

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, 2017

OR

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____.

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 000-49729



Adamant DRI Processing and Minerals Group

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

61-1745150
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

Chunshugou Luanzhuang Village, Zhuolu County, Zhangjiakou,
Hebei Province, China
(Address of principal executive offices)

075600
(Zip code)

Issuer's telephone number: 86-313-6732526

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§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, 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.

Accelerated filer

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Do not check if Smaller Reporting Company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act.

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

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, for the period covered by this report and as at the latest practicable date:

At August 1, 2017 we had 66,760,110 shares of common stock outstanding.

ADAMANT DRI PROCESSING AND MINERALS GROUP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements	1
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2017 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2016	1
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Other Comprehensive Loss for the Three Months and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (Unaudited)	2
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (Unaudited)	3
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	4
Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	19
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	29

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors	30
Item 6. Exhibits	30
Signatures	31

Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “potential,” “predicts,” “projects,” “should,” “would” and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Also, forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report. You should read this report and the documents that we reference and filed as exhibits to this report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

ADAMANT DRI PROCESSING AND MINERALS GROUP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) DECEMBER 31, 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash & equivalents	\$ 35,241	\$ 86,519
Restricted cash	8,911	94,320
Prepaid expense	721,875	—
Advance to suppliers, net	170,384	16,353
Value-added tax receivable	2,721,849	2,651,258
Inventory, net	710,870	693,518
Total current assets	<u>4,369,130</u>	<u>3,541,968</u>
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Property and equipment, net	23,723,351	24,576,039
Intangible assets, net	3,037,883	3,014,121
Construction in progress	6,037,559	6,036,736
Goodwill	5,907,058	5,768,599
Total noncurrent assets	<u>38,705,851</u>	<u>39,395,495</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 43,074,981</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 42,937,463</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Bank overdraft	\$ —	\$ 94,169
Accounts payable	2,853,244	2,859,960
Accrued liabilities and other payables	12,003,689	11,280,414
Unearned revenue	179,499	—
Income tax payable	122,033	119,173
Short term loan	191,899	187,401
Payable to contractors	811,880	792,850
Advance from related parties	41,522,343	40,201,667
Total current liabilities	<u>57,684,587</u>	<u>55,535,634</u>
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred tax liability	—	2,485
Accrued expense	12,083	11,800
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>12,083</u>	<u>14,285</u>

Total liabilities	57,696,670	55,549,919
-------------------	------------	------------

STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Convertible preferred stock: \$0.001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding

—

—

Common stock, \$0.001 par value; authorized shares 100,000,000; issued and outstanding 66,760,110 and 63,760,110 shares as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016

66,760

63,760

Additional paid in capital

7,996,954

7,015,579

Statutory reserves

557,253

557,253

Accumulated other comprehensive income

1,420,580

1,741,618

Accumulated deficit

(24,663,236)

(21,990,666)

Total stockholders' deficit

(14,621,689)

(12,612,456)

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

\$ 43,074,981

\$ 42,937,463

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

ADAMANT DRI PROCESSING AND MINERALS GROUP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
SIX AND THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	<u>Six months ended June 30</u>		<u>Three months ended June 30</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Net sales	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —
Cost of goods sold	—	—	—	—
Gross loss	—	—	—	—
Operating expenses				
General and administrative	2,024,966	1,924,152	1,015,401	916,748
Total operating expenses	2,024,966	1,924,152	1,015,401	916,748
Loss from operations	(2,024,966)	(1,924,152)	(1,015,401)	(916,748)
Non-operating income (expenses)				
Interest income	72	84	23	59
Other income (expenses)	(144,175)	10	(104,094)	10
Interest expense	(505,575)	(533,913)	(254,652)	(266,410)
Bank charges	(169)	(676)	(44)	(284)
Total non-operating expenses, net	(649,847)	(534,495)	(358,767)	(266,625)
Loss before income tax	(2,674,813)	(2,458,647)	(1,374,168)	(1,183,373)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(2,243)	(17,328)	256	(9,116)
Net loss	(2,672,570)	(2,441,319)	(1,374,424)	(1,174,257)
Other comprehensive income				
Foreign currency translation loss	(321,038)	194,825	(257,657)	143,534
Net comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (2,993,608)</u>	<u>\$ (2,246,494)</u>	<u>\$ (1,632,081)</u>	<u>\$ (1,030,723)</u>
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	66,710,386	63,760,110	66,760,110	63,760,110
Basic and diluted net loss per share	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>

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

ADAMANT DRI PROCESSING AND MINERALS GROUP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (2,672,570)	\$ (2,441,319)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,408,510	1,436,684
Bad debt allowance for advance to suppliers	14,557	—
Stock compensation expense	262,500	—
Changes in deferred taxes	(2,243)	(17,328)
Loss on asset disposal	103,998	—
(Increase) decrease in assets and liabilities:		
Advance to suppliers	(166,063)	(44,288)
Other receivables	—	(15,127)
Restricted cash	86,456	—
Inventory	(697)	—
Bank overdraft	(95,092)	—
Accounts payable	(74,317)	(17,135)
Accrued liabilities and other payables	486,420	538,626
Unearned revenue	177,009	—
Taxes payable	(6,859)	(782)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(478,391)</u>	<u>(560,669)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Construction in progress	—	(106,580)
Acquisition of fixed assets	(1,005)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(1,005)</u>	<u>(106,580)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Advance from related parties	426,821	731,941
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>426,821</u>	<u>731,941</u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGE ON CASH & EQUIVALENTS	<u>1,298</u>	<u>(1,502)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & EQUIVALENTS	(51,278)	63,190
CASH & EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>86,519</u>	<u>26,957</u>
CASH & EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 35,241</u>	<u>\$ 90,147</u>
Supplemental Cash Flow Data:		
Income tax paid	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Interest paid	<u>\$ 9,446</u>	<u>\$ 14,900</u>

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

ADAMANT DRI PROCESSING AND MINERALS GROUP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2016

1. ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Adamant DRI Processing and Minerals Group (“Adamant” or “the Company” or “Group”), is a Nevada corporation incorporated in July 2014 and successor by merger to UHF Incorporated, a Delaware corporation (“UHF”).

The Company produces Direct Reduced Iron (“DRI”) using advanced reduction rotary kiln technology with iron ore as the principal raw material. ‘Reduced Iron’ derives its name from the chemical change that iron ore undergoes when it is heated in a furnace at high temperatures in the presence of hydrocarbon-rich gasses. ‘Direct reduction’ refers to processes which reduce iron oxides to metallic iron below the melting point of iron.

UHF was the successor to UHF Incorporated, a Michigan corporation (“UHF Michigan”), as a result of domicile merger effected on December 29, 2011.

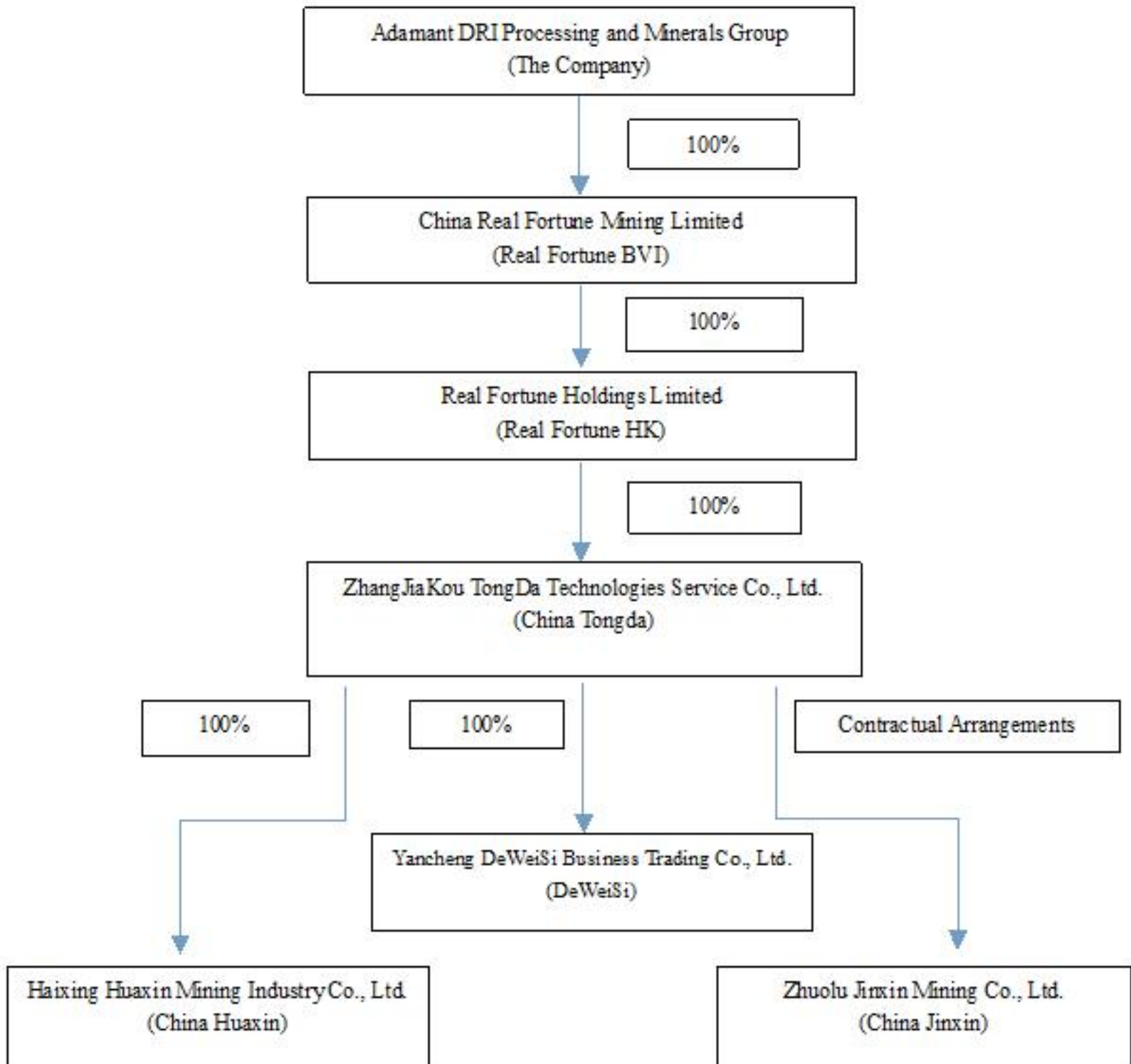
On June 30, 2014, UHF entered into and closed a share exchange agreement, or the Target Share Exchange Agreement, with Target Acquisitions I, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Target”), and the stockholders of Target (the “Target Stockholders”), pursuant to which UHF acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Target for 43,375,638 shares of UHF’s common stock and one share of UHF’s series A convertible preferred stock, convertible into an additional 17,839,800 shares of common stock. Since UHF’s certificate of incorporation only authorized the issuance of 50,000,000 shares of common stock, UHF did not have sufficient authorized but unissued shares of common stock to complete the acquisition of Target, so the Board of Directors authorized the issuance to one of the Target Stockholders one share of series A convertible preferred stock convertible into 17,839,800 shares of common stock at such time as UHF amended its certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock or merged with and into another corporation which had sufficient shares of authorized but unissued shares of common stock for issuance upon conversion. Following the closing of the share exchange, UHF had outstanding 45,920,310 shares of common stock and one share of series A convertible preferred stock, which was converted into 17,839,800 common shares on August 29, 2014.

