \$3,031 for the three months ended September 30, 2017, compared to \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2016. We also recognized \$626,131 in research and development expenses and \$477,297 in gains on settlement of accounts payable during the three months ended September 30, 2017, compared to none during the three months ended September 30, 2016.

Other Income and Expenses

During the three months ended September 30, 2017, we recognized total other expense of \$444,412 compared to total other income of \$25,050,543 for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The majority of the decrease is due to a \$24,072,316 gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities during the three months ended September 30, 2016. There were no such gains during the three months ended September 30, 2017. Interest, debt extension and standstill expenses all decreased as a result of decreased notes payable and debt discount amortization during the three months ended September 30, 2017.

Net Income/Loss

For the three months ended September 30, 2017, we had net loss of \$1,177,928, compared to net income of \$22,153,819 for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The decrease in net income is mainly due to the decrease in other income from derivatives as discussed above, partially offset by the increase in operating expenses from the comparable 2016 period.

We anticipate losses from operations will increase during the next nine 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 Nine months Ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016

Revenues

We have generated no revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. 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 fourth quarter of fiscal 2017. During the third quarter of 2017, we received a customer deposit of \$100,000 towards license revenues from Wyoming New Energy. At September 30, 2017, the \$100,000 is recorded as a customer deposit payable until license acceptance and delivery.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 totaled \$1,788,704 compared to \$9,189,738 for the nine month period in 2016. The primary component of the decrease in operating expenses was a \$5,989,516 decrease in expenses for common stock issued for services, officers' salaries and legal fees included in general and administrative and consulting expense. We recorded stock-based compensation consisting of common stock and options issued for services of \$21,976 and common stock issued for officer salaries and bonus of \$6,927,686 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, compared to \$127,400 of common stock issued for services and \$194,700 common stock issued for salary or bonuses during the nine months ended September 30, 2017. We also recognized \$803,431 in research and development expenses and \$529,132 in gains on settlement of accounts payable in the nine months ended September 30, 2017, compared to \$1,495,348 and \$0 in the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

Other Income and Expenses

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we recognized total other income of \$2,993,047, compared to total other income of \$54,713,366 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. The majority of the decrease is due to a decrease in gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities of \$53,371,574 during the nine months ended September 30, 2017, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Additionally, there was a \$110,734 decrease in interest expense and \$1,419,521 decrease in debt extension and standstill expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Net Income/Loss

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we had net income of \$1,204,343, compared to net income of \$45,523,628 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. The decrease in net income is mainly due to the \$51,720,319 decrease in other income, partially offset by the \$7,401,034 decrease in operating expenses, as discussed above.

We anticipate losses from operations will increase during the next nine months due to costs associated with moving the test plant to a permanent location in Wyoming, 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 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 nine months ended September 30, 2017, 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 \$1,973,556 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to net cash used of \$2,029,116 for the same period in 2016. Adjustment items to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 totaled \$4,091,540 and consisted of gain on settlement of accounts payable of \$529,132, loss on settlement of related party debt of \$27,430, amortization of debt discounts of \$956,321, debt settlement and modification expenses of \$98,849, stock for debt transfer fees of \$127,400, stock for management bonus of \$194,700, gain on settlement of litigation of \$121,000 and a \$4,825,687 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 nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 totaled \$1,882,115, compared to \$1,907,162 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Net cash provided by financing activities consisting of borrowings on convertible debt of \$1,817,105, net of original issue discounts and borrowings on related party notes of \$130,010, offset by payments on related party notes of \$40,000 and convertible debts of \$25,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, borrowings on debt was \$32,450 and convertible debt was \$2,053,603, net of original issue discounts, offset by \$277,891 in payments on convertible debt. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, borrowings on related party notes was \$100,000, offset by payments on related party notes of \$1,000.

Cash Position and Outstanding Indebtedness

At September 30, 2017, we had \$9,003 in current assets, consisting of all cash and \$11,560,069 in liabilities which consist of \$5,582,970 in current liabilities and \$5,977,099 in long-term liabilities. Current liabilities consist primarily of accounts payable, accounts payable to related parties, accrued liabilities, short-term debt, related party debt and derivative liabilities.

