

Advanced Biomedical Technologies Inc.
Form 10-K
February 13, 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 October 31, 2017

OR

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

Commission file number 000-53051

Advanced Biomedical Technologies Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Empire State Building

350 Fifth Ave, 59th Floor

New York, NY 10118

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code.)

(718) 766-7898

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: **None**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **Common Stock, \$0.00001 par value**

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

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

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 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of 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.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

There was no active public trading market as of the last business day of the Company’s year-end.

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold being \$0.15 on March 23, 2017 which is the last trading day of the second quarter, was approximately \$2,975,672 as of April 28, 2017 (the last business day of the registrant’s most recently completed second quarter), assuming solely for the purpose of this calculation that all directors, officers and more than 10% stockholders of the registrant are affiliates. The determination of affiliate status for this purpose is not necessarily conclusive for any other purpose.

As of February 13, 2018, there are 69,374,850 shares of common stock outstanding.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Investors are cautioned that certain statements contained in this document, as well as some statements in periodic press releases and some oral statements of Advanced Biomedical Technologies Inc. (“ABMT”) officials during presentations about ABMT, are “forward-looking” statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the “Act”). Forward-looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, which include words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates,” or similar expressions. In addition, any statements concerning future financial performance (including future revenues, earnings or growth rates), ongoing business strategies or prospects, and possible future ABMT actions, which may be provided by management, are also forward-looking statements as defined by the Act. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and projections about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions about ABMT, economic and market factors and the industries in which ABMT does business, among other things. These statements are not guaranties of future performance and we have no specific intention to update these statements.

Actual events and results may differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in forward-looking statements due to a number of factors. Although forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K reflect the good faith judgment of our management, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, business, economic and other risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to be materially different from those discussed in the forward-looking statements, and Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Organizational History

Advanced Biomedical Technologies, Inc. has one direct wholly owned subsidiary, Masterise Holdings Ltd., a limited liability company organized under the laws of British Virgin Islands (“Masterise”). Masterise, owns seventy percent (70%) of the issued and outstanding equity or voting interests in Shenzhen Changhua, a company formed under the laws of the People’s Republic of China. (ABMT, Masterise, and Shenzhen Changhua are collectively referred to throughout this document as “We, “Us,” “Our” (and similar pronouns), “ABMT” and the “Company”).

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on September 12, 2006. We maintain our statutory registered agent’s office at The Corporation Trust Company of Nevada, 311 S Division Street, Carson City, Nevada 89703, and our business office is located at 350 Fifth Avenue, 59th Floor, New York, NY 10118. We have not been subject to any bankruptcy, receivership, or similar proceeding, or any material reclassification or consolidation.

Our primary business is carried out by Masterise through Shenzhen Changhua, as set forth in the following diagram:

Shenzhen Changhua does not have any subsidiary.

Organizational History of Masterise and Shenzhen Changhua

Masterise is a wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Biomedical Technologies, Inc.

Masterise is a limited liability company which was organized under the laws of British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) on May 31, 2007, and owns 70% of the capital stock of Shenzhen Changhua.

Shenzhen Changhua is a limited liability company which was organized under the laws of PRC on September 25, 2002.

Since their founding, Shenzhen Changhua has been involved in the development of self-reinforced, absorbable degradable screws, rods and binding wires for fixation on human fractured bones. The Company is currently involved in conducting clinical trials on its products and intends to raise additional capital to produce and market its products commercially pending approval of its products by the China Food and Drug Administration (“CFDA”), formally the State Food and Drug Administration (“SFDA”) of the PRC.

Primary Products

Our primary products include Absorbable PA Osteosynthesis Devices made of a proprietary polyamide material. These advanced materials are used in surgical screws, binding wires, rods and related medical devices for the treatment of orthopedic trauma, sports-related medical treatment, cartilage repair, and related treatments, and reconstructive dental procedures. Our devices are Self-Reinforced, Bio-absorbable, Brady-degradable internal fixation devices. Our PA Screws have completed clinical trials and are pending approval by the China Food and Drug Administration of China (“CFDA”); and our PA Binding Wires are under clinical trials; and our PA Mini-Screws are under animal test.

Product Characteristics:

The theory of Brady-degradable PA absorbable material is based on water dissolution, that is, the material is broken down by body fluids in a predictable and carefully engineered fashion. As a bone fracture heals, the supporting implant is designed to degrade from the outer to the inner layers, inducing new bone generation in the gap left by the degrading material. Eventually, new bone is formed to occupy all of the space left by the degraded implant.

Brady-degradable PA absorbable materials consist of enhanced fiber and high molecular polymers. It has high tensile, bending, and shear strengths, and is particularly suitable for patients with severe conditions, high tensile, bending, and shear strengths, and is particularly suitable for patients with severe conditions, such as fractures with light osteoporosis, severe soft tissue injury or bad blood supply, and so forth. This innovative material provides several benefits:

1. Reduces costs on all patient medical care,
2. Helps avoid the necessity for secondary surgery,
3. Enhances the performance of components constructed from these materials,
4. Improves the biological activity of components employing these materials,
5. Effectively controls the degeneration speed of the temporary support component.

The Company has developed six proprietary re-absorbable polymer fixation implant product lines, including screws, pins, tacks, rods and binding wires, which provide an alternative to metal implants and overcome the limitations of

first generation re-absorbable fixation devices. The Company's product range will ultimately cover the full gamut of components featuring self-reinforced, re-absorbable, biodegradable PA macromolecule polymer materials for implantation, including human orthopedic and dental applications, as well as veterinary applications.