For accounting purposes, the share exchange transaction with Target and the Target Stockholders was treated as a reverse acquisition, with Target as the acquirer and UHF as the acquired party. The shares issued to Target’s shareholders were accounted for as a recapitalization of Target and were retroactively restated for the periods presented because after the share exchange, Target’s shareholders owned the majority of UHF’s outstanding shares and exercised significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the consolidated entity, and UHF was a non-operating shell with nominal net assets prior to the acquisition. Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) rules, this is considered a capital transaction in substance, rather than a business combination.

On July 4, 2014, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with UHF, pursuant to which UHF merged with and into Adamant with Adamant as the surviving entity (the “Merger”), as a result of which each outstanding share of common stock of UHF at the effective time of the Merger was converted into one share of the common stock of Adamant, and the outstanding share of series A Preferred Stock was converted into 17,839,800 shares of common stock. The Merger was effected on August 29, 2014.

As a result of the acquisition of Target and UHF, the Company now owns all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Real Fortune BVI, which in turn owns all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Real Fortune Holdings Limited, a Hong Kong limited company (“Real Fortune HK”), which in turn owns all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Zhangjiakou Tongda Mining Technologies Service Co., Ltd. (“China Tongda”), a Chinese limited company.

The Company operates in China through Zhuolu Jinxin Mining Co., Ltd. (“China Jinxin”), the Company’s variable interest entity which the Company controls through a series of agreements between China Jinxin and China Tongda and, as of January 24, 2014, owned Haixing Huaxin Mining Industry Co., Ltd. (“China Huaxin”) which is owned by China Tongda. The Group’s current structure is as follows:



China Jinxin is an early stage mining company which processes iron ore at its production facility in Hebei Province. China Jinxin currently does not own any mines or hold any mining rights. In 2015, management determined to further upgrade the facility to enable it to produce DRI due to increased demand for DRI products in China; accordingly, China Jinxin will produce DRI at its facility. Through contractual arrangements among China Tongda and China Jinxin, and its shareholders, the Company controls China Jinxin’s operations and financial affairs. As a result of these agreements, China Tongda is considered the primary beneficiary of China Jinxin (see Note 2) and accordingly, China Jinxin’s results of operations and financial condition are consolidated in the Group’s financial statements. All issued and outstanding shares of China Jinxin are held by 15 Chinese citizens.

On January 17, 2014, the Company entered into a series of substantially identical agreements with five shareholders of Haixing Huaxin Mining Industry Co., Ltd. (“China Huaxin”) pursuant to which the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of China Huaxin. The consideration paid to the shareholders of China Huaxin for their interests consisted of cash of RMB 10 million (\$1.64 million) and 5.1 million shares of the Company’s common stock, valued at \$0.014 per share (\$71,400).

China Tongda, the Company's wholly-owned Chinese subsidiary, filed a notice of transfer with respect to the change of ownership of China Huaxin with the local company registration authority which was approved on January 23, 2014.

China Huaxin was established in August 2010 and is located in Haixing Qingxian Industrial Park, Cangzhou, Hebei Province PRC. China Huaxin is engaged in producing and selling DRI. Prior to 2015, China Huaxin conducted no business activities other than construction of its DRI production facility. Construction of the DRI Facility was completed, and China Huaxin completed trial production and expected to commence commercial production in May 2015. However, as a result of environmental initiatives by national, provincial and local government authorities in China, starting in June 2015, China Huaxin began upgrading the DRI facilities by converting the existing coal-gas station systems to liquefied natural gas ("LNG") station systems. The conversion to LNG systems will reduce pollutants and produce higher quality DRIs with less impurities. China Huaxin completed the upgrading and resumed trial production from its upgraded DRI facilities, China Huaxin is currently doing equipment debugging and adjustment, and expects the official production to resume in the end of 2017.

On April 25, 2017, China Tongda incorporated Yancheng DeWeiSi Business Trading Co., Ltd ("DeWeiSi") with registered capital of RMB 10,000,000 (\$1.48 million), to be paid before April 19, 2047. DeWeiSi is wholly-owned subsidiary of China Tongda. DeWeiSi is engaged in the sale of mineral products (except petroleum and petroleum products), hardware products, construction materials, and steel.

The consolidated interim financial information as of June 30, 2017 and for the six and three month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was prepared without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Certain information and footnote disclosures, which are normally included in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") was not included. The interim consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and the notes thereto, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, previously filed with the SEC. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present a fair statement of the Company's consolidated financial position as of June 30, 2017, results of operations for the six and three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, as applicable, were made. The interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full fiscal year or any future periods.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements ("CFS") are prepared in conformity with US GAAP. Adamant, Real Fortune BVI and Real Fortune HK's functional currency is the US Dollar ("USD" or "\$"), and China Tongda and its wholly owned subsidiaries' DeWeiSi, China Jinxin and China Huaxin's functional currency is Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"). The accompanying CFS are translated from functional currencies and presented in USD.

Principles of Consolidation

The CFS include the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries and its VIE (China Jinxin) for which the Company's subsidiary China Tongda is the primary beneficiary; and China Tongda's 100% owned subsidiaries China Huaxin and DeWeiSi. All transactions and balances among the Company, its subsidiaries and VIE are eliminated in consolidation.

The Company follows the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 810 which requires a VIE to be consolidated by a company if that company is subject to a majority of the risk of loss from the VIE or is entitled to a majority of the VIE's residual returns. In determining China Jinxin to be the VIE of China Tongda, the Company considered the following indicators, among others:

China Tongda has the right to control and administer the financial affairs and operations of China Jinxin and to manage and control all assets of China Jinxin. The equity holders of China Jinxin as a group have no right to make any decision about China Jinxin's activities without the consent of China Tongda. China Tongda will be paid quarterly, management consulting and technical support fees equal to all pre-tax profits, if any, of that quarter. If there are no earnings before taxes and other cash expenses, during any quarter, no fee shall be paid. If China Jinxin sustains losses, they will be carried to the next period and deducted from the next service fee. China Jinxin has the right to require China Tongda to pay China Jinxin the amount of any loss incurred by China Jinxin.

The shareholders of China Jinxin pledged their equity interests in China Jinxin to China Tongda to guarantee China Jinxin's performance of its obligations under the Management Entrustment and Option Agreements. If either China Jinxin or its equity owners is in breach of the Equity Pledge or Exclusive Purchase Option Agreements, then China Tongda is entitled to require the equity owners of China Jinxin to transfer their equity interests in China Jinxin to it.

The shareholders of China Jinxin irrevocably granted China Tongda or its designated person an exclusive option to acquire, at any time, all of the assets or outstanding shares of China Jinxin, to the extent permitted by PRC law. The purchase price for the shareholders' equity interests in China Jinxin shall be the lower of (i) the actual registered capital of China Jinxin or (ii) RMB 500,000 (\$74,000), unless an appraisal is required by the laws of China.

