AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORP
Form 10-K
April 10, 2018

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2017

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

Commission File No. 001-31261

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	98-0351508
(State of incorporation)	(IRS Employer Identification Number)
224 Fifth Avenue Suite D144 New York, NY	10022
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (604) 790-8799

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock, par value $0.01

Indicate by checkmark if registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by checkmark if registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer		Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer	(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	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 checkmark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock (par value $0.01 per share) held by non-affiliates on June 30, 2017 (the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was $127,052, using the closing price on June 30, 2017. As of March 23, 2018, the registrant had 46,956,300 shares of common stock, par value $0.01 per share, outstanding.

1

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K include forward looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Form 10-K regarding the Company's financial position, business strategy, and plans and objectives of management for future operations and capital expenditures, and other matters, are forward looking statements. These forward looking statements are based upon management's expectations of future events. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including matters described in the section titled “Risk Factors (Item1A. Risk Factors).” Forward-looking statements include those that use forward-looking terminology, such as the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “project,” “plan,” “will,” “shall,” “should,” and similar expressions, including when use negative. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable and achievable, these statements involve risks and uncertainties and we cannot assure you that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ from these forward-looking statements include the following:

the availability and adequacy of our cash flow to meet our requirements;

economic, competitive, demographic, business and other conditions in our local and regional markets;

changes in our business and growth strategy;

changes or developments in laws, regulations or taxes in the entertainment industry;

actions taken or not taken by third-parties, including our contractors and competitors;

the availability of additional capital; and

other factors discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report.

All forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified in their entirety by these and other factors. We undertake no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements, whether to reflect events or circumstances after the date initially filed or published, to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events or otherwise unless required by applicable law.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Amanasu Techno Holdings Corporation ("Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on December 1, 1997 under the name of Avani Manufacturing (China) Inc. The Company changed its name to Genesis Water Technology on August 17, 1999, and to Supreme Group International, Inc. on December 24, 2000. On June 7, 2001, it changed its name to Amanasu Technologies Corporation. It changed its name again on December 21, 2007 to Amanasu Techno Holdings Corporation. The Company is still in the development phase, and has not conducted any operations or generated any revenue since its inception.

Current

As of April 27th, 2009, Amanasu Techno Holdings Corporation (herein after the "Company"), acquired Amanasu Water Corporation from its sister company Amanasu Environment Corporation and renamed it Amanasu Support Corporation.

The Company will continue to investigate and develop technologies, which the Company believes have great market potential. The first technology is an automated personal waste collection and cleaning machine Haruka (formerly "Heartlet"), developed by Nanomax Corporation in Japan. The Haruka is a machine used in retirement homes, hospitals, and even in private residences. The Haruka allows the patient maximum comfort. The Haruka lowers the burden on the caretaker with an automated cleaning system. This machine is the only machine in its class to have a 90% government rebate, which the company believes makes the technology, extremely competitive even in the current global economic crisis. The company obtained sales and manufacturing rights to the Haruka brand and is now seeking, manufacturing partners.

The second technology is Thoughts Routine Mechanism ("RUNE") developed by the Company. We plan to develop this operating software to be used on electronic devices, such as smart phones, PC's and gaming machines. We have secured technology and human resources that extend this technology to other applications outside the gaming sector. The Company has developed an alliance with Valhalla Game Studios ("VGS") to jointly conduct game development and application development on "fate diagnosis based statistical theory, and "fate diagnosis" game service on mobile phones, smart phones, and tablets. We believe the collaboration between the Company and VGS may contribute to the future growth of the Company. Currently, Mr. Maki offers a wide range of advice as a special advisor, and this business continues to be evaluated and developed. In addition, cartoons, movies and games play a large role and influence world views and we believe that this technology be a very effective tool in this area.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (continued)

Overview and History

The Company remains in the development stage and significant risks exist with respect to its business (see "Cautionary Statements" below). The Company received the exclusive worldwide rights to a high efficiency electrical motor and a high-powered magnet both of which are used in connection with an electrical motor scooter. The technologies were initially acquired under a license agreement with Amanasu Corporation, formerly Family Corporation. Amanasu Corporation, a Japanese company and the Company's largest shareholder, acquired the rights to the technologies under a licensing agreement with the inventors. Amanasu Corporation subsequently transferred the right to the Company, and the Company succeeded to the exclusive, worldwide rights. Atsushi Maki, a director and officer of the Company, is the sole shareholder of Amanasu Corporation. At this time, the Company is not engaged in the commercial sale of any of its licensed technologies. Its operations to date have been limited to acquiring the technologies, constructing four proto-type motor scooters and various testing of the technologies and the motor scooter.