Industry Development

The fracture fixation industry has developed through three generations of materials science:

The first generation internal-fracture fixation material:

The first generation internal-fracture-fixer components are usually made of stainless steel, titanium and alloy. Due to their high intensity, low costs and easy machining character, these components have achieved huge success in fracture treatment and remain the most widely used internal-fracture-fixer material. However, their prominent flaws are the huge difference between metal's elasticity co-efficient, easily causing second-time bone fracture. The metallic ion can also cause tissue inflammation, and the need of a secondary surgery to have them taken out. These flaws stimulated the development of the degradable macromolecule material.

The second generation fracture fixation material:

The second generation bone-fracture-fixed components are made of degradable macromolecule material, such as PLLA, PGA and PDS, etc. The disadvantage of these components is rapid self-degeneration in early stages after the initial implant. For example, the strength of SR-PLLA decreases to 10-20Mpa after 4 weeks of implantation. Therefore, the second generation bone-fracture-fixed components can be only used to treat substantial spongiosa bone fractures.

The third generation fracture fixation material:

The third generation fracture fixation material, biodegradable fracture fixation components are currently under research by developed countries. There are many technical challenges to research in the third generation fracture fixation material field; for example, the materials must have a high degree of bio-compatibility and mechanical compatibility. They also must be of high biological activity, self-absorbable, and degeneration controllable.

Product Development

After careful deliberation, we selected the biodegradable screw as our first product to market. In order to replace the widely-used metal components, the new materials must meet multiple bio-consistency and mechanical-consistency requirements. Furthermore, they must also exhibit specific properties with respect to bio-activities, degradability, and controllable degradation speed. Although many macromolecule materials are degradable inside human body, relatively few provide the physical characters required for fracture fixation.

Development began with selection of macromolecule materials that exhibited the desired physical characters, leading, ultimately, to our selection of polyamide. In order to achieve the desired mechanical performance and degrading speed, various chemical and physical techniques were employed to modify the bio-degradable polyamide so as to synthesize the required new bio-degradable material. This phase of our research also entailed the selection of monomer class, polymerization conditions, the mensuration of polymer molecular weight, hydrophile capability, crystal capability, the mensuration and controlled degrading speed of the polymer, the mensuration and control of the mechanical performance of the polymer, and numerous other critical considerations.

Our next challenge was to identify a suitable bio-active inorganic material, and to optimize the compound and associated production conditions. It was critical that we could predict and control the bio-activities of the implanted fixture material, and to this end we used high grade and mature phosphate type bio-active materials, taking into account the preparation characteristics of the compound material, and the surface character requirements of the finished products. We also improved current technical parameters by modifying the surface character, thereby achieving critical control over the desired grain size and surface activities.

The third technological hurdle involved the actual preparation and utilization of the engineered compound in conjunction with a bio-active material. Hydronium bombardment of the surface, with spread and cover techniques, was employed during this critical step in the process. This had the effect of creating a well-knit bio-active membrane on the degradable polymer's surface, and embedding a bio-active core inside the degradable polymer stick, so as to form the bio-active degradable compound material.

The final step entailed strengthening and shaping the processed compound by using directional extrusion and molding. Degradable acantha inoculators, fixation screws, orthopedics stuffing, enlance strings, and anti-conglutination membrane can all be manufactured, as needed, using this same technique.

Our company has studied and researched Polyamide, changing its chemical and physical properties to meet the above requirements. As a result of our research we have:

1. Increased mechanical strength to 170Mpa.
2. Increased biological activities to accelerate bone cell substitution.
3. Extended the degeneration period during the implant. While the PA is degenerating layer by layer, the bone cells grow and take its place.

Product Analysis

Our Company is researching and currently developing the capability of manufacturing several different kinds of human implant products including Artificial Lumbar Disc, Mini-Screws, Suture Anchors, reconstructive dental devices and other PA products. Currently the company has two production lines certified by the GMP regulations.

Our Company is constantly analyzing the market needs to develop suitable products. One of the company's products is currently pending CFDA approval, two products are under clinical tests and one product will start clinical tests.

Overview of PA Devices and Market in the US, China and Worldwide

Fractures are among the most common orthopaedic problems. There are estimated 1.5 million fracture cases each year in the United States alone (Riggs and Melton 1995), and the average citizen in a developed country can expect to sustain two fractures over the course of their lifetime. Fractures occur at an annual rate of 2.4 per 100 population. Men are more likely to experience fractures (2.8 per 100 population) than women (2.0 per 100). In 1998, over 10.7 million fractures were seen by physicians in office-based practice (this included visits for follow-up care). Of these, approximately 8.6 million visits for fracture care (79.6%) were made to orthopaedic surgeons. When a fracture was referred to another physician, approximately 90.6% were referred to orthopaedic surgeons. (*Data Source: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey & American Academy of Orthopaedic*).

Hip fracture rates are increasing throughout urban Asia. A landmark study from Beijing 2002–2006 indicates the hip fracture incidence in those aged over 50 years to be 229/100,000 per year in women and 129/100,000 per year in men. This study found the rates of age-specific hip fractures in those aged over 50 years increased by 58% in women and by 49% in men. The same study also compared hip fractures that occurred from 2002-2006 with those that had occurred previously from 1990-1992, and it was found that the adjusted age-specific rates of hip fracture over age 50 years increased 2.76-fold in women and 1.61-fold in men. The increasing rate of hip fractures is serious since they are associated with increased mortality. In Mainland China, 1.8 million new osteoporotic vertebral fractures occurred in 2006. Since the number of people aged older than 60 years is expected to approach 438 million by 2050, it can be projected that the number of Chinese in this age group with osteoporotic vertebral fractures could reach 36.7 million and 48.5 million in 2020 and 2050, respectively. (*Data Source: International Osteoporosis Foundation*).