Each shareholder of China Jinxin executed an irrevocable power of attorney to appoint China Tongda as its attorney-in-fact to exercise all of its rights as equity owner of China Jinxin, including 1) attend the shareholders' meetings of China Jinxin and/or sign the relevant resolutions; 2) exercise all the shareholder's rights and shareholder's voting rights that the shareholder is entitled to under the laws of the PRC and the Articles of Association of China Jinxin, including but not limited to the sale or transfer or pledge or disposition of the shares in part or in whole; 3) designate and appoint the legal representative, Chairman of the Board of Directors ("BOD"), Directors, Supervisors, the Chief Executive Officer, Financial Officer and other senior management members of China Jinxin; and 4) execute the relevant share purchases and other terms stipulated in the Exclusive Purchase Option and Share Pledge Agreements.

However, the VIE is monitored by the Company to determine if any events have occurred that could cause its primary beneficiary status to change. These events include whether:

- a. China Jinxin's governing documents or contractual arrangements are changed in a manner that changes the characteristics or adequacy of China Tongda's equity investment at risk.
- b. The equity investment in China Jinxin or some part thereof is returned to its shareholders or China Tongda, and other entities become exposed to expected losses of China Jinxin.
- c. China Jinxin undertakes additional activities or acquires additional assets, beyond those anticipated at the later of the inception of China Jinxin or the latest reconsideration event, that increase the entity's expected losses.
- d. China Jinxin receives an additional equity investment that is at risk, or China Jinxin curtails or modifies its activities in a way that decreases its expected losses.

There has been no change in the VIE structure during the six and three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and none of the events listed in a-d above have occurred.

The accompanying CFS include the accounts of Adamant, Real Fortune BVI, Real Fortune HK, China Tongda, China Jinxin, China Huaxin and DeWeiSi, which are collectively referred to as the "Company". All significant intercompany accounts and transactions were eliminated in the CFS.

Going Concern

The Company incurred a net loss of \$2.67 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The Company also had a working capital deficit of \$53.32 million as of June 30, 2017. In addition, China Jinxin refused to sell its iron ore concentrate to its sole customer because of the low price offered. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The CFS do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. China Jinxin is upgrading its facility and equipment, which when completed, will enable the Company to produce DRI. China Jinxin's DRI facility upgrade was almost complete as of the date of this report and the Company is currently in the final stage of adjusting the equipment and making certain

modifications to the facility after the relevant authority's inspection and testing. A shareholder of the Company indicated she will continue to fund China Jinxin, although there is no written agreement in place and China Jinxin currently owes her \$10.42 million. In addition, China Huaxin currently owes \$24.70 million to three of the Company's shareholders for constructing its DRI facility; one is the major lender of China Jinxin who lent \$16.92 million to China Huaxin, and the other two are also members of the Company's management. In addition, China Huaxin borrowed \$5.11 million from companies owned by its major shareholder. China Huaxin completed trial production and expected to commence commercial production in May 2015. However, as a result of environmental initiatives by national, provincial and local government authorities in China, in June 2015, China Huaxin began upgrading the DRI facilities by converting the existing coal-gas station systems to liquefied natural gas ("LNG") station systems. The conversion to LNG systems will reduce pollutants and produce higher quality DRIs with less impurities. China Huaxin has completed the upgrading and resumed trial production at its upgraded DRI facilities. China Huaxin is currently doing the equipment debugging and adjustments, and expects the official production to resume prior to the end of 2017.

Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with US GAAP, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates, required by management, include the recoverability of long-lived assets, allowance for doubtful accounts, and the reserve for obsolete and slow-moving inventories. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Business Combination

For a business combination, the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree are recognized at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date. In a business combination achieved in stages, the identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, are recognized at the full amounts of their fair values. In a bargain purchase in which the total acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred plus any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree that excess in earnings is recognized as a gain attributable to the acquirer.

Deferred tax liability and asset are recognized for the deferred tax consequences of differences between the tax bases and the recognized values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination in accordance with FASB ASC Subtopic 740-10.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired. In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 350, “Intangibles-Goodwill and Other,” goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment, annually or when circumstances indicate a possible impairment may exist. Impairment testing is performed at a reporting unit level. An impairment loss generally would be recognized when the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, with the fair value of the reporting unit determined using discounted cash flow (“DCF”) analysis. A number of significant assumptions and estimates are involved in the application of DCF analysis to forecast operating cash flows, including the discount rate, the internal rate of return and projections of realizations and costs to produce. Management considers historical experience and all available information at the time the fair values of its reporting units are estimated.

On January 23, 2014, the Company completed the acquisition of China Huaxin. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the total purchase price is allocated to tangible assets and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values with the excess recorded to goodwill. The Company recognized RMB 40.02 million (\$6.54 million) of goodwill from the acquisition. At December 31, 2015, the Company reappraised the fair value of China Huaxin by using the replacement cost method since China Huaxin did not start official production in 2015 due to the upgrading of its DRI facilities. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company evaluated the impairment of goodwill using DCF analysis and concluded the goodwill of Huaxin was not impaired.

Cash and Equivalents

For financial statement purposes, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company's account in the Agriculture Bank of China, Zhuolu Branch of China Jinxin was required to be frozen for RMB 654,300.00 (\$94,320) since October 2016 as a result of a civil judgement for accidental death in favor of a deceased employee (see Note 17). The Company's bank account in the Bank of China, Cangzhou Bohai district Branch of China Huaxin was required to be frozen for RMB79,852 (\$11,574) as a result of two civil judgements against the Company to ensure repayment of two personal loans (see Note 17). Due to limited cash balances in the bank account, the Company recorded \$8,911 and \$94,320 as restricted cash as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Accounts Receivable, net

The Company maintains reserves for potential credit losses on accounts receivable. Management reviews the composition of accounts receivable and analyzes historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer credit worthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment patterns to evaluate the adequacy of these reserves. The Company had \$0 bad debt allowances at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Inventory, net

Inventory mainly consists of iron ore, iron ore concentrate, mineral powder and coal slime for DRI. Inventory is valued at the lower of average cost or market, cost being determined on a moving weighted average basis method; including labor and all production overheads.

Property and Equipment, net

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Major repairs and betterments that significantly extend original useful lives or improve productivity are capitalized and depreciated over the period benefited. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and any gain or loss is included in operations. Depreciation of property and equipment is computed using shorter of useful lives of the property or the unit of depletion method. For shorter-lived assets the straight-line method over estimated lives ranging from 3 to 20 years is used as follows:

Office Equipment	3-5 years
Machinery	10 years
Vehicles	5 years
Building	20 years

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, which include property and equipment and intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Recoverability of long-lived assets to be held and used is measured by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by it. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value ("FV"). FV is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. Based on its review, the Company believes that, as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were \$0.77 million and \$1.07 million in impairments of its long-lived assets, respectively (See Note 6).

Income Taxes

The Company follows FASB ASC Topic 740, “Income Taxes”, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for expected future tax consequences of events included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each period end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

When tax returns are filed, it is likely that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about their merits or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheets along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. Interest associated with unrecognized tax benefits are classified as interest expense and penalties are classified in selling, general and administrative expenses in the statements of income. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company did not take any uncertain positions that would necessitate recording a tax related liability.

Revenue Recognition

The Company’s revenue recognition policies are in compliance with FASB ASC Topic 605, “Revenue Recognition”. Sales are recognized when a formal arrangement exists, which is generally represented by a contract between the Company and the buyer; the price is fixed or determinable; title has passed to the buyer, which generally is at the time of delivery; no other significant obligations of the Company exist and collectability is reasonably assured. Payments received before all of the relevant criteria for revenue recognition are recorded as unearned revenue.

Sales are the invoiced value of iron ore concentrate and DRI products, net of value-added tax (“VAT”). All of the Company’s iron ore concentrate sold in the PRC is subject to a value-added tax of 17% of the gross sales price. This VAT may be offset by VAT paid by the Company on raw materials and other materials included in the cost of producing the finished product. The Company records VAT payable and VAT receivable net of payments in the financial statements. The VAT tax return is filed offsetting the payables against the receivables. Sales and purchases are recorded net of VAT collected and paid as the Company acts as an agent for the government.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold (“COGS”) consists primarily of fuel and power, direct material and labor, depreciation of mining plant and equipment, attributable to the production of iron ore concentrate. Any write-down of inventory to lower of cost or market is also recorded in COGS.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The operations of the Company are in the PRC. Accordingly, the Company’s business, financial condition, and results of operations may be influenced by the political, economic, and legal environments in the PRC, and by the general state of the PRC economy.

The Company has cash on hand and demand deposits in accounts maintained with state-owned banks within the PRC. Cash in state-owned banks is not covered by insurance. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any risks on its cash in these bank accounts.

Statement of Cash Flows

In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 230, “Statement of Cash Flows”, cash flows from the Company’s operations are calculated based upon the local currencies. As a result, amounts related to assets and liabilities reported on the statement of cash flows may not necessarily agree with changes in the corresponding balances on the balance sheet. Cash from operating, investing and financing activities is net of assets and liabilities acquired.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

For certain of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and equivalents, accrued liabilities and accounts payable, carrying amounts approximate their fair values ("FV") due to their short maturities. FASB ASC Topic 825, "Financial Instruments," requires disclosure of the FV of financial instruments held by the Company. The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheets for current liabilities each qualify as financial instruments and are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short period of time between the origination of such instruments and their expected realization and the current market rate of interest.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

FASB ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures,” defines FV, and establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosures of fair value measurement that enhances disclosure requirements for FV measures. The three levels are defined as follow:

- Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the FV measurement.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company did not identify any assets and liabilities that are required to be presented on the balance sheet at FV.