The market place for electric scooters has become intensely competitive, thus offering rapid battery recharge time and more economical sale prices are prerequisites to compete successfully. Further marketing research was carried out comparing current electric scooters on the market and Evader's scooters. The research concluded that further refinement in several areas were required. First the retail price of the Evader scooters was too high to be competitive in the Japanese market. The research also found that a new company recently began importing electric scooters from China to Japan directly. The quality of their product is unclear; however, the retail price of the new company's product effectively competes in the Japanese market. The refinements needed to make the Evader scooters competitive economically would take too much time, thus the Company decided to discontinue business relations with Evader, and abandon the electric scooter project; however, the Company still holds the related patents.

In place of the electric scooter, other projects including a cooperative effort with Seems Inc., formerly introduced as Pixen Inc., and their breakthrough "Bio-scent technology" are in development. Seems Inc. is a pioneer in the newly developed bio-scent technology industry. Bio-scent technology involves the application of "scent data transmission", a digitized form of scents, in various industries such as biotechnology, medical care, environment, security, etc. in addition to common aroma therapy. Due to its revolutionary technologies, Seems has been able to become a multi-million dollar company in less than 6 years and is expected to become public. Its DAA (Defensive Aromatic Air) is its current flagship product.

In addition to being an air purifying system, Seems' DAA effectively removes up to 91% of air pollutants such as ammonia, and by products of cigarette smoke. It also provides odor neutralization, and air-borne anti-bacterial effects. Seems has also developed a scent-particle sensor, which is programmable to detect certain scent particles. This sensor is 1,000 times more sensitive than even a dog’s sense of smell. This scent detection system can be applied in fields such cancer detection. All diseases carry a scent profile that is undetectable by the human senses. Seems' sensor is able to detect these scent profiles and display the digitized scent data.

With uncertainty in the amount of time taken to obtain approval from the FDA for various technologies by Seems Inc., the Company decided to begin a new project in the Food/Beverage industry, specifically Franchise management under the new leadership of Yukinori Yoshino, who was appointed President of the Company as of October 16th, 2007; however, due to personal reasons unrelated to the Company, Mr. Yoshino stepped down as President as of May 11, 2009, with the Chairman Mr. Atsushi Maki assuming the position of Chief Executive Officer.

Employees

As of December 31, 2017, the Company has no full time employees.

4

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Developmental Stage Company

The Company was incorporated on February 22, 1999, and remains in the development stage. Presently, the Company is in the initial stages of licensing the necessary patents/technologies in order obtain exclusive sales and manufacturing rights to the Haruka, automatic personal waste disposal system. The company is also in negotiations for a licensing agreement for the Biomonitec Glaze (a food microbe testing apparatus that shortens testing times from days to minutes) from NMG Inc. As a development stage enterprise, the Company may be subject to the many pitfalls commonly associated with development stage enterprises, such as testing and proving technologies. These risks are in addition to normal business risks. The Company's ability to emerge from the development stage with respect to its planned principal business activity is dependent upon a number of factors, including product development of existing technologies and successfully raising additional financing to meet its working capital needs.

Need For Additional Capital

The Company will require additional capital to meet its ongoing operating requirements. Once the Haruka technology has been established in eastern Asia, the company plans to market the product in North America which will require FDA, and Health Canada approval. Even though the initial market approval is not capital intensive, additional pre-market approvals are. The Company intends to raise the capital through a private or public financing of debt or equity. Presently, the Company has no commitment for any such funding, however, is negotiating with potential partners to acquire funding. The Company cannot predict whether it will be successful in obtaining such financing on terms acceptable to the Company or on any terms. The inability to obtain such financing will have a material adverse effect on the Company and its ability to develop and commercial sell the products.

Ability to Develop Commercial Product

The majority of the Company's partners reside in Japan, and with that, the Company must pass through different government regulatory departments. The Company's upcoming Haruka product to the United States will require FDA Pre-market approval in order to maximize the Company's ability to market. FDA approval is required due to the nature of the Haruka product, which are considered medical devices in the United States. Certain principal marketing statements may also require FDA approval; however, will not be used in the initial sale stages.

Rapid Technological Changes

The industry in which the Company intends to compete is subject to rapid technological changes. No assurances can be given that the any technological advantages which may be enjoyed by the Company in respect of its technologies cannot or will not be overcome by technological advances by competitors rendering the Company's technologies obsolete or non-competitive.

Lack of Established Distribution Channels

The Company does not have an established channel of distribution for any of its products at present. The Company is currently researching and contacting possible channels of distribution. The main focus is on chain organizations: restaurant, hotel, and hospital chains. The Company will also focus on establishing a network of designated dealers in targeted markets in Japan and South East Asia. The Company cannot predict whether it will be successful in establishing its intended dealer network in Japan.

Management

The ability of the Company to successfully conduct its business affairs will be dependent upon the capabilities and business acumen of current management including Mr. Atsushi Maki, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Accordingly, shareholders must be willing to entrust all aspects of the business affairs of the Company to its current management. Further, the loss of any one of the Company's management team could have a material adverse impact on its continued operation.