Global market size of orthopaedic medical devices reached 43.1 billion U.S. dollars in 2012. It maintained a 3.1% annual composite growth rate during 2012 to 2015 and reached 47.2 billion U.S. dollars in 2015. China will remain the fastest growing market in the next 10-15 years due to aging population, economic development and improvement of national health services. China has already overtaken Japan as the second largest market for orthopaedic medical devices with an annual growth rate of 15%. Current largest market USA has an annual growth rate of less than 3% and it is expected that China will overtake USA as the largest market in the future.

China's Market for PA Devices

China's market for PA devices depends on 3 major conditions:

- patients
- advanced technology level
- performance and price of the materials.

In the first 50 years of the 21st century, China will have a growing aging population, while the total population in China will continually increase. New and improved medical technologies will be rapidly developed and utilized throughout hospitals in China, and material optimization and product pricing is expected to directly stimulate increased sales.

Competitive Analysis

To the best of our knowledge, our Company is the only patent holder of PA technologies in China, as well as the only company carrying out Clinical Trials on PA products in China. At this time there are no similar products in this market (bio-degradable internal fixation devices that degrade without acids or other non-naturally occurring substances). Moreover, due to the nature of the regulatory environment, and the requirements and logistics of mounting a clinical trial, it would take any new competitor a minimum of three years to catch up to our lead in this area alone. Factoring in our established relationships with key customers, distributors, and regulators, as well as our ready-to-run production facilities, and our actual advantage is considerable longer than the 3 year regulatory advantage. This represents an invaluable window in which to firmly entrench our company as the preferred purveyor of self-reinforced, absorbable biodegradable PA components in the Chinese health care environment.

To reiterate, our company and product line offer several critical competitive advantages, specifically:

There are no similar patent registrations in China.

Our initial product, the PA Screw, has completed 100% of the required clinical trials, with a 100% success rate, and now await the formality of CFDA approval.

We are the only company qualified and permitted to conduct clinical trials of other PA products by China's CFDA. We have a timing advantage over other companies in China, which would have to go through the preclinical testing before they could even apply for a permit to conduct actual clinical trials.

Under existing regulation structure, it will take at least 3 years for any competitor's clinical trials to be completed, and total of 7 or more years to reach the point where we are now.

Specific Competition

Competition in the medical implant device industry is intense both in China and in global markets. In orthopedics, ABMT's principal competitors are the numerous companies that sell metal implants. ABMT competes with the manufacturers and marketers of metal implants by emphasizing the ease of implantation of the Company's Self-Reinforced, Bio-absorbable, Brady-degradable implants, the cost effectiveness of such products, and the elimination of risks associated with the necessity of performing removal surgeries frequently required with less modern products.

Within the resorbable implant market, ABMT is competing with other manufacturers of resorbable internal fixation devices primarily on the basis of the physiological strength of ABMT's polymers and the length of the strength retention time demonstrated by ABMT's formulations. In order to replace the widely-used metal components, the new materials must meet numerous bioconsistency and mechanical-consistency requirements. Furthermore, they must also exhibit specific properties with respect to bio-activities, degradability, and controllable degradation speed. Although many macromolecule materials are degradable inside human body, relatively few provide the physical characters required for fracture fixation.

Our primary competition will be the generation-one and generation-two counterparts, which, despite their functional inferiority, enjoy the benefit of familiarity and an established manufacturing and marketing base. This competition comes from a number of entrenched players worldwide, including Acumed, Biomet, Inc., Conmed Corp., Encore Orthopedics, Exactech, Inc., Johnson & Johnson, DePuy, Inc., Medtronic Sofamor Danek, Inc., Orthofix International N.V., Smith and Nephew Plc, Stryker Corp., Synthes, Inion, Ltd. and others. Although many of these competitors have substantially greater resources upon which to draw, we are confident that the technological superiority of the more forward-looking product will ultimately equalize the playing field by orthopaedic innovation.

For the past 20 years, titanium has been the most widely used, and the most expensive material for fixing fractures (in both elective and emergency surgery). Although metal exhibits the desired strength and rigidity to allow the healing process to begin, there are a number of issues associated with using permanent titanium systems. Biodegradable plating systems deliver many of the benefits of their metal counterparts, without the disadvantages.

There are a number of marketers and manufacturers of PLA and PLLA—the first generation of Self-degradable, absorbable, orthopedic internal fixation devices in China. (Note: Titanium screws cost as much as \$2200.)

Other foreign companies that produce PLA, PLLA or titanium, stainless products, but have less marketing in China are:

DePuy (Johnson & Johnson)

Medtronic

Stryker Corp.

Zimmer Biomet

Smith & Nephew

Inion

Product advantage and Market Opportunity:

-There are no similar patent registrations in China.

-We are the only company qualified and permitted to take clinical trials by China CFDA.

We have a timing advantage over other companies in China which would have to go through the preclinical testing for the CFDA permit on Clinical Trials.

Under existing regulation by CFDA, it will take at least 3-5 years to complete clinical trials for a new product similar to the Company's PA Screw, which has finished all required clinical trials.