Foreign Currency Translation and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The functional currency of China Jinxin and China Huaxin is RMB. For financial reporting purposes, RMB is translated into USD as the reporting currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet dates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the reporting period.

Translation adjustments arising from the use of different exchange rates from period to period are included as a component of stockholders’ equity as “Accumulated other comprehensive income”. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in income. There was no significant fluctuation in the exchange rate for the conversion of RMB to USD after the balance sheet date.

The Company uses FASB ASC Topic 220, “Comprehensive Income”. Comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of net income and all changes to the statements of stockholders’ equity, except those due to investments by stockholders, changes in paid-in capital and distributions to stockholders. Comprehensive loss for the six and three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 consisted of net loss and foreign currency translation adjustments.

Share-based compensation

The Company accounts for share-based compensation awards to employees in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, “Compensation – Stock Compensation”, which requires that share-based payment transactions with employees be measured based on the grant-date FV of the equity instrument issued and recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service period.

The Company accounts for share-based compensation awards to non-employees in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 and FASB ASC Subtopic 505-50, “Equity-Based Payments to Non-employees”. Share-based compensation associated with the issuance of equity instruments to non-employees is measured at the FV of the equity instrument issued or committed to be issued, as this is more reliable than the FV of the services received. The FV is measured at the date that the commitment for performance by the counterparty has

been reached or the counterparty's performance is complete.

Earnings (loss) per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is computed similar to basic EPS except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if all the potential common shares, warrants and stock options had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive. Diluted EPS is based on the assumption that all dilutive convertible shares and stock options and warrants were converted or exercised. Dilution is computed by applying the treasury stock method for the outstanding options and warrants, and the if-converted method for the outstanding convertible instruments. Under the treasury stock method, options and warrants are assumed to be exercised at the beginning of the period (or at the time of issuance, if later) and as if funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period. Under the if-converted method, outstanding convertible instruments are assumed to be converted into common stock at the beginning of the period (or at the time of issuance, if later).

Segment Reporting

FASB ASC Topic 280, “Segment Reporting”, requires use of the “management approach” model for segment reporting. The management approach model is based on the way a company’s management organizes segments within the Company for making operating decisions and assessing performance. Reportable segments are based on products and services, geography, legal structure, management structure, or any other manner in which management disaggregates a company.

FASB ASC Topic 280 has no effect on the Company’s CFS as substantially all of its operations are conducted in one industry segment – iron ore production. With the upgrading of DRI facilities for both China Jinxin and China Huaxin, the Company will be shifting its main product from iron ore to DRI.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification 605 - Revenue Recognition and most industry-specific guidance throughout the Codification. The standard requires that an entity recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In August 2015, the FASB approved a one-year deferral of the effective date of the new revenue recognition standard. Public business entities, certain not-for-profit entities, and certain employee benefit plans should apply the guidance in ASU 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Earlier application is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue versus Net). In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-11, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) - Rescission of SEC Guidance Because of ASU 2014-09 and 2014-16, and ASU 2016-12, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Narrow Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients. These ASUs clarify the implementation guidance on a few narrow areas and adds some practical expedients to the guidance Topic 606. The Company is evaluating the effect that these ASUs will have on its CFS.

On March 30, 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which includes amendments to accounting for income taxes at settlement, forfeitures, and net settlements to cover withholding taxes. The amendments in ASU 2016-09 are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company adopted this new guidance on January 1, 2017 and this standard does not have a material impact on the Company's CFS.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326), which requires entities to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. This replaces the existing incurred loss model and is applicable to the measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application will be permitted for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the standard will have on its CFS.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. ASU 2016-15 clarifies the presentation and classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows. This ASU is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of ASU 2016-15 on its CFS.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16—Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. This ASU improves the accounting for the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. For public business entities, the amendments in this update are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on its CFS.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash. The guidance requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim period within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The standard should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on its CFS.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business, which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions or disposals of assets or businesses. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The standard should be applied prospectively on or after the effective date. The Company will evaluate the impact of adopting this standard prospectively upon any transactions of acquisitions or disposals of assets or businesses.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. The guidance removes Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. A goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. The guidance should be adopted on a prospective basis for the annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on its CFS.

3. INVENTORY

Inventory consisted of the following at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	2017	2016
Material	\$ 313,418	\$ 305,381
Finished goods	608,332	594,073
Less: inventory impairment allowance	(210,880)	(205,936)
Total	<u>\$ 710,870</u>	<u>\$ 693,518</u>

4. MINING RIGHTS

The Company is currently negotiating with the Department of Land and Resources of Hebei Province and the local Zhuolu County government to obtain the rights to mine in Zhuolu County where one of its production facilities is located. Pending the final contract, the Company accrued the cost of mining rights based on the quantity of ore extracted (see Note 11). The Company used \$0.68 (RMB 2.4 per ton) based on a royalty rate prescribed by the local authority based on the purity of ore in the subject mines. If the rate per ton of ore changes when the contract is finalized, the Company will account for the change prospectively as a change in an accounting estimate. The Company did not extract any ore in the six and three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and accordingly did not accrue the cost of mining rights for the six and three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

5. VALUE-ADDED TAX RECEIVABLE

At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had VAT receivable of \$2,721,849 and \$2,651,258, respectively. It was the VAT paid on purchases, and it can be carried forward indefinitely for offsetting against future VAT payable.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment consisted of the following at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	2017	2016
Building	\$ 20,890,680	\$ 20,401,012
Production equipment	15,426,837	16,030,128
Transportation equipment	1,198,291	1,170,203
Office equipment	245,571	238,822
Total	<u>37,761,379</u>	<u>37,840,165</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(13,268,597)	(12,197,221)
Less: impairment allowance	(769,431)	(1,066,905)
Net	<u>\$ 23,723,351</u>	<u>\$ 24,576,039</u>

Depreciation for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$1,363,691 and \$1,385,998, respectively. Depreciation for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$699,812 and \$680,200, respectively.

7. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

Advance from related parties

At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, China Jinxin owed one of its shareholders \$10,417,693 and \$10,039,155, respectively, for the purchase of equipment used in construction in progress and for working capital needs. This advance from this shareholders will not bear interest prior to the commencement of the Company's production pursuant to an amended loan agreement entered on January 16, 2013. Commencing on the production date, interest will begin to accrue at the bank's annual interest rate on certificates of deposit at that time on the amount outstanding from time to time and all amounts inclusive of accrued interest is to be repaid within three years of commencement of production at the Zhuolu Mine. China Jinxin had not commenced production as of June 30, 2017.

At June 30, 2017, China Huaxin owed three shareholders, two of whom are also the Company's management, \$24.70 million used to construct its DRI facility. Of the \$24.70 million, \$7.04 million had interest of 10% and a due date of six months from the start date of official production. The remaining payable bear no interest, and is payable upon demand. China Huaxin also borrowed \$5.11 million from certain companies owned by its major shareholder, which bear no interest and is payable upon demand. At June 30, 2017, China Huaxin also owed one related party who is the brother of the Company's major shareholder the amount of \$73,807, this loan bear interest of 10% and is payable upon demand.

At December 31, 2016, China Huaxin owed three shareholders, two of whom are also the Company's management, \$23.88 million used to construct its DRI facility. Of the \$23.88 million, \$6.88 million had interest of 10% and a due date of six months from the start date of official production. The remaining payable bore no interest, and is payable upon demand. China Huaxin also borrowed \$4.99 million from certain companies owned by its major shareholder, which bore no interest and is payable upon demand. At December 31, 2016, China Huaxin also owed one related party who is the brother of the Company's major shareholder the amount of \$72,077, this loan bore interest of 10% and is payable upon demand.

At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, Real Fortune HK owed one shareholder \$1.20 million for advances to meet operating needs. This advance bears no interest and is payable upon demand.

Below is the summary of advances from related parties at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

	2017	2016
Advance from shareholders (also management)	\$ 36,345,222	\$ 35,145,896
Advance from a related party individual	73,807	72,077
Advance from related party companies	5,107,715	4,987,993
Total	41,526,744	40,205,966
Less: Advance to related parties' companies	(4,401)	(4,299)
Advance from related parties, net	<u>\$ 41,522,343</u>	<u>\$ 40,201,667</u>

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Intangible assets consisted solely of land use rights. All land in the PRC is government-owned and cannot be sold to any individual or company. However, the government grants the user a "land use right" to use the land. China Jinxin acquired land use rights during 2006 for \$0.75 million (RMB 5 million). China Huaxin acquired land use rights for \$2.96 million (RMB 18.24 million) in November 2012 with FV of \$5.04 million (RMB 31 million) at acquisition date. China Jinxin and China Huaxin have the right to use their land for 20 and 49 years, respectively, and are amortizing such rights on a straight-line basis for 20 and 49 years, respectively.

Intangible assets consisted of the following at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	2017	2016
Land use rights	\$ 3,737,695	\$ 3,541,654
Less: Accumulated amortization	(699,812)	(527,533)
Net	<u>\$ 3,037,883</u>	<u>\$ 3,014,121</u>

Amortization of intangible assets for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$47,909 and \$50,399, respectively. Amortization of intangible assets for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$24,011 and \$25,194, respectively. Annual amortization for the next five years from July 1, 2017, is expected to be \$97,165, \$97,165, \$97,165, \$97,165 and \$97,165.

9. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

Construction in progress is for the purchase and installation of equipment for future iron ore refining for China Jinxin. China Jinxin had construction in progress of \$6,037,559 and \$6,036,736 at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. China Jinxin completed most of the construction for iron ore refining; however, the management plans to further upgrade the facility for DRI production due to increased demand for DRI products in China. The construction for China Jinxin's DRI facility upgrade was almost completed as of the date of this report date and the Company is currently in the final stage of adjusting the equipment and making certain modification to the facility after the relevant authority's inspection and testing.

10. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

At June 30, 2017, deferred tax liability was \$0.

At December 31, 2016, deferred tax liability of \$2,485 arose from the differences between the tax bases and book bases of property and equipment and intangible assets arising from the acquisition of China Huaxin.

11. ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND OTHER PAYABLES

CURRENT

Accrued liabilities and other payables consisted of the following at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	2017	2016
Accrued payroll	\$ 147,250	\$ 150,960
Accrued mining rights (see note 4)	65,302	63,771
Accrued interest	5,253,914	4,639,453
Due to unrelated parties	6,281,248	6,134,019
Payable for social insurance	51,907	45,022
Payable for construction	98,010	138,959
Other	106,058	108,230
Total	<u>\$ 12,003,689</u>	<u>\$ 11,280,414</u>

As of June 30, 2017, the \$6,281,248 due to unrelated parties were short-term advances from unrelated companies or individuals for the Company's construction and working capital needs, of which, \$2,591,890 bore interest of 10% and is due 6 months after the commencement of China Huaxin's official production. The remaining amount of short-term advances bore no interest, and is payable upon demand.

As of December 31, 2016, the \$6,134,019 due to unrelated parties were short-term advances from unrelated companies or individuals for the Company's construction and working capital needs, of which, \$2,629,384 bore interest of 10% and is due 6 months after the commencement of China Huaxin's official production. The remaining amount of short-term advances bore no interest, and is payable upon demand.

NONCURRENT

Under local environmental regulations, the Company is obligated at the end of the mine's useful life to restore and rehabilitate the land that is used in its mining operations. The Company estimates it would cost \$560,000 (RMB 3.5 million) to restore the entire Zhuolu mine after extracting all the economical ore for such efforts.

The Company accrued certain mine restoration expenses based on the actual production volume during the period it extracted ore. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the long term accrued mine restoration cost was \$12,083 and \$11,800, respectively. There was no production during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

12. SHORT TERM LOAN

At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, China Jinxin had a short-term bank loan of \$191,899 and \$187,401, respectively. This loan was entered in June 2013 for one year, and renewed on June 27, 2014 to June 26, 2015, with monthly interest of 0.9%. This loan was renewed on June 30, 2015, for a one-year term to June 29, 2016, and was further renewed to June 26, 2017, with monthly interest of 0.83375%. The loan was secured by a lien on a fixed asset of China Jinxin. As of this report date, China Jinxin is in the process of extending the loan.

13. PAYABLE TO CONTRACTORS

In 2007 and 2008, the Company entered into contracts with an equipment supplier and a construction company for equipment and construction of a water pipeline for \$5.75 million (RMB 38 million). The Company recorded the payable in 2009. In 2010, the Company amended the payment terms and paid \$2.2 million (RMB 14.5 million) and agreed to pay the remaining balance as follows: \$2.08 million (RMB 13.5 million) on December 31, 2011, and \$1.47 million (RMB 10 million) on December 31, 2012. During 2011, the Company paid \$2.86 million (RMB 18.0 million). During 2012, the Company did not make any payment on this payable. On March 20, 2013, the Company amended the payment terms and agreed to pay the remaining balance of \$902,098 (RMB 5,500,000) on December 31, 2014. Based on the amended agreement, if the Company paid in full by December 31, 2014, no interest would be charged. The Company agreed that if it defaulted it would pay interest starting on January 1, 2015 based on the current bank interest rate for the remaining balance at that time. Starting from January 1, 2015, the Company agreed to pay interest based on the current bank interest rate of 5.35% for the outstanding balance at December 31, 2014. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company has \$811,880 and \$792,850 of payable to contractors, respectively.

The Company recorded the restructuring of this payable in accordance with ASC 470-60-35-5, as it was a modification of its terms, it did not involve a transfer of assets or grant of an equity interest. Accordingly, the Company accounted for the effects of the restructuring prospectively from the time of restructuring, and did not change the carrying amount of the payable at the time of the restructuring as the carrying amount did not exceed the total future cash payments specified by the new terms.

14. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Shares issued to consulting firm

On November 15, 2016, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with a consulting firm. The Company issued 3,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock to the firm for 24 months of consulting services including financial analysis, business plan advisory services, due diligence assistance for financing and IR services. The shares were issued in January 2017; and the FV was \$1,050,000, which was recorded as prepaid expense; the FV was calculated based on the stock price of \$0.35 per share on November 15, 2016, and amortized over the service term. At June 30, 2017, the Company had prepaid expense of \$721,875. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company amortized \$262,250 as stock compensation expense. During the three months ended June 30, 2017, the Company amortized \$131,250 as stock compensation expense. In addition to the 3,000,000 shares, the Company also agreed to pay the consultant \$4,000 cash per month on or before the 5th day of each calendar month.

15. INCOME TAXES

The Company's operating subsidiary is governed by the Income Tax Laws of the PRC and various local tax laws. Effective January 1, 2008, China adopted a uniform tax rate of 25% for all enterprises (including foreign-invested enterprises).

The following table reconciles the statutory rates to the Company's effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	2017	2016
US statutory rates (benefit)	(33.5)%	(34.0)%
Tax rate difference	9.1%	9.2%
Valuation allowance on NOL	24.3%	24.1%
Tax per financial statements	<u>(0.1)%</u>	<u>(0.7)%</u>

The following table reconciles the statutory rates to the Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	2017	2016
US statutory rates (benefit)	(33.0)%	(34.0)%
Tax rate difference	9.1%	9.2%
Valuation allowance on NOL	23.9%	24.0%
Tax per financial statements	<u>(0.00)%</u>	<u>(0.8)%</u>

The income tax for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, consisted of the following:

	2017	2016
Income tax (benefit) expense – current	\$ —	\$ —
Income tax (benefit) expense – deferred	(2,243)	(17,328)
Total income tax benefit	\$ (2,243)	\$ (17,328)

The income tax for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, consisted of the following:

	2017	2016
Income tax (benefit) expense — current	\$ —	\$ —
Income tax (benefit) expense — deferred	256	(9,116)
Total income tax expense	\$ 256	\$ (9,116)

16. MAJOR CUSTOMER AND VENDORS

Sales for the six and three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 were \$0, respectively.

China Jinxin made a 10-year contract with Handan Steel Group Company (“HSG”) a state-owned enterprise, and agreed to sell all of its output from its Zhuolu production facility to HSG. The selling price was to be based on the market price. HSG agreed to purchase all the Company’s products from its Zhuolu production facility regardless of changes in the market. China Jinxin is economically dependent on HSG. However, as of today, China Jinxin has refused to sell its iron ore concentrate to its sole customer because of the low price offered.

17. LITIGATION

On September 4, 2012, Shijiazhuang City QiaoXi District People’s Court ruled China Huaxin had to repay a loan of RMB 49,067 (\$7,073) plus court fees of RMB 510 (\$74) to a plaintiff within 10 days of the judgment. China Huaxin paid RMB 10,216 (\$1,481) in January 2017.

On April 7, 2013, the Zhulu County Labor Dispute Arbitration Committee ruled that China Jinxin had to pay RMB 654,300 (\$94,320) to an employee as a result of her death in a traffic accident in 2010 when she was on the way to China Jinxin. China Jinxin denied it had an employment relationship with the plaintiff and appealed to Hebei Province Zhulu County People’s Court; on August 3, 2015, Hebei Province Zhulu County People’s Court confirmed there was an employment relationship and affirmed the original judgement in favor of the plaintiff. The Court froze the Company’s bank account in October 2016. This liability was accrued as of December 31, 2016. As of this report date, the Company has not yet paid this liability due to its lack of cash.

On December 30, 2016, Hebei Province Haixing County People’s Court ruled that China Huaxin had to pay the outstanding balance of RMB 410,537 (\$59,181) electricity fee plus RMB 3,288 (\$474) in court fees that it owed to GuoWang Hebei Province Electric Company Haixing County branch before January 9th, 2017. China Huaxin accrued this liability in 2016 and paid the balance in full in March 2017.

On August 13, 2014, Hebei Province Haixing County People’s Court ruled that China Huaxin had to repay a loan of RMB 60,000 (\$8,697) plus applicable interest which is calculated based on the Bank of China’s interest rate for the loan with the same term to a plaintiff within 10 days of the judgment. At June 30, 2017, China Huaxin had outstanding balance of RMB 39,502 (\$5,726).

18. STATUTORY RESERVES

Pursuant to the corporate law of the PRC effective January 1, 2006, the Company is now only required to maintain one statutory reserve by appropriating money from its after-tax profit before declaration or payment of dividends. The statutory reserve represents restricted retained earnings.