Control Exercised By Management

The current officers and directors control approximately 86% of the shareholder votes, based on ownerships of March 30, 2018. Consequently, management will control the vote on all matters brought before shareholders, and holders of common stock may have no power in corporate decisions usually brought before shareholders.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS (continued)

Conflicts of Interest

The officers of the Company are not full time employees. Presently, the Company does not have a formal conflicts of interest policy governing its officers and directors. In addition, the Company does not have written employment agreements with its officers. Its officers intend to devote sufficient business time and attention to the affairs of the Company to develop the Company's business in a prudent and business-like manner. However, the principal officer is engaged in other businesses related and unrelated to the business of the Company, and in the future, will engage in other business ventures. As a result, the principal officer and other officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in allocating their respective time, services, and future resources, and in exercising independent business judgment with respect to their other businesses and that of the Company.

Reliance upon Third Parties

The Company does not intend on maintaining a significant technical staff nor does it intend on manufacturing its products. Rather it will rely heavily on consultants, contractors and manufacturers to design, develop and manufacture its products. Accordingly, there is no assurance that such third parties will be available when needed at affordable prices.

Competition

Although management believes its product has significant competitive advantages to other products in the industry, the Company will be competing in industries where enormous competition exists. Competitors in these industries have greater financial, engineering and other resources than the Company. No assurances can be given that any advances or developments made by such companies will not supersede the competitive advantages of the Company's products.

Protection Of Intellectual Property

The success of the Company will be dependent, in part, upon the protection of its proprietary of its various technologies from competitive use. Certain of its technologies are the subject of various patents in varying jurisdictions (See "Description of Business - Proprietary Rights"). In addition to the patent applications, the Company relies on a combination of trade secrets, nondisclosure agreements and other contractual provisions to protect its intellectual property rights. Nevertheless, these measures may be inadequate to safeguard the Company's underlying technologies. If these measures do not protect the intellectual property rights, third parties could use the Company's technologies, and its ability to compete in the market would be reduced significantly. In addition, if the sale of the Company's product extends to foreign countries, the Company may not be able to effectively protect its intellectual property rights in such foreign countries. In the future, the Company may be required to protect or enforce its patents and patent rights through patent litigation against third parties, such as infringement suits or interference proceedings. These lawsuits could be expensive, take significant time, and could divert management's attention from other business concerns. These actions could put the Company's patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly, and any patent applications at risk of not issuing. In defense of any such action, these third parties may assert claims against the Company. The Company cannot provide any assurance that it will have sufficient funds to vigorously prosecute any patent litigation, that it will prevail in any of these suits, or that the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, will be commercially valuable. During the course of these suits, there may be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions and other interim proceedings or developments in the litigation which could result in the negative perception by investors, which could cause the price of the Company's common stock to decline dramatically.

Indemnification of Officers and Directors for Securities Liabilities

The Company's By-Laws eliminates personal liability in accordance with the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS). Section 78.7502 of the NRS provides that a corporation may eliminate personal liability of an officer or director to the corporation or its stockholders for breach of fiduciary duty as an officer or director provided that such indemnification is limited if such party acted in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interest of the corporation. In so far as indemnification for liability arising from the Securities Act of 1933 ("Act") may be permitted to Directors, Officers or persons controlling the Company, it has been informed that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS (continued)

Penny Stock Regulation

The Company's common stock may be deemed a "penny stock" under federal securities laws. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted regulations that define a "penny stock" generally to be any equity security that has a market price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. These regulations impose additional sales practice requirements on any broker/dealer who sell such securities to other than established investors and accredited investors. For transactions covered by this rule, the broker/dealer must make certain suitability determinations and must receive the purchaser's written consent prior to purchase. Additionally, any transaction may require the delivery prior to sale of a disclosure schedule prescribed by the Commission. Disclosure also is required to be made of commissions payable to the broker/dealer and the registered representative, as well as current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements are required to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account of the customers and information on the limited market in penny stocks. These requirements generally are considered restrictive to the purchase of such stocks, and may limit the market liquidity for such securities.

Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As shown in the consolidated financial statements, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $481,263 and an accumulated deficit of $2,081,110 at December 31, 2017, and a record of continuing losses. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

The Company's present plans, the realization of which cannot be assured, to overcome these difficulties include, but are not limited to, a continuing effort to investigate business acquisitions and joint ventures. The Company will also continue to investigate and develop technologies, which the Company believes have great market potential. As such, the Company may need to pursue additional sources of financing. There can be no assurances that the Company can secure additional financing.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company's executive offices are located at 244 Fifth Avenue, Suite D144 New York, NY 10001, and Vancouver, British Columbia. The total premises in Vancouver are 2,000 square feet and are leased at a monthly rate of $2,500 under a lease agreement between the Company and the Secretary of the Company which expires October 1, 2019. The Company shares the space with Amanasu Environment Corporation (“AEC”), a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our major shareholder and officer own approximately 81% of AEC’s outstanding shares of common stock. AEC is responsible for 50% of the rent. The office in New York is rented at the rate of $119 each month. In addition, the Company maintains an office at Suite 905, 1-6-1 Senzoku Taito-Ku Tokyo Japan, and no rent is paid by the Company.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

There is a limited public market for our Common Stock which currently trades on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "ANSU" where it has been traded since September 9, 2005. The Common Stock has traded between $0.01 and $2.00 per share since that date.