Product Comparisons

Among many other advantages, a main advantage of ABMT's proprietary PA technology is the elimination of the need for secondary surgery to remove an implantation device. Implant removal belongs to the most common elective orthopaedic procedures in industrial countries. In children, implant removal may be necessary to remove implants early to avoid disturbances to the growing skeleton, to prevent their bony immuring making later removal technically difficult or impossible, and to allow for planned reconstructive surgery after skeletal maturation (e.g., in case of hip dysplasia). In adults, pain, soft tissue irritation, the resumption of strenuous activities or contact sports after fracture healing, and the patient's demand are typical indications for implant removal in clinical practice. However, implant removal requires a second surgical procedure in scarred tissue, and poses a risk for nerve damage and re-fractures. (cite: Hanson et al. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders 2008)

PHYSICAL COMPARISON

	Metal	PLLA	ABMT's PA devices
Strength	Excellent	Weak	Superior to PLLA
Unit Cost	High	Low	Lowest
Processability	Good	Good	Good
	Low: may cause infection,		
Modulus of Elasticity	may cause second fracture	Moderate to Quite Fragile	Excellent
Self-Reinforced	No	Yes, but degradation starts too quickly	Yes
		Yes, but initial degradation too fast in first few weeks. Initial strength down to 10~20Mpa in 4 weeks (close to osteoporosis)	Yes: unchanged during first 12 weeks, hardness remains 70% min through week 20.
Self-Resorbable	No ¹		
Stretchability	Strong	50~60 Mpa	170 Mpa (min)
Bone Healing	Bone mineral density decrease averages 18%	Bone mineral density decrease averages 7-10%	Bone mineral density decrease less than 5%
Implant Failure Rate	High to Medium	Medium to Low	Very Low
Need for Repeat Surgery	As Required ²	Only if failure (second fracture)	No

¹Titanium and aluminum has been traced in serum and hair of 16 of 46 patients after receiving titanium implants. (cite: Kasai Y, Iida R, Uchida A: *Metal concentrations in the serum and hair of patients with titanium alloy spinal implants.*)

²Implant removal belongs to the most common elective orthopaedic procedures in the industrial countries. In a frequently cited Finnish study, implant removal contributed to almost 30% of all planned orthopaedic operations, and 15% of all operations. (cite: Bostman O, Pihlajamaki H: *Routine implant removal after fracture surgery: a potentially reducible consumer of hospital resources in trauma units.*)

Towards the end of the last century, spinal and orthopedic implants evolved towards progressively stronger and stiffer devices, as it was presumed that increased construct rigidity would optimize the biological milieu and provide more rapid and robust healing and arthrodesis. For the past 20 years, titanium has been the most widely used, and the most expensive material for fixing fractures (in both elective and emergency surgery). More than 1,000 tons (2.2 million pounds) of titanium devices of every description and function are implanted in patients worldwide each year. Although metal exhibits the desired strength and rigidity to allow the healing process to begin, there are a number of issues associated with using permanent titanium systems. Biodegradable systems deliver many of the benefits of their metal counterparts, without the disadvantages:

	METAL	ABMT's PA devices
Cranial Growth	Growth restriction Intracranial implant migration	Stimulation of growth leading to better bone healing
Accumulation of Metal in tissues	Yes Many necessitate removal operation either for mechanical strength of the overall structure	No
Adverse Effect	majority of implant failures occur at the bone-screw interface with screw pullout being the most common mechanistic cause of construct failure should the bone fail to heal, these micromotions will persist and cause the metallic screw to oscillate within the far softer surrounding bone interface	None
Stiffness for optimal healing	Too stiff Stress shielding can result in bone atrophy and degradation Implant palpability Temperature sensitivity Occasionally visibility	Optimal stiffness/flexibility characteristics to achieve surgical fixation, while conforming to the softer, more pliable bone of the patient No long-term palpability No temperature sensitivity
Other Effects	Could cause trauma in the event of mechanical failure Imaging and radiotherapy interference Potential for cross contamination	Predictable degradation Reduced patient trauma No imaging and radiotherapy interference No second surgery required

Cost of product Cost to hospital: \$400-\$2200

Cost to hospital: \$300

Intellectual Property

The Company has been granted one patent for its material by the State Intellectual Property Office of the P.R.China (“SIPO”), patent no. ZL971190739. This patent also protects the use and manufacturing process of the material.

In January 2017, SIPO has issued the Company a new patent titled “Bone Fracture Plate Made of High Polymer Materials”, patent no. ZL 2014 1 0647464.1, which strengthens the Company’s position in manufacturing process and related controls using our unique polyamide materials.

The company is establishing broad and new intellectual property protection schemes around our unique PA product lines, not only on its combination compounds, but also to lead as an outstanding material in the future of clinical activity.

Abstract

The present invention discloses a macromolecular implant for human body and its preparation process, and relates to the products made up by using said macromolecular implant and their application. Said invented product is made up by using resin fibre through hot-pressing treatment according to the formula provided by said invention, and its strength is high, tenacity is good and its shape can be processed according to the requirement in the period of bone union after implantation, and said implant can be made into the fixation block, eurymeric block, fastening piece and suture for reduction of fracture, and can be started to be degraded from twenty-fourth week after implantation, and can be absorbed by human body after 1.5-2 years, and its cost is low.

Employees

As of October 31, 2017, we had 15 employees, with 6 employees in R&D, Clinical and Regulatory, 4 employees in Manufacturing, 4 employees in General and Administration, and 1 employee in Accounting.

We believe that our future success will depend in part on our continued ability to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel. None of our employees are represented by a labor union, and our employee relations have been good.

The company's facilities are located at Block A, Longcheng Tefa Industrial park, Longgang, Shenzhen, China.

Availability of new qualified employees

Shenzhen is located in the southern part of the Guangdong Province, on the eastern shore of the Pearl River Delta. Neighboring the Pearl River Delta and Hong Kong, Shenzhen's location gives it a geographical advantage for economic development.

Shenzhen's well-built market economy and diversified culture of migration have helped to create the best-developed and most dynamic market economy in China. Shenzhen is China's first special economic zone. After more than 30 years of development, Shenzhen has grown into a powerful city boasting the highest per capita GDP in China's mainland. Its comprehensive economic capacity ranks among the top of the country's big cities. The combined value of imports and exports has remained No.1 for 20 years in China's foreign trade.