19. OPERATING RISKS

The Company's operations in the PRC are subject to specific considerations and significant risks not typically associated with companies in North America and Western Europe. These include risks associated with, among others, the political, economic and legal environments and foreign currency exchange. The Company's results may be adversely affected by changes in governmental policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion and remittance abroad, and rates and methods of taxation, among other things.

The Company's sales, purchases and expenses are denominated in RMB and all of the Company's assets and liabilities are also denominated in RMB. The RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currencies under the current law. In China, foreign exchange transactions are required by law to be transacted only by authorized financial institutions. Remittances in currencies other than RMB may require certain supporting documentation in order to effect the remittance.

All mineral resources in China are owned by the state. Thus, the Company's ability to obtain iron ore is dependent upon its ability to obtain mineral rights from the relevant state authorities, purchase ore from another party that has mining rights from the state or import ore from outside the PRC. It is generally not feasible to transport iron ore any significant distance before processing. The Company has yet to obtain long term rights to any iron mine and there is no assurance the Company will be able to do so. Although the Company has extracted iron ore from the Zhuolu Mine on which the Company's production facilities are located, the Company does not have the right to do so and can be subjected to various fines and penalties. The Company is not able to determine the amount of fines and penalties at the current stage; however, the Company believes the fines and penalties are negotiable with the authorities. If the Company is not able to obtain mining rights to the Zhuolu Mine in the future, the Company will have to cease mining operations at the Zhuolu Mine and the Company will seek to acquire iron ore from third parties. The failure to obtain iron ore reserves for processing at all or on reasonably acceptable terms would have a material adverse impact on our business and financial results.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

We seek to profit by participating in various aspects of the Chinese steel making industry including the mining and processing of iron ore and other forms of iron, which can be used to produce iron concentrate, fines, pellets or sinter. To date we have been engaged in iron ore processing and the production of iron ore concentrate in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") through our variable interest entity ("VIE"), China Jinxin, and through the production of DRI by our subsidiary, China Huaxin.

China Jinxin's DRI facility upgrade was almost completed as of the date of this report and the Company is currently in the final stage of adjusting equipment and making certain modification to the facility after the relevant authority's inspection and testing.

On January 17, 2014, we acquired a direct reduced iron ("DRI") production facility in Haixing County, Hebei Province. We completed trial production at this facility and expected to commence commercial production in May 2015. However, as a result of environmental initiatives by government authorities in China, starting in June 2015, we began upgrading the DRI facilities by converting the existing coal-gas station systems to liquefied natural gas ("LNG") station systems. The conversion to LNG systems will reduce pollutants and produce higher quality DRIs with less impurities. China Huaxin has completed the upgrading and resumed trial production from its upgraded DRI facilities. China Huaxin is currently doing equipment debugging and adjustment, and expects to resume official production prior to the end of 2017.

We own all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Real Fortune BVI, which in turn owns all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Real Fortune Holdings Limited, a Hong Kong limited company (“Real Fortune HK”), which in turn owns all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Zhangjiakou Tongda Mining Technologies Service Co., Ltd., a Chinese limited company (“China Tongda”). Real Fortune BVI was established in the BVI in September 2010 to serve as an intermediate holding company. Real Fortune HK was established in HK in April 2010. China Tongda was established in the PRC in August 2010, and in August 2010, the local government of the PRC issued a certificate of approval regarding the foreign ownership of China Tongda by Real Fortune HK. China Jinxin, one of our operating affiliates, was established in the PRC in December 2006.

We have effective control of the management and operations of China Jinxin, an iron ore processing and high grade iron ore concentrate producer with a production line located in Zhuolu County, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province, China, through a series of agreements among China Tongda, China Jinxin and its shareholders, referred to as “VIE agreements.” China Jinxin has an annual capacity of approximately 300,000 tons. Under the VIE agreements, China Tongda is entitled to receive the pre-tax profits of China Jinxin.

On January 17, 2014, China Tongda acquired all of the outstanding shares of China Huaxin. China Huaxin produces Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) at its DRI production facility (the “DRI Facility”) in Haixing County, Hebei Province, about 50 km from the nearest port, using advanced reduction rotary kiln technology with iron sand as the principal raw material. China Huaxin imports iron sands from New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines. The total amount expended to construct the DRI Facility, inclusive of both hard and soft costs, was approximately 244,270,000 RMB or \$39 million. China Huaxin completed trial production in May 2015. However, due to environmental initiatives by government authorities in China, starting in June 2015, China Huaxin began upgrading the DRI facilities by converting the existing coal-gas station systems to liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) station systems. In the end of 2016, China Huaxin completed the upgrading and resumed trial production from its upgraded DRI facilities. Unlike China Jinxin, which we control through the VIE agreements, China Huaxin is directly owned by China Tongda, our wholly owned subsidiary.

On April 25, 2017, China Tongda incorporated Yancheng DeWeiSi Business Trading Co., Ltd (“DeWeiSi”) with registered capital of RMB 10,000,000 (\$1.48 million), to be paid before April 19, 2047. DeWeiSi is a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Tongda. DeWeiSi is engaged in sale of mineral products (except petroleum and petroleum products), hardware products, construction materials, and steel. During the quarter ended June 30, 2017, DeWeiSi entered two contracts for selling the Powder ore with aggregate contract prices of RMB 5.11 million (\$754,000). The sales were initiated and part of the purchase prices were received during the second quarter of 2017; based on the contract terms, we expect to recognize the sales in the third quarter of 2017 when the title of the products pass to the buyers and the full selling price is received.

To date, we have received only temporary manufacturing licenses granted by the agencies of the local government, which allowed us to process ore that we obtained from the Zhuolu Mine, the mine on which our facility is located, or third parties.

Our ability to profit from our facility in Zhuolu is dependent upon our ability to extract and process iron ore from the Zhuolu Mine and sell the output for a price that enables us to profit. To date, all of our sales from this facility have been made to a single customer. We entered into a ten-year contract with this customer, which expires in January 2019. Pursuant to this agreement, we agreed to sell the customer, HSG, all of the output from our Zhuolu facility, which it agreed to purchase. The price paid to us by HSG is to be determined by HSG in light of the quality of our product and market prices and is to be such that it results in a proper margin to us. Thus, our ability to profit from our current production facility at the Zhuolu Mine over the next few years will be determined by the prices we receive from HSG. We cannot guarantee that HSG will not offer a price below what it pays to the Company’s competitors. The lower price will reduce our profit margin. However, if we are not satisfied with the price set by HSG, we can attempt to renegotiate the price. In an effort to obtain a higher price from HSG, we have yet to deliver iron ore concentrate we produced in the fourth quarter of 2011. We are continuing to negotiate with HSG to resolve our dispute over the price to be paid for our output.

There was no production and sales for the six and three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. China Huaxin is currently doing the equipment debugging and adjustment, and expect official production to begin before the end of 2017.

All mineral resources in China are owned by the state. Thus, our ability to obtain iron ore depends upon our ability to obtain mineral licenses from the relevant state authorities, purchase ore from another party that has mining rights or import ore from outside of China. It is generally not feasible to transport iron ore any significant distance before processing. We believe, as evidenced by our shareholders' willingness to finance the construction of our Zhuolu facilities, there is sufficient iron ore in the vicinity of our Zhuolu facilities to enable us to operate them at a profit. Nevertheless, we have yet to obtain long term rights to any iron mine and there is no assurance we will be able to do so. Although we extracted iron ore from the Zhuolu Mine where our production facilities are located, we do not have the right to do so and can be subjected to various fines and penalties. However, since we paid geological survey fees on behalf of the local government so it could process applications related to the right to mine the Zhuolu Mine and has not received any challenges from any authorities regarding our mining activities, we believe that even if fines and penalties are assessed against us in the future, the amount should be negotiable with the authorities. If we are unable to obtain mining rights to the Zhuolu Mine, we will have to acquire iron ore from third parties. The failure to obtain iron ore for processing at all or on reasonably acceptable terms would have a material adverse impact on our business and financial results. We have not yet receive the official mining rights to extract; accordingly, we made a provision for fixed assets impairment for all the mine extracting and broken equipment and machinery.

To date we have been dependent upon cash advances from our shareholders. If we were not to obtain sufficient iron ore for processing, it is likely our operations would cease unless our shareholders continue to provide sufficient funds to maintain our plant and equipment until such time as our operations could be resumed.

We may seek to grow our operations by acquiring mining rights and other production facilities. The cash necessary to acquire such rights may exceed that which we have on hand. In such event, we may seek to raise the necessary cash through bank loans or the issuance of equity to the vendors of such rights, our shareholders or third parties. There can be no assurance such cash will be available to us on reasonable terms, if at all. The prices and terms at which we issue equity securities and the performance of any rights or facilities we acquire, will determine whether we operate profitably.