The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices for our Common Stock as reported on the Bulletin Board for the quarters presented. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not reflect actual transactions.

Quarter Ended	Mar. 31	Jun. 30	Sep. 30	Dec. 31	Year
Fiscal Year 2016					
Common stock price per share:					
High	$0.155	$0.058	$0.058	$0.188	$0.155
Low	$0.035	$0.025	$0.045	$0.030	$0.025
Fiscal Year 2017					
Common stock price per share					
High	$0.040	$0.060	$0.020	$0.016	$0.060
Low	$0.025	$0.015	$0.016	$0.010	$0.010

Information provided by the Nasdaq.com. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown, or commission and may not represent actual transactions.)

Holders

As of December 31, 2017, the Company has 80 holders of its common Stock. This figure does not take into account those shareholders whose certificates are held in the name of broker-dealers or other nominees.

Dividend Policy

To date we have not paid any dividends on our Common Stock and do not expect to declare or pay any dividends on our Common Stock in the foreseeable future. Payment of any dividends will be dependent upon future earnings, if any, our financial condition, and other factors as deemed relevant by our Board of Directors. Although there are no restrictions on the Company's ability to declare or pay dividends, the Company has not declared or paid any dividends since its inception' and does not anticipate paying dividends in the future.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	-0-	-0-	-0-
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-

Rule 10B-18 Transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2017, there were no repurchases of the Company’s common stock by the Company.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not Applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, including the Notes thereto, appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Please note the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017 and 2016 have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As shown in the consolidated financial statements the Company had a working capital deficiency of $481,263 as well as an accumulated deficit of $2,081,110. These factors, among other things discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts or classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in operation.

Company Overview

The Company was organized on December 1, 1997. Its operations to date have been limited to obtaining the license to various environmental and other technologies, conducting preliminary marketing efforts and seeking financing.

Plan of Operations

The Company is a development stage corporation. It has not commenced its planned operations of manufacturing and marketing. Its operations to date have been limited to conducting various tests on its technologies and seeking financing.

The Company will continue to investigate and develop technologies, which the Company believes have great market potential. The first technology is an automated personal waste collection and cleaning machine Haruka (formerly "Heartlet"), developed by Nanomax Corporation in Japan. The Haruka is a machine used in retirement homes, hospitals, and even in private residences. The Haruka allows the patient maximum comfort. The Haruka lowers the burden on the caretaker with an automated cleaning system. This machine is the only machine in its class to have a 90% government rebate, which the company believes makes the technology, extremely competitive even in the current global economic crisis. The company obtained sales and manufacturing rights to the Haruka brand and is now seeking, manufacturing partners.

The second technology is Thoughts Routine Mechanism (“RUNE”) developed by the Company. We plan to develop this operating software to be used on electronic devices, such as smart phones, PC’s and gaming machines. We have secured technology and human resources that extend this technology to other applications outside the gaming sector. The Company has developed an alliance with Valhalla Game Studios (“VGS”) to jointly conduct game development and application development on “fate diagnosis based statistical theory, and “fate diagnosis” game service on mobile phones, smart phones, and tablets. We believe the collaboration between the Company and VGS may contribute to the future growth of the Company. Currently, Mr. Maki offers a wide range of advice as a special advisor, and this business continues to be evaluated and developed. In addition, cartoons, movies and games play a large role and influence world views and we believe that this technology be a very effective tool in this area.

The Company will also be concentrating its efforts on capital raising efforts to fund the development and marketing of these technologies.

As stated above, the Company cannot predict whether or not it will be successful in its capital raising efforts and, thus, be able to satisfy its cash requirements for the next 12 months. If the Company is unsuccessful in raising at least $165,000, it may not be able to complete its plan of expanding operations as discussed above.

The company is expecting to gain the capital from issuing and selling the shares of the Company. The Company has been able to fund its existing operations from the proceeds of loans from a shareholder.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results of Operations

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased $1,212 (1.8%) for the year ended December 31, 2017 to $68,115 as compared to $66,903 for the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily as a result of higher professional fees.

Interest expense increased $1,284 (11.3%) to $12,635 for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to $11,351 for the year ended December 31, 2017.