At December 31, 2016, we had current assets of \$100,444, consisting of all cash and \$30,995,533 in liabilities, which consisted of \$25,742,271 in current liabilities and \$5,253,262 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 September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 was \$5,573,967 and \$25,641,827, respectively.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations and other commercial commitments at September 30, 2017.

	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	After 5 years
Facility lease (1)	\$ 200	\$ \$200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Principal payments on debt and convertible debt	8,987,473	-	8,987,473	-	-
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 8,987,473	\$ -	\$ 8,987,473	\$ -	\$ -

- (1) Our New York office lease was converted to that of a satellite support office in February 2016 at a monthly rate of \$200 per month. It is on a month to month basis.

SAIC, LEIDOS had produced commercial designs for both the Pristine and the Pristine-M processes. The Pristine design provides for the deployment of standard operational modules, each with annual capacity of 166,000 metric tons, providing the flexibility to be configured in accordance with customers' individual production capacity requirements. SAIC / LEIDOS is confident that our coal cleaning process will typically be energy self-sufficient, relying upon captured methane and other byproducts to fuel the coal cleaning process.

Initial costs for a one million ton per annum commercial unit was originally estimated to cost between \$45m-\$50m. However, after reviewing the test facility this number was revised to between \$30m-\$35m. Upon running the test facility it was also assessed that the operational costs of running a 1 million ton commercial unit would be approximately \$3.50 per ton.

Our new EPC contractors (Kiewit Engineering) is assessing the cost of commercial facilities and those revised costs are expected in Q4 2017.

Construction of the test plant in Oklahoma was completed in December 2015 and testing was completed in April 2016. For the nine months to September 30, 2017 the company paid \$177,300 as part of the preparation of the restart of testing at the AES 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 has restarted the test facility to run additional client requested tests, change process and products to increase the BTU of the processed coal and provide an opportunity for Kiewit our engineers to commence on a commercial design. Results of the testing is expected to be release in November 2017. The company is planning on moving the facility to a permanent location in Wyoming in November 2017.

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.

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 September 30, 2017, 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 September 30, 2017, we had two full time officers of the company.

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

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 April 2017 the court found in favor of the defendant on one count of negligent representation by the Company and the Company is liable for \$121,000 settlement payment. The case against the Company on the other two counts was rejected by the jury. On August 1st 2017, a Florida judge overturned the jury verdict and found the Company not guilty on all counts and dismissed all payments due by the Company to the defendant. The judge also left the opportunity open to the Company to claim legal costs from the defendant which is currently underway.

The Company is currently contesting a charge from a vendor claiming \$320,000 in charges for work provided at its test facility. It is the Company's contention that they have been overcharged by \$205,000 based on evidence submitted by third parties and is seeking remediation for this overcharge. As at September 30, 2017 the full charge of \$320,000 has been recognized in the Company's books and records.

As part of the separation agreement with Mr. Ponce de Leon, the ex COO of the Company, the Company agreed to pay him his accrued salary of \$1,226,711 within two years but agreed to pay him \$200,000 by November 2015. As the Company is not yet revenue generating this obligation remains outstanding. This debt will be paid upon receipt of adequate revenue to cover it. As of September 30, 2017 the obligation to Mr. Ponce de Leon is in default.

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, 2016.

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

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

EXHIBIT NO. DESCRIPTION

31	<u>CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002.</u>
32	<u>CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002.</u>
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

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: November 9, 2017

By: /s/ Aiden Neary
Aiden Neary
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER, PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL AND
ACCOUNTING OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Aiden Neary, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Clean Coal Technologies, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Dated: November 9, 2017

By: /s/ Aiden Neary
Aiden Neary, Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Clean Coal Technologies, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Aiden Neary, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350 and is not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

Date: November 9, 2017

/s/ Aiden Neary
Aiden Neary, Chief Financial Officer