The profitability of the mining industry in China and of our Company in particular, is dependent upon the demand for iron ore and other metals within China. This demand in turn, is influenced by general economic factors, such as the rate of growth of the economy and of the construction industry. There can be no assurance that China will return to the rapid rates of growth it experienced in the recent past. If the rate of growth of the Chinese economy remains low or were to slow down, demand for iron and steel could fall, adversely impacting our operations.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	2017	% of Sales	2016	% of Sales	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Sales	\$ —	— %	\$ —	— %	\$ —	— %
Cost of goods sold	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
Gross income (loss)	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
Operating expenses	2,024,966	— %	1,924,152	— %	100,814	5.24%
Loss from operations	(2,024,966)	— %	(1,924,152)	— %	(100,814)	5.24%
Other expense, net	(649,847)	— %	(534,495)	— %	(115,352)	21.58%
Loss before income taxes	(2,674,813)	— %	(2,458,647)	— %	(216,166)	8.79%
Income tax benefit	(2,243)	— %	(17,328)	— %	15,085	(87.06)%
Net loss	\$ (2,672,570)	— %	\$ (2,441,319)	— %	\$ (231,251)	9.47%

Sales

Our revenues have been from the sale of DRI and iron ore concentrate. We commenced production of iron ore at our Zhuolu facility in March 2010. However, we ceased production from September 2010 to March 2011 because the local government implemented an “Energy Saving and Emission Reduction Plan” to reduce local power consumption. We installed power equipment to enable us to maintain a stable power supply to our production equipment and management believes the Energy Saving and Emission Reduction Plan is one-time event and disruptions to our access to energy will not have a material impact on our production in the future. We also ceased production in December 2011 due to a pricing dispute with our major customer and to upgrade our production facilities. Construction for China Jinxin’s DRI facility upgrade was complete as of the date of this report and we are currently in the final stages of adjusting the equipment and making certain modification to the facility after relevant authority’s inspection and testing.

We acquired a new subsidiary, China Huaxin, in January 2014, through which we own a direct reduced iron production facility, which was recently constructed. China Huaxin completed trial production and expected to commence commercial production in May 2015. However, as a result of environmental initiatives by government authorities in China, starting in June 2015, China Huaxin has been upgrading the DRI facilities by converting the existing coal-gas station systems to liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) station systems. The conversion to LNG systems will reduce pollutants and produce higher quality DRIs with less impurities. China Huaxin has completed the upgrading and resumed trial production from its upgraded DRI facilities. China Huaxin is currently doing the equipment debugging and adjustments, and expects to resume official production prior to the end of 2017.

There was no production and sales for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods (“COGS”) sold consists primarily of fuel, power, direct material, direct labor, depreciation of production plant items and equipment, and accrual of the mining rights, which are attributable to the production of iron ore, iron ore concentrate and DRI.

COGS for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0 due to the absence of sales and production.

Gross Income (Loss)

We did not have any sales and production for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses consist mainly of employee salaries and welfare, business meeting and promotion expense, depreciation and amortization of items not associated with production, utilities, and audit and legal expenses.

Operating expenses were \$2,024,966 for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$1,924,152 for the same period in 2016, an increase of \$100,814 or 5.24%; despite we had stock compensation expense of \$262,500 for shares issued for consulting service in the six months ended June 30, 2017, we actually incurred less operating expenses for salary and welfare expenses, marketing and business entertainment expenses during the six months ended June 30, 2017 as a result of the company’s cost saving efforts.

Other Expenses

Other expenses were \$649,847 for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$534,495 for the 2016 period. The \$115,352 or 21.58% increase in other expenses was mainly due to the loss on disposal of certain obsolete construction in progress and fixed assets of \$103,998 for China Jinxin for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Net Loss

We had a net loss of \$2,672,570 for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to net loss of \$2,441,319 for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The increase in our net loss results from the increased operating and other expenses.

Comparison of the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	2017	% of Sales	2016	% of Sales	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Sales	\$ —	— %	\$ —	%	\$ —	%
Cost of goods sold	—	— %	—	%	—	%
Gross loss	—	— %	—	%	—	%
Operating expenses	1,015,401	— %	916,748	%	98,653	10.76%
Loss from operations	(1,015,401)	— %	(916,748)	%	(98,653)	10.76%
Other expense, net	(358,767)	— %	(266,625)	%	(92,142)	34.56%
Loss before income taxes	(1,374,168)	— %	(1,183,373)	%	(190,795)	16.12%
Income tax benefit	256	— %	(9,116)	%	9,372	(102.81)%
Net loss	\$ (1,374,424)	— %	(1,174,257)	%	(200,167)	17.05%

Sales

Our revenues have been derived from the sale of DRI and iron ore concentrate. There were no production and sales for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. We expect to commence trial production with upgraded DRI facilities in Haixing in the end of 2017.

Cost of Goods Sold

There was no COGS for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Gross Loss

We did not have any sales and production for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$1,015,401 and \$916,748 for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, an increase of \$98,653 or 10.76%, which was due to stock compensation expense of \$ 131,250 for shares issued for consulting service in the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Other Expenses

Other expenses were \$358,767 for the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$266,625 for the same period in 2016. The increase in other expenses was mainly due the loss on disposal of certain obsolete construction in progress and fixed assets of \$63,917 for China Jinxin in the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Net Loss

As a result of lack of sales and production, we had a net loss of \$1,374,424 for the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to net loss of \$1,174,257 for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our ability to generate cash from operations is dependent upon our ability to obtain iron ore and iron sands to process and to maintain the permits necessary to process such ore at our current facilities, neither of which is assured. If we cannot obtain iron ore and iron sands to process or are no longer able to process ore and sands, we would be dependent upon cash infusions from our current shareholders or third parties in the form of loans or equity contributions, or a combination thereof, to maintain our facilities until we can resume operations. One shareholder has indicated she will continue to fund China Jinxin, although there is no written agreement in place and China Jinxin currently owes her \$10.42 million. In addition, China Huaxin borrowed \$24.70 million from three of our shareholders (one of whom is the individual who funded China Jinxin and who has loaned \$16.92 million to China Huaxin, another of whom is our CEO and who has loaned \$ 2.08 million, and the third of whom is a shareholder and senior officer who has loaned \$ 5.70 million). Despite such commitments, there is no assurance adequate cash will be available from current shareholders or from third parties and, if it is available, what the terms of any loan or investment might be. If we are unable to obtain the funding required, we may have to curtail or cease our operations. We have no specific plans, understandings or agreements with respect to the raising of such funds, and we may seek to raise the required capital by the issuance of equity or debt securities or by other means. Since we have no such arrangements or plans currently in effect, our inability to raise funds may have a severe negative impact on our ability to become a viable company.

Other than current construction in progress, which will be funded by one of our shareholders, we do not anticipate significant cash expenditures in the immediate future on our current production facilities. Nevertheless, we may require working capital once we resume production at our facilities. Certain of our shareholders have verbally agreed to continue to provide cash to satisfy our working capital needs. However, in the future, we intend to continue the expansion of operations by acquiring new production facilities and mines. The acquisitions will be paid for with cash or our equity securities, or combinations of both. Failure to obtain such financing could have a material adverse effect on our business expansion. The issuance and sale our equity securities would dilute the interest of our current shareholders. Further, there is no guarantee of the terms on which such an issuance would occur, if at all, or whether such terms would be favorable to our current shareholders.

As of June 30, 2017, cash and equivalents were \$35,241, compared to \$86,519 cash and equivalents as of December 31, 2016. The following is a summary of cash provided by or used in each of the indicated types of activities during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

	2017	2016
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (478,391)	\$ (560,669)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ (1,005)	\$ (106,580)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 426,821	\$ 731,941

Net cash used in operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$478,391 for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$560,669 in the same period of 2016. The increase of cash outflow from operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was principally attributable to increased payments made for advances to supplies \$ 166,043; bank overdraft \$ 95,092, and increased payments for accounts payable of \$74,317, compared to the 2016 period when we had cash outflow of \$44,288 from advances to suppliers and \$17,135 from the payment of accounts payable.

Net cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$1,005 for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to cash used in investing activities of \$106,580 for the same period in 2016. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we had cash outflow of \$1,005 for acquisition of fixed assets. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we had cash outflow of 106,580 for construction in progress.

Net cash provided by financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$426,821 for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$731,941 in the same period of 2016. The net cash provided by financing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2017 was due to advances from related parties of \$426,821, compared with cash inflow from advances from related parties of \$731,941 for the same period of 2016.

At June 30, 2017, we had a working capital deficit of \$53.32 million, a increase in deficit of \$1.3 million from the deficit at December 31, 2016 of \$51.99 million, which was mainly from increased prepaid expense.

As of June 30, 2017, China Jinxin had borrowed \$10.42 million from one of its shareholders for working capital and production facility construction needs. The loan of \$10.42 million will not bear interest prior to the commencement of production pursuant to an amended loan agreement entered on January 16, 2013. Commencing on the production date, interest will begin to accrue at the bank's annual interest rate on certificates of deposit at that time on the amount outstanding from time to time and all amounts inclusive of accrued interest is to be repaid within three years of our commencement of production at the Zhuolu Mine. China Huaxin borrowed \$24.70 million from three shareholders; of the \$24.70 million, \$7.04 million has an interest rate of 10% with a due date of the 6th month anniversary of the date of official production. The remaining payables bear no interest, and are payable upon demand. In addition, China Huaxin borrowed \$5.11 million from certain companies owned by its major shareholder, which bear no interest and are payable upon demand.