As a result of the above, the Company incurred a net loss of $80,750 for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to a net loss of $78,254 for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Total assets as of December 31, 2017 were $5,014, compared to $5,018 as of December 31, 2016. Total current liabilities as of December 31, 2017 were $486,277 compared to $405,531 at December 31, 2016. The increase is primarily due to accrued interest and accrued expenses due to stockholders and officers of the Company.

The Company intends to raise additional funds in the near future through private placements of its common stock. The Company received $50,000 for stock sales in 2013. During 2015, the Company received $61,030 for a deposit for the purchase of common stock, this amount is classified as a current liability in the accompanying balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. The proceeds from such private placements will be allocated for administrative salaries, office expenses and travel, product development and testing.

The Company's minimum cash requirements for the next twelve months are estimated to be $50,000. This amount is primarily for rent, interest and professional fees. The Company does not have sufficient cash on hand to support its overhead for the next twelve months and there are no material commitments for capital at this time other than as described above. The Company will need to issue and sell shares to gain capital for operations or arrange for additional shareholder or related party loans. There is no current commitment for either of these fund sources.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company had a net decrease in cash of $4. The Company’s principal sources and uses of funds were as follows:

Cash used in operating activities. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company used $58,115 in cash for operations as compared to $41,524 in cash for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase in cash used in operations is primarily attributed to the decrease in the change in accrued expenses.

Cash provided by financing activities. Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2017 was $58,111 as compared to $33,240 for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase is primarily the result of the increase in advances from stockholders and an increase in amounts due to affiliate,.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not Applicable.

10

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Amanasu Techno Holdings Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Amanasu Techno Holdings Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company had a working capital deficit of $481,263, and accumulated deficit of $2,081,110 as of December 31, 2017, and a record of continuing losses. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to these matters are described in Note 2 to the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

We have
served as the
Company's

auditor since
2016.

Hackensack,
NJ

April 9, 2018

12

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	$5,014	$5,018
Total current assets	5,014	5,018
Total Assets	$5,014	$5,018
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities:		
Accrued expenses – stockholders and officers	$99,650	$77,015
Due to affiliate	33,122	5,911
Deposit on stock purchase	61,030	61,030
Advances from stockholders and officers	292,475	261,575
Total current liabilities	486,277	405,531
Commitments and contingencies	-	-
Stockholders' Deficit:		
Common Stock: authorized 100,000,000 shares of $.001 par value;46,956,300 shares issued and outstanding	46,956	46,956
Additional paid in capital	1,552,891	1,552,891
Accumulated deficit	(2,081,110)	(2,000,360)
Total stockholders' deficit	(481,263)	(400,513)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	$5,014	$5,018

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

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenue	$-	$-
Cost of goods sold	-	-
Gross profit	-	-
Selling, general and administrative expenses	68,115	66,903
Operating loss	(68,115)	(66,903)
Other expense:		
Interest expense – stockholders and officers	(12,635)	(11,351)
Loss before income taxes	(80,750)	(78,254)
Income taxes	-	-
Net loss	$(80,750)	$(78,254)
Loss per share - Basic and Diluted	$(0.00)	$(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	46,956,300	46,956,300

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

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

	Common Stock		Additional Paid In	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	46,956,300	$46,956	$1,552,891	$(1,922,106)	$(322,259)
Net loss	-	-	-	(78,254)	(78,254)
Balance, December 31, 2016	46,956,300	46,956	1,552,891	(2,000,360)	(400,513)
Net loss	-	-	-	(80,750)	(80,750)
Balance, December 31, 2017	46,956,300	$46,956	$1,552,891	$(2,081,110)	$(481,263)

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

15

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	$(80,750)	$(78,254)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Increase in accrued expenses – stockholders and officers	22,635	36,730
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(58,115)	(41,524)
Proceeds from loans from stockholders and officers	30,900	23,675
Increase in amounts due to affiliate	27,211	9,565
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	58,111	33,240
Net decrease in cash	(4)	(8,284)
Cash balance, beginning of year	5,018	13,302
Cash balance, end of year	$5,014	$5,018

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest	$-	$-
Cash paid for taxes	$-	$-

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

16

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2017 and 2016

1. ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

Organization of Company

Amanasu Techno Holdings Corporation ("Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on December 1, 1997 under the name of Avani Manufacturing (China) Inc. The Company changed its name to Genesis Water Technology on August 17, 1999, and to Supreme Group International, Inc. on December 24, 2000. On June 7, 2001, it changed its name to Amanasu Technologies Corporation. It changed its name again on December 21, 2007 to Amanasu Techno Holdings Corporation. The Company is a development stage company, and has not conducted any operations or generated any revenue since its inception.

On January 4, 2008, the Company invested $1,837 for a 100% interest in a newly formed subsidiary, Amanasu Techno Holdings Japan Corporation (Japan), which is located in Tokyo. This subsidiary is inactive since inception.