Since 1997, China has accelerated the development of higher education and increased enrollment in regular universities and colleges. Between 2003 and 2017 the number of students completing undergraduate and graduate courses in China more than tripled, from 2.12 million to 7.95 million graduates.

Insurance

While we are carrying out the Clinical Trials, we do not have any Product Liability Insurance coverage for the use of our proposed products. We intend to obtain Product Liability Insurance coverage for commercial sale of our products in due course.

Government Regulations

Our primary target market is the medical community of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Medical devices manufactured by the Company in China are subject to regulation by the China Food and Drug Administration ("CFDA"), formally the State Food and Drug Administration ("SFDA") of the PRC. The manufacturing facilities are also required to meet China's Good Manufacturing Practices ("GMP") standards.

The Company's production facilities are fully compliant with GMP requirements. The Company's CFDA Application for its PA Screw is at the final stage of CFDA Review Process.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

There are no unresolved comments from the SEC.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

None.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not involved in any pending or imminent litigations or current legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

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

Only a limited market exists for our securities. There is no assurance that a regular trading market will develop, or if developed, that it will be sustained. Therefore, a shareholder in all likelihood will be unable to resell his securities in our company. Furthermore, it is unlikely that a lending institution will accept our securities as pledged collateral for loans unless a regular trading market develops.

Our company's securities are traded on the world's largest electronic interdealer quotation system "OTCQB" operated by the OTC Markets Group under the symbol "ABMT".

Fiscal Quarter	High Bid	Low Bid
2017		
Fourth Quarter 08-01-17 to 10-31-17	\$0.21	\$0.12
Third Quarter 05-01-17 to 07-31-17	\$0.21	\$0.10
Second Quarter 02-01-17 to 04-30-17	\$0.20	\$0.10
First Quarter 11-01-16 to 01-31-17	\$0.20	\$0.10

Fiscal Quarter	High Bid	Low Bid
2016		
Fourth Quarter 08-01-16 to 10-31-16	\$0.20	\$0.15
Third Quarter 05-01-16 to 07-31-16	\$0.23	\$0.15
Second Quarter 02-01-16 to 04-30-16	\$0.25	\$0.21
First Quarter 11-01-15 to 01-31-16	\$0.21	\$0.14

Shareholders

At October 31, 2017, we had 51 shareholders of record of our common stock, including shares held by brokerage clearing houses, depositories or otherwise in unregistered form. We have no outstanding options or warrants, or other securities convertible into, common equity.

Dividend Policy

We have not declared any cash dividends. We do not intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future, but rather to reinvest earnings, if any, in our business operations.

Section 15(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Our shares are covered by section 15(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended that imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker/dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouses). For transactions covered by the Rule, the broker/dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchase and have received the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction prior to the sale. Consequently, the Rule may affect the ability of broker/dealers to sell our securities and also may affect your ability to sell your shares in the secondary market.

Section 15(g) also imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker/dealers who sell penny securities. These rules require a one-page summary of certain essential items. The items include the risk of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary marketing; terms important to in understanding of the function of the penny stock market, such as "bid" and "offer" quotes, a dealers "spread" and broker/dealer compensation; the broker/dealer compensation, the broker/dealers duties to its customers, including the disclosures required by any other penny stock disclosure rules; the customers rights and remedies in causes of fraud in penny stock transactions; and, the FINRA's toll free telephone number and the central number of the North American Administrators Association, for information on the disciplinary history of broker/dealers and their associated persons.

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans

We have no equity compensation plans and accordingly we have no shares authorized for issuance under an equity compensation plan.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information under this item.

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

This section of the report includes a number of forward-looking statements that reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial performance. Forward-looking statements are often identified by words like: believe, expect, estimate, anticipate, intend, project and similar expressions, or words which, by their nature, refer to future events. You should not place undue certainty on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this annual report. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical results or our predictions.

Overview

The following discussion is an overview of the important factors that management focuses on in evaluating our businesses, financial condition and operating performance and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward looking statements as a result of any number of factors, including those set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and elsewhere in our other public filings. Factors that may cause actual results, our performance or achievements, or industry results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include without limitation:

1. The company's lack of funds in new R&D, especially in clinical testing;
2. The company's lack of funds in new equipment and the utilization of the production process after CFDA approval;
3. The company may need to seek funding through such vehicles as convertible notes and warrants, private placements, and/or convertible debentures;
4. The company needs funding for marketing and network build-up;
The company plans to seek approval for clinical testing and marketing on a worldwide basis, including US FDA
5. approval for testing and marketing in the United States of America, and there is no guaranty that we will obtain any such approval;
While the company currently holds a patent originating in China, the patent does not protect our intellectual property in the United States, and the company is unsure of the validity of the patent in other countries. However,
6. specific trade secrets are involved in the manufacturing of our product to help protect our technologies, and reverse engineering is unlikely for our types of products and technologies. New patents are expected to be filed as result of our continuous research works for new and refined materials. Additionally, all machinery used to manufacture our products is protected by Chinese patents.

The Company is subject to a number of risks similar to other companies in the medical device industry. These risks include rapid technological change, uncertainty of market acceptance of our products, uncertainty of regulatory

approval, competition from substitute products from larger companies, the need to obtain additional financing, compliance with government regulations, protection of proprietary technology, product liability, and the dependence on key individuals.