Contractual Obligations

We have certain fixed contractual obligations and commitments in respect of which we estimate future payments. Changes in our business needs, cancellation provisions, changing interest rates, and other factors may result in actual payments differing from the estimates. We cannot provide certainty regarding the timing and amounts of payments. We present below a summary of the most significant assumptions used in our determination of amounts presented in the tables, in order to assist in the review of this information within the context of our consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of June 30, 2017, and the effect these obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5 Years +
Contractual Obligations:					
Payable to contractor	\$ 811,880	\$ 811,880	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Short-term bank loan	191,899	191,899			
Loan payable to related party with 10% annual interest rate	7,041,214	7,041,214	—	—	—
Loan payable to unrelated party with 10% annual interest rate	2,591,890	2,591,890	—	—	—
Total	\$ 10,636,883	\$ 10,636,883	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the obligations of any third parties. We have not entered into any derivative contracts that are indexed to our shares and classified as shareholder's equity or that are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. We do not have any variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with US GAAP. While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements, we believe the following accounting policies are the most critical to aid you in fully understanding and evaluating this management discussion and analysis.

Emerging Growth Company

On April 5, 2012, the JOBS Act was signed into law. The JOBS Act contains provisions that, among other things, reduce certain reporting requirements for qualifying public companies. As an “emerging growth company,” we may, under Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act, delay adoption of new or revised accounting standards applicable to public companies until such standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We may take advantage of this extended transition period until the first to occur of the date that we (i) are no longer an “emerging growth company” or (ii) affirmatively and irrevocably opt out of this extended transition period. We elected to take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period. Our financial statements may therefore not be comparable to those of companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards. Until the date we are no longer an “emerging growth company” or affirmatively and irrevocably opt out of the exemption provided by Securities Act Section 7(a)(2)(B), upon issuance of a new or revised accounting standard that applies to our financial statements and that has a different effective date for public and private companies, we will disclose the date on which adoption is required for non-emerging growth companies and the date on which we will adopt the recently issued accounting standard. The Jobs Act also provides exemption from auditor reporting on the Company’s Internal Control Over Financial reporting as required by section 404(b) of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.

Basis of Presentations

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with US GAAP and the requirements of Regulation S-X promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

Going Concern

We incurred net losses of \$2.67 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. We also had a working capital deficit of \$53.32 million as of June 30, 2017. In addition, we have refused to sell our iron ore concentrate to our sole customer because of the low price offered for our product. The price of iron ore concentrate is still in decline. These conditions raise substantial doubt as to whether we can continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. One shareholder has indicated she will continue to fund China Jinxin, though there is no written agreement in place and the Company currently owes \$10.42 million to the shareholder. In addition, China Huaxin borrowed \$24.70 million from three shareholders, and borrowed \$5.11 million from certain companies owned by its major shareholder. Despite such commitments, there is no assurance that adequate cash will be available from current shareholders or from third parties and, if it is available, what the terms of any loan or investment might be. If we are unable to obtain the funding required, we may have to curtail or cease our operations. The Company has no specific plans, understandings or agreements with respect to the raising of such funds, and it may seek to raise the required capital by the issuance of equity or debt securities or by other means. Since it has no such arrangements or plans currently in effect, its inability to raise funds may have a severe negative impact on its ability to become a viable company.

Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with US GAAP, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates, required by management, include the recoverability of long-lived assets, allowance for doubtful accounts, and the reserve for obsolete and slow-moving inventories. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company’s revenue recognition policies are in compliance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) 104 (codified in FASB ASC Topic 605). Sales are recognized when a formal arrangement exists, which is generally represented by a contract between the Company and the buyer; the price is fixed or determinable; title has passed to the buyer, which generally is at the time of delivery; no other significant obligations of the Company exist and collectability is reasonably assured. Payments received before all of the relevant criteria for revenue recognition are recorded as unearned revenue.

Sales were the invoiced value of iron ore and iron ore concentrate, net of value-added tax (“VAT”). All of the Company’s iron ore concentrate sold in the PRC is subject to a VAT of 17% of the gross sales price. This VAT may be offset by VAT paid by the Company on raw materials and other materials included in the cost of producing the finished product. The Company records VAT payable and VAT receivable net of payments in the financial statements. The VAT tax return is filed offsetting the payables against the receivables. Sales and purchases are recorded net of VAT collected and paid as the Company acts as an agent for the government.

The Company uses FASB ASC Topic 220, “Comprehensive Income”. Comprehensive income is comprised of net income and all changes to the statements of stockholders’ equity, except those due to investments by stockholders, changes in paid-in capital and distributions to stockholders.

Foreign Currency Translation and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The functional currency is the Renminbi (“RMB”). For financial reporting purposes, RMB were translated into United States Dollars (“USD” or “\$”) as the reporting currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the reporting period.

Translation adjustments arising from the use of different exchange rates from period to period are included as a component of stockholders’ equity as “Accumulated other comprehensive income”. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in income. There has been no significant fluctuation in the exchange rate for the conversion of RMB to USD after the balance sheet date.

The fluctuation of exchange rates does not imply free convertibility of RMB to other foreign currencies. All foreign exchange transactions continue to take place either through the People’s Bank of China (“PBOC”) or other banks authorized to buy and sell foreign currencies at the exchange rate quoted by the PBOC.

The Company uses FASB ASC Topic 220, “Comprehensive Income”. Comprehensive income is comprised of net income and all changes to the statements of stockholders’ equity, except those due to investments by stockholders, changes in paid-in capital and distributions to stockholders.

Segment Reporting

Disclosures about segments of an enterprise and related information require use of the “management approach” model for segment reporting, codified in FASB ASC Topic 280. The management approach model is based on the way a company's management organizes segments within the company for making operating decisions and assessing performance. Reportable segments are based on products and services, geography, legal structure, management structure, or any other manner in which management disaggregates a company.

FASB ASC Topic 280 has no effect on the Company’s financial statements as substantially all of its operations are conducted in one industry segment – iron ore refining.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification 605 - Revenue Recognition and most industry-specific guidance throughout the Codification. The standard requires that an entity recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In August 2015, the FASB approved a one-year deferral of the effective date of the new revenue recognition standard. Public business entities, certain not-for-profit entities, and certain employee benefit plans should apply the guidance in ASU 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Earlier application is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue versus Net). In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-11, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) - Rescission of SEC Guidance Because of ASU 2014-09 and 2014-16, and ASU 2016-12, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) - Narrow Scope

Improvements and Practical Expedients. These ASUs clarify the implementation guidance on a few narrow areas and adds some practical expedients to the guidance Topic 606. The Company is evaluating the effect that these ASUs will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

On March 30, 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which includes amendments to accounting for income taxes at settlement, forfeitures, and net settlements to cover withholding taxes. The amendments in ASU 2016-09 are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company adopted this new guidance on January 1, 2017 and this standard does not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326), which requires entities to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. This replaces the existing incurred loss model and is applicable to the measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application will be permitted for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. ASU 2016-15 clarifies the presentation and classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows. This ASU is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of ASU 2016-15 on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16—Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. This ASU improves the accounting for the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. For public business entities, the amendments in this update are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash. The guidance requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim period within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The standard should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this ASU will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business, which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions or disposals of assets or businesses. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The standard should be applied prospectively on or after the effective date. The Company will evaluate the impact of adopting this standard prospectively upon any transactions of acquisitions or disposals of assets or businesses.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. The guidance removes Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. A goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. The guidance should be adopted on a prospective basis for the annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

As of June 30, 2017, there is no other recently issued accounting standards not yet adopted that would have a material effect on the Company's CFS.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Management of Adamant DRI Processing and Minerals Group is responsible for maintaining disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. In addition, the disclosure controls and procedures must ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required financial and other required disclosures.

At June 30, 2017, an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13(a)-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer. Based on their evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, they concluded that at June 30, 2017, such disclosure controls and procedures were not effective. This was due to our limited resources, including the absence of a financial staff with accounting and financial expertise and deficiencies in the design or operation of our internal control over financial reporting that adversely affected our disclosure controls and that may be considered to be "material weaknesses."

We plan to designate individuals responsible for identifying reportable developments and to implement procedures designed to remediate the material weakness by focusing additional attention and resources in our internal accounting functions. However, the material weakness will not be considered remediated until the applicable remedial controls operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Given the limitations of our accounting personnel, we need to take additional steps to ensure that our financial statements are in accordance with US GAAP.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A – Risk Factors.

The purchase of our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before you invest you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described under the heading “Risk Factors” in Item 1A. of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the “2016 Form 10-K”) and “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” set forth in Item 2 of Part I of this report and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 1 of Part I of this report. Readers should carefully review those risks, as well as additional risks described in other documents we file from time to time with the SEC.

Except as otherwise disclosed in “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” set forth in Item 2 of Part I of this report and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 1 of Part I of this report, there have been no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in the 2016 Form 10-K.

Item 6 - Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed with this amendment to this report:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 31.1 | Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. |
| 31.2 | Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. |
| 32.1 | Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.2 | Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 101.INS | XBRL Instance Document |
| 101.SCH | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema |
| 101.CAL | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation |
| 101.DEF | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition |
| 101.LAB | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label |
| 101.PRE | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation |

SIGNATURES

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

ADAMANT DRI PROCESSING AND
MINERALS GROUP

Dated: August 14, 2017

By: /s/ Changkui Zhu

Changkui Zhu
Chief Executive Officer