Business

The Company previously acquired worldwide licensing rights for certain patented magnetic and power generating technology. Until 2006, it was the intention of the Company to license these rights for use by others. The Company continues to pursue such licensing opportunities, but its primary efforts are now directed at other opportunities.

2. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As shown in the consolidated financial statements, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $481,263 and an accumulated deficit of $2,081,110 at December 31, 2017, and a record of continuing losses. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

The Company's present plans, the realization of which cannot be assured, to overcome these difficulties include, but are not limited to, a continuing effort to investigate business acquisitions and joint ventures. The Company will also continue to investigate and develop technologies, which the Company believes have great market potential. As such, the Company may need to pursue additional sources of financing. There can be no assurances that the Company can secure additional financing.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and include the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates:

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

Development Stage Company:

The Company is considered to be in the development stage as defined in ASC 915 “Development Stage Entities.” The Company is devoting substantially all of its efforts to the development of its business plans. The Company has elected to adopt early application of Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-10, Development Stage Entities (Topic 915): Elimination of Certain Financial Reporting Requirements; and does not present or disclose inception-to-date information and other remaining disclosure requirements of Topic 915.

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2017

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all short term debt securities purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments:

The Company has adopted the provisions of ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", which defines the fair value as used in numerous pronouncements, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements. ASC 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable.

Level 3 – inputs that are unobservable (for example cash flow modeling inputs based on assumptions).

The estimated fair value of certain financial instruments, including cash, accrued expenses and advances from stockholder and officers are carried at historical cost basis, which approximates fair values because of the short-term maturing of these instruments. We have no financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Income Taxes:

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 740, "Income Tax," which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequence attributable to the difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rate expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company establishes a valuation when it is more likely than not that the assets will not be recovered.

ASC Topic 740.10.30 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC Topic 740.10.40 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. We have no material uncertain tax positions for any of the reporting periods presented.

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2017

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements:

The Company does not expect the adoption of recently issued pronouncements to have a significant effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company receives periodic advances from its principal stockholders and officers based upon the Company's cash flow needs. There is no written loan agreement between the Company and stockholders and officers. The balance due as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 were $292,475 and $261,575, respectively. All advances bear interest at 4.45%. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company borrowed $30,900 and $23,675, respectively, from a stockholder.

Interest expense associated with these loans were $12,635 and $11,351 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Accrued interest on these loans were $64,120 and $51,485 at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. No terms for repayment have been established. As a result, the amount is classified as a current liability.

The Company has an arrangement with Lina Maki, a stockholder of the Company, for her management consulting time. The agreement is not written and no payment terms have been established. The fee is $10,000 annually. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounts due to the stockholder were $30,000 and $20,000, respectively.

The Company also leases it office space from a stockholder of the Company. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, amounts due to the stockholder were $3,630. For the most part, lease payments are made by the Company's affiliate. As such, when the lease payments are made by the Company's affiliate or the lease payments are made by the Company on behalf of the affiliate, such amounts are shown as a reduction in or addition to the amount due from affiliate in the accompany balance sheets (see Note 6).

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2017

5. INCOME TAXES

The Company has experienced losses since its inception. As a result, it has incurred no Federal income tax. The Internal Revenue Code allows net operating losses (NOL's) to carry forward and apply against future profits for a period of twenty years. The available NOL's totaled approximately $1.2 million at December 31, 2017. The NOL can be carried forward to offset taxable income, if any, in future years which expire in the years 2020 through 2037.

In assessing the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the assessment, management has established a full valuation allowance against all of the deferred tax asset relating to NOLs for every period because it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

On December 22, 2017, legislation commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or the Tax Act, was signed in to law. The Tax Act, among other changes, reduces the U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, requires taxpayers to pay a one-time transition tax on earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries that were previously tax deferred and creates new taxes on certain foreign sourced earnings. On December 31, 2017, we did not have any foreign subsidiaries and the international aspects of the Tax Act are not applicable.

In connection with the initial analysis of the impact of the Tax Act, we remeasured certain deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the rates at which they are expected to reverse in the future, which is generally 21%. As a result, we recorded a decrease in net deferred tax assets of $160,000 with a corresponding net adjustment to deferred income tax expense. These adjustments were fully offset by a decrease in the valuation allowance for the year ended December 31, 2017. We have completed and recorded the adjustments necessary under Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 related to the Tax Act.

The tax return for the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 are subject to audit by the Internal Revenue Service.