All written and oral forward-looking statements made in connection with this Form 10-K that are attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Given the uncertainties that surround such statements, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Our Business

We are engaged in the business of designing, developing, manufacturing and the planned future marketing of self-reinforced, re-absorbable biodegradable internal fixation devices. We hold two patents issued by the State Intellectual Property Office of the P.R.C. (“SIPO”). Our polyamide materials, patent no. ZL971190739, is used in producing screws, binding wires, rods and related products. These products are used in a variety of applications, which include orthopedic trauma, sports related medical treatment, or cartilage injuries, and reconstructive dental procedures. Our products are biodegradable internal fixation devices which are made of a very unique material called Polyamide (“PA”). Our PA products, such as screws, rods, and binding wires consist of enhanced fibers and high molecular polymers, which are designed to facilitate quick healing of complex fractures in many areas of the human skeletal system. Our products offer a number of significant advantages over existing metal implants and the first generation of degradable implants (i.e. PLLA) for patients, surgeons and other customers including:

1. A notably reduced need for a secondary surgery to remove implant due to post-operative complications, therefore avoiding unnecessary risk and expense on all patient care;
2. Enhancing the performance of the materials by manufacturing them to be easily fitted to each patient, forming an exact fit;
3. Improving the biological activity of materials. Clinical trial results have shown that as PA implants degrade, they promote a progressive shift of load to the new bone creating micro-motion and thereby avoiding bone atrophy due to ‘stress shielding’;
4. Reducing the chance of post-operative infection;
5. Effectively controlling the degeneration speed, so that there will be no complications in treating repeat injuries;
6. Ease of post-operative care i.e. no distortion during x-ray imaging;
7. Simple and cost-effective to manufacture.

Our products are designed to replace the traditional internal fixation device made of stainless steel and titanium and overcome the limitations of previous generations of products such as PLA and PLLA. Our laboratory statistics show that our PA products have a higher mechanical strength, last longer in degradation ratio and are more evenly absorbed from outer layer inwards as compared with similar materials such as PLA and PLLA. Thus PA allows increased restoration time for bone healing and re-growth. The Company’s PA Degradable and Absorbable Screw (“PA Screw”) and Degradable and Absorbable Binding Wire (“PA Binding Wire”) are currently being tested in human trials under permit from the China Food and Drug Administration (“CFDA”). As of October 31, 2017, the Company completed 83 successful PA Screw trial cases, and 57 successful PA Binding Wire. Upon the completion of these trials the Company has already exceeded China CFDA’s requirement on PA Screw trial. The Company’s CFDA Application for its PA Screw is at the final stage of the CFDA Review Process.

CFDA Application Process for PA Screws

The Company first submitted its application for PA Screws to the CFDA, formally SFDA, in 2008. The application has been withheld by the CFDA pending additional clinical trial cases. This is due to the amended CFDA regulations, which unlike previous regulations require the applicant to specify the position on the body where the clinical trial is carried out. Our amended CFDA application has specified the ankle fracture as the body part of our clinical trial. This is because bones around this part carry most of the body weight. As of October 31, 2011, we have completed all additional clinical trials required by the CFDA with 100 percent success rate. As of October 31, 2017, the company's CFDA Application is at the final stage of the CFDA Review Process.

In March 2013, The State Food and Drug Administration of the PRC ("SFDA"), China's medical device market regulatory agency, underwent a reorganization that saw much of China's food and drug regulatory powers consolidated into the agency, elevating it back to a ministerial-level agency directly under the State Council. The new name for the agency is China State Food and Drug Administration ("CFDA"). The name change meant the CFDA reports directly to China's State Council and has broader authority to oversee medical device as well as food and drug sectors. This reorganization leads to a more streamlined and efficient registration process for medical devices in China. Since the reorganization, the CFDA has issued series of circulars and guidelines to help applicants. Following the CFDA guidelines, the Company has improved its GMP facilities, updated its Technical Documentation System to cover key areas such as Clinical Trial, Manufacturing Process, R&D, Monitoring and Quality Control. Due to the uniqueness of our material, there are no established CFDA Product Standards that we can follow during our application process for our PA Screws. To establish our own Product Standards, the Company has been carrying out extra tests. The Company has submitted its Product Standards and supplementary reports to the CFDA in 2014. In December 2016, the Company received a notice from the CFDA requesting supplementary report as part of current review process. The Company completed the supplementary report and submitted it to the CFDA in June 2017. The CFDA has not requested further information from the Company.

The Company's production lines are fully operational. We have been producing products for further researches, testing and product quality control improvements. Following the CFDA final approval, the company will be earning revenues in the same quarter that its application is approved. The Company has been renovating its Shenzhen GMP facility to meet new China Food and Drug Administration ("CFDA") regulations and in preparation for CFDA's approval of the Company's PA Screws product. The facility upgrade was expected to take three months but we estimate the completion date to be earlier.

Clinical Trials on Other Products

Currently, we have been conducting clinical trials for PA Binding Wires at the 6 state level hospitals authorized by the CFDA in cities throughout China, including Nanchang, Changsha, Luoyang, Nanning and Tianjin. We have successfully completed all 60 clinical human trial cases required by the CFDA, and we have completed 42 comparison cases. CFDA regulations require each successful clinical trial case to be accompanied by a trial case that uses a different product for comparison reasons. We intended to start CFDA Application Process for our PA Binding Wires when we complete the remaining 18 comparison cases.

The Company has setup a joint research project with Sichuan University. The Company has completed the design and production of testing mini-screws using its patented PA material. This project is currently under way.

However, there can be no assurance that the company will be able to obtain any further clearances or approvals, if required, to market its products for their intended uses on a timely basis, if at all. Moreover, regulatory approvals, if granted, may include significant limitations on the indicated uses for which a product may be marketed. Delays in the receipt of or the failure to obtain such clearances or approvals, the need for additional clearances or approvals, the loss of previously received clearances or approvals, unfavorable limitations or conditions of approval, or the failure to comply with existing or future regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company has decided to take a new approach to clinical trials by outsourcing its clinical trial operations starting 2018. The Company believes that employing Contract Research Organizations ("CROs") in future product development will help reduce costs and speed the process of bringing a product to market. By outsourcing tasks such as clinical trial management; monitoring; clinical laboratory services; data management, preparation of a submission to CFDA; regulatory affairs support etc., the Company can concentrate on other core tasks such as R&D and manufacturing.