The reconciliation of income tax expense at the U.S. statutory rate of 34% to the Company’s effective tax rate is as follows:

	2017	2016
Income tax expense at statutory rate	34%	34%
Change in valuation allowance	(34%)	(34%)
Income tax expense	-	-

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the Company’s net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016

Net Operating Loss Carryforwards	$258,548	$680,122
Valuation Allowance	(258,548)	(680,022)
Deferred Tax Asset	$-	$-

6. RENTALS UNDER OPERATING LEASE

The Company's executive offices are located at 244 Fifth Avenue, Suite D144 New York, NY 10001, and Vancouver, British Columbia. The total premises in Vancouver are 2,000 square feet and are leased at a monthly rate of $2,500 under a lease agreement between the Company and the Secretary of the Company which expires October 1, 2019. The Company shares the space with Amanasu Environment Corporation (“AEC”), a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our major shareholder and officer own approximately 81% of AEC’s outstanding shares of common stock. AEC is responsible for 50% of the rent. The office in New York is rented at the rate of $119 each month. In addition, the Company maintains an office at Suite 905, 1-6-1 Senzoku Taito-Ku Tokyo Japan, and the Company pays no rent.

The following is a schedule of approximate future minimum rental payments for operating leases subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2017 based on the Company’s share of rent:

Year	Amount
2018	$15,750
2019	$11,813
	$27,563

20

AMANASU TECHNO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2017

7. EQUITY

During 2015, the Company received $61,030 for a deposit for the purchase of common stock, this amount is classified as a current liability in the accompanying balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. No shares have been issued for these deposits as of December 31, 2017.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company has evaluated subsequent events that have occurred after the date of the balance sheet through the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements and determined that no subsequent event requires recognition or disclosure to the consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls

We carried out an evaluation required by Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures over financial reporting.

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed with the objective of ensuring that (i) information required to be disclosed in an issuer's reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms and (ii) information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

The evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures included a review of our objectives and processes and effect on the information generated for use in this Report. This type of evaluation is done quarterly so that the conclusions concerning the effectiveness of these controls can be reported in our periodic reports filed with the SEC.

We have implemented the required processes and compensatory controls to minimize the risk of any recurrence and we will continue to develop processes that will be necessary as the business grows, and financial reporting becomes more complex. We intend to maintain these controls as processes that may be appropriately modified as circumstances warrant.

Based on their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective in timely alerting them to material information which, is required to be included in our periodic reports filed with the SEC as of the filing of this Report.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the company's internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Exchange Act rule 13a - 15 and based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our internal controls and procedures over financial reporting were ineffective as of December 31, 2017.

However, a control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Management necessarily applied its judgment in assessing the benefits of controls relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. Because of the inherent limitations in a control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. We were not required to have, nor have we engaged our independent registered public accounting firm to perform, an audit on our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only management's report in this Annual Report.

Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors since the date of the Chief Executive Officer's and Principal Financial Officer's evaluation that could significantly affect these internal controls, including any corrective actions with regards to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The directors and executive officers of the Company, their ages, and the positions they hold are set forth below. The directors of the Company hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders of the Company and until their successors in office are elected and qualified. All officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Name	Age	Position
Atsushi Maki	65	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Director

Atsushi Maki has been the Director of the Company since June 1, 2001. Mr. Maki was appointed Chairman October 16th, 2007. During the past ten years, Mr. Maki has been an independent businessman involved mainly in real estate development projects in Japan. In 1995, he served as a Director of the Japan-Korea Cooperation Committee along with the former Prime Minister of Japan who acted as the Chairman of the committee. In 1999, he was responsible for establishing the Japan-China Association, a foundation for fostering better relations between the two nations. He served as a director of the association, along with the Chairman of Sony Corporation and the Honorary Chairman of Toyota Motor Corporation. Mr. Maki also is a director of Amanasu Environment Corporation, a reported company under the federal securities laws.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The officers of the Company are not full time employees. They do not currently receive compensation. The Company does not have written employment agreements with its officers. Its officers intend to devote sufficient business time and attention to the affairs of the Company to develop the Company's business in a prudent and business-like manner.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table will identify, as of March 23, 2018, the number and percentage of outstanding shares of common stock of the Company owned by (i) each person known to the Company who owns more than five percent of the outstanding common stock, (ii) each officer and director, and (iii) and officers and directors of the Company as a group. The following information is based upon 46,956,300 shares of common stock of the Company which are issued and outstanding as of March 23, 2018. The address for each individual below is 244 Fifth Avenue, Suite D144 New York, NY 10001 the address of the Company.

Title of Security	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership (1)	Percent of Class	
Common Stock	Amanasu Corporation(2) #902 Ark Towers, 1-3-40, Roppongi, Minatoku, Tokyo, Japan	35,000,000	74.9	5%
Common Stock	Atsushi Maki(3)	40,373,700	86.	0%
Common Stock	Lina Lei(4)	40,373,700	86.	0%
Common Stock	Officers and Directors, as a group (3 persons)	40,373,700	86.0	%

1. (1) "Beneficial ownership" means having or sharing, directly or indirectly (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting, or (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or to direct the disposition, of shares of the common stock of an issuer. The definition of beneficial ownership includes shares underlying options or warrants to purchase common stock, or other securities convertible into common stock, that currently are exercisable or convertible or that will become exercisable or convertible within 60 days. Unless otherwise indicated, the beneficial owner has sole voting and investment power.