Government Regulation

Medical implant devices/products manufactured or marketed by the company in China are subject to extensive regulations by the CFDA. Pursuant to the related laws and acts, as amended, and the regulations promulgated there under (the "CFDA Regulations"), the CFDA regulates the clinical testing, manufacture, labeling, distribution and promotion of medical devices. The CFDA also has the authority to request repair, replacement, or refund of the cost of any device manufactured or distributed by the Company.

Under the CFDA Regulations, medical devices are classified into three classes (class I, II or III), the basis of the controls deemed necessary by the CFDA to reasonably assure their safety and efficacy. Under the CFDA's regulations, class I devices are subject to general controls [for example, labeling and adherence to Good Manufacturing Practices ("GMP") requirements] and class II devices are subject to general and special controls. Generally, class III devices are those, which must receive premarket approval by the CFDA to ensure their safety and efficacy (for example, life-sustaining, life-supporting and certain implantable devices, or new devices which have not been found substantially equivalent to legally marketed class I or class II devices). The Company is classified as a manufacturer of class III medical devices. Current CFDA enforcement policy prohibits the marketing of approved medical devices for unapproved uses.

Before a new device can be introduced into the market in China, the manufacturer generally must obtain CFDA marketing clearance through clinical trials. Since the company is classified as a manufacturer of Class III medical devices, the company must carry out all clinical trials in pre-selected CFDA approved hospitals.

Manufacturers of medical devices for marketing in China are required to adhere to GMP requirements. Enforcement of GMP requirements has increased significantly in the last several years and the CFDA has publicly stated that compliance will be more strictly scrutinized. From time to time the CFDA has made changes to the GMP and other requirements that increase the cost of compliance. Changes in existing laws or requirements or adoption of new laws or requirements could have a material adverse effect on the company's business, financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that the company will not incur significant costs to comply with applicable laws and requirements in the future or that applicable laws and requirements will not have a material adverse effect upon the company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Regulations regarding the development, manufacturing and sale of the company's products are subject to change. The Company cannot predict the impact, if any, that such changes might have on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Results of Operations

The "Results of Operations" discussed in this section merely reflect the information and results of Masterise and Shenzhen Changhua for the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2016.

Revenues

The Company is in its development stage and does not have any revenue. The management team is continuously looking for fundraising possibilities for product improvement, machinery upgrades, facility expansions, continuous research and development, and sales and marketing preparation.

Our facility is located in Shenzhen, China, which is built to meet the GMP standards. Our facility covers about 865 square meters, which includes the combined facilities of offices, laboratories, and workshops. There is one production line for the PA Screw and another production line for the PA Binding Wire. The annual production capabilities of each production line are 100,000 pieces for PA Screw, and 240,000 packs for the PA Binding Wires. Both production lines, at their maximum production capacities are capable of generating approximately \$30,000,000 in annual revenue.

Estimate current production lines in full capacity

	Output Quantity (Max.)	Price at ex-factory (US\$)	Total Turnover (US\$)
PA Screw	100,000 (piece)	180	18,000,000
PA Binding Wire	240,000 (pack)	50	12,000,000
		Total:	30,000,000

The Company will market its products through a hybrid sales force comprised of a managed network of independent regional distributors/sales agents (80%) and direct sales representatives (20%) in China.

There are two ways the company will generate revenue, 1) through our nationwide and regional distributors and 2) through our direct sales channels.

Funding Needs

The Company estimates that it will need to raise minimum \$900,000 over the next 12 months to bring its current products to market, and begin earning revenues. This amount may increase if we decide to start clinical trials on new products. Once we receive the CFDA permit for our PA Screw, our revenue will cover our expenditures. Otherwise, we will continue to rely on external investments and shareholder's loans to meet our cash needs. While the Company has no outside sources of funding, the Company's shareholders have committed to advance the Company funds as needed. There is a Letter of Continuing Financial Support signed between the Company and one of its major shareholders, Titan Technology Development Ltd.

China's Marketing Analysis and Sales Strategy

We have established long term relationships with many hospitals and national distributors in China. Ms. Hui Wang, the Company's CEO, has over 25 years' sales experience in medical distribution. She will be in charge of our sales programs. Professor LIU, Shangli, our chief medical advisor for Greater China, is one of the highest ranked orthopedic doctors in China as well as being highly renowned in the rest of the world. He will assist the Company in nationwide product promotion and joint projects with associated academic institutions and medical schools.

During product development and clinical trial stages we developed close relationships with many major national hospitals. We expect these relationships to boost our revenue generation following CFDA final approval. In order to better serve our customers, including hospitals, distributors, patients and the general public, the Company will set up Regional Service Offices to provide technical support, product information, and customer aid service.

China's market for PA devices depends on 3 major conditions:

- Patients
- Advanced technology level
- Performance and price of the materials

The demand for internal fixation medical devices has rapidly increased during the last decade. According to China Health Care Year Book 2013, the total revenue of Chinese orthopaedic hospitals in 2013 was US\$1.28 billion with over 11.5 million patients. From 2009 to 2013, the market size of China's orthopaedic devices has grown from US\$1.1 billion to US\$1.92 billion, and it is estimated to reach US\$4 billion in 2020. China has overtaken Japan as the second largest market in the world. The Chinese market size for trauma treatment implant devices such as our PA Screw and PA Wire was US\$1.88 billion in 2013 and US\$2.12 billion in 2014 with a growth rate of 12.7%, it is estimated to grow to US\$3.02 billion in 2017 and reach US\$3.17 billion in 2018 with a growth rate of 11.6%. (Source: Shenwan Hongyuan Securities research report).