2. (2) Mr. Atsushi Maki, a director of the Company, is the sole shareholder of Amanasu Corporation and is deemed the beneficial owner of such shares.

3. (3) Includes 4,873,700 shares of common stock held individually by Mr. Maki, 35,000,000 shares of common stock held by Amanasu Corporation, and 500,000 shares of common stock held by Lina Lei. Mr. Maki disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Lina Lei.

4. (4) Includes 500,000 shares of common stock held individually by Ms. Lei, and 39,873,700 shares of common stock beneficially owned by Atsushi Maki, Ms. Lei's spouse. Ms. Lei disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Atsushi Maki.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The Company's executive offices are located at 244 Fifth Avenue, Suite D144 New York, NY 10001, and Vancouver, British Columbia. The total premises in Vancouver are 2,000 square feet and are leased from a stockholder at a monthly rate of $2,625, including tax, under a lease agreement which expires October 1, 2019. The Company leases it office space from a shareholder of the Company. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, amounts due to the stockholder were $3,630. For the most part, lease payments are made by the Company’s affiliate. As such, when the lease payments are made by the Company’s affiliate or the lease payments are made by the Company on behalf of the affiliate, such amounts are shown as a reduction in or addition to the amount due from affiliate in the accompany balance sheets (see Note 6).

The Company president made advances to the Company totaling $110,000, all of which remains due to the President at December 31, 2017. During 2013 the Company President provided personal services for the subscriber and as a result the subscriber assigned the debt to the Company President. The $99,900 is now payable to the Company President and is included in Advances from Stockholders and Officers. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, $209,900 was due to the Company President.

The Company receives periodic advances from its principal stockholders and officers based upon the Company’s cash flow needs. All advances bear interest at 4.45%. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company borrowed $30,900 from a stockholder. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, $82,575 and $51,675, respectively, was due to the stockholder.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, Advances from Stockholders and Officers amounts to $292,475 and $261,575, respectively.

The Company has an arrangement with Lina Maki, a stockholder of the Company, for her management consulting time. The agreement is not written and no payment terms have been established. The fee is $10,000 annually. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounts due to the stockholder were $30,000 and $20,000, respectively.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The following table presents the aggregate fees for professional audit services and other services rendered Paritz and Company, our independent registered public accountants for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

	2017	2016
Audit Fees	$21,500	$24,827
Audit-Related Fees	-	-
Total Audit and Audit-Related Fees	21,500	24,827
Tax Fees	-	-
All Other Fees	-	-
Total	$21,500	$24,827

Audit Fees. This category includes the audit of the Company’s financial statements, and reviews of the financial statements included in the Company’s Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. It also includes advice on accounting matters that arose during, or as a result of, the audit or the review of interim financial statements, and services which are normally provided in connection with regulatory filings, or in an auditing engagement.

Audit Related Fees, tax and other fees. No other fees under these categories were paid to Paritz and Company in 2017 and 2016.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

a. Financial Statements and Schedules
The financial statements are set forth under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Financial statement schedules have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable, or the information is otherwise included.

b. Exhibit Listing

3(i)(a)	Articles of Incorporation of the Company. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-SB/A filed on June 21, 2002).
3(i)(b)	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-SB/A filed on June 21, 2002).
3(i)(c)	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-SB/A filed on June 21, 2002).
3(i)(d)	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-SB/A filed on June 21, 2002).
3(ii)(a)	Amended and Restated By - Laws of the Company. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-SB/A filed on June 21, 2002).
10(i)	License agreement between the Company and Yasunori Takahashi, Yoshiaki Takahashi and Y.T. Magnet Corporation, dated February 10, 2000. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-SB/A file on June 21, 2002).
10(ii)	Agreement between Family Corporation and the Company dated March 10, 2000. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-SB/A filed on June 21, 2002).
	Consultation Agreement between Lina Lei and the Company made on May 12, 2002. (Form 10KSB filed on March 31, 2003)
	Consultation Agreement between Lina Lei and the Company made on May 12, 2002. (Form 10KSB/A filed on July 21, 2003)
Exhibit 31	Certification Pursuant To Section 302 Of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002.
Exhibit 32	Certification Pursuant To Section 906 Of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002.
101 INS	XBRL Instance Document*
	XBRL Schema Document*

101 SCH	
101 CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document*
101 LAB	XBRL Labels Linkbase Document*
101 PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document*
101 DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document*

The XBRL related information in Exhibit 101 of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability of that section and shall not be incorporated by reference into any filing or other document pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing or document.

26

SIGNATURES

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

Amanasu Techno Holdings Corporation

By: /s/ Atsushi Maki
Atsushi Maki
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer

April 9, 2018

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ Atsushi Maki
Atsushi Maki
Director

April 9, 2018