China has gradually entered the Old Age Society. It is expected that there will be 245 million people over 60 years of age by 2020, and, according to the survey of 50 years old, the incidence of osteoporosis is as high as 60%, accompanied by osteoporosis, fracture, bone necrosis, disability and other diseases, resulting in continued high demand of orthopaedic implant medical devices. (Source: The UN; Shenwan Hongyuan Securities research report).

Other factors such as new and improved medical technology will continue to rapidly grow throughout hospitals in China, and material optimization and product pricing is expected to directly stimulate double digits market growth rate in the near future in China.

The Company has advantages and more opportunities over others competitors due to:

- No other similar patent registrations in China.
- We are the only company qualified and permitted to perform PA clinical trials by the CFDA to the best of our knowledge.
- We have a timing advantage over other companies in China, which would have to go through the preclinical testing for the CFDA permit on clinical trials.
- Under new regulations by the CFDA, it will take at least 5-10 years for clinical trials of new materials.
- Our patented material will enables us to rapidly diversify our product line according to market trend and demand.

Number of Hospitals at the end of October 2017 Statistic and Census report by the National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China.

Statistic and Census report by National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China (October 2017)

	October 2017	October 2016	Increase / (Decrease)
Total No. of Hospitals	29,971	28,584	1,387
Public Hospital	12,200	12,786	(586)
Private Hospital	17,771	15,798	1,973
Hospital Rating			
AAA	2,305	2,194	111
AA	8,227	7,807	420
A	9,495	9,090	405

In general, technological advancements and the marketing potential within Asia are the biggest factors in driving significant growth within the global orthopedic devices market. Another major factor that positively influences this market is the growing number of aging baby boomers with active lifestyles. This sector represents a large portion of the total population.

Research and Development

Research and development costs related to both present and future products are expensed as incurred. Total expenditure on research and development charged to general and administrative expenses for the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$48,053 and \$57,300.

We expect research and development expenses to grow as we continue to invest in basic research, clinical trials, product development and in our intellectual property.

Pre-Market Research

The Company has been conducting Pre-Market Research while its PA Screw Application is under CFDA review. The research is intended to estimate the potential market success of the company's products that can be expected. The research also looks beyond the Company's initial market - China, and covers international markets. Based on the results of our Pre-Market Research and the positive feedbacks, we have received from trade shows and industrial conferences, it is the Company's intention to apply for additional international regulatory approvals in due course.

Finance Costs

As of October 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company owed \$582,795 and \$546,953 respectively to a stockholder – Titan Technology Development Limited, which is unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest is charged at 7% per annum on the amount owed.

As of October 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company owed \$1,710,759 and \$1,578,843 to Chi Fung Yu, \$1,800,541 and \$1,471,898 to Tie Jun Chen, \$35,782 and \$32,972 to Que Feng, \$220,098 and \$130,914 to Shenzhen Hygeian Medical Device Company, Limited., which are unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest is charged at 7% per annum on the amount owed.

Total interest expenses on advances from a stockholder accrued for the year ended October 31, 2017 and October 31, 2016 are \$37,379 and \$33,665 for Titan Technology Development Limited.

Total interest expenses on advances from following related parties accrued for the year ended October 31, 2017 and October 31, 2016 are \$93,951 and \$96,828 for Chi Fung Yu; \$97,045 and \$92,369 for Tie Jun Chen; \$2,059 and \$2,133 for Que Feng; \$11,710 and \$5,289 for Shenzhen Hygeian Medical Device Company.

As of October 31, 2017 and October 31, 2016, the Company owed the following amounts respectively to two directors for advances made - \$298,818 and \$341,626 to Wang Hui, \$22,602 and \$22,139 to Chi Ming Yu. These advances were made on an unsecured basis, repayable on demand and interest free.

Imputed interest charged at 5% per annum on the amounts owed to two directors for the year ended October 31, 2017 and 2016 respectively is \$15,623 and \$18,990 for Wang Hui; \$0 and \$0 for Chi Ming Yu.

Income Tax

ABMT was incorporated in the United States and has incurred net operating loss for income tax purposes for 2017 and 2016. ABMT has net operating loss carry forwards for income taxes amounting to approximately \$1,915,159 and \$1,771,223 as of October 31, 2017 and 2016 respectively which may be available to reduce future years' taxable income. These carry forwards, will expire, if not utilized, commencing in 2029. Management believes that the realization of the benefits from these losses appears uncertain due to the Company's limited operating history and continuing losses. Accordingly, a full, deferred tax asset valuation allowance has been provided and no deferred tax asset valuation allowance has been provided and no deferred tax asset benefit has been recorded. The valuation allowance at October 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$478,790 and \$442,806 respectively. The net change in the valuation allowance for 2017 was an increase of \$35,984.

Masterise was incorporated in the BVI and under current law of the BVI, is not subject to tax on income.

Shenzhen Changhua was incorporated in the PRC and is subject to PRC income tax which is computed according to the relevant laws and regulations in the PRC. The income tax rate has been 25%. No income tax expense has been provided by Shenzhen Changhua as it is waiting for CFDA approval and it has incurred losses.

Net Loss

As reflected in the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$7,679,298 at October 31, 2017 that includes a net loss of \$691,600 for the year ended October 31, 2017. We are in Clinical Trial phase and do not have a CFDA permit to produce, market or sell in China.

We therefore do not have any revenue from inception to October 31, 2017 but have to incur operating expenses for the upkeep of the Company and the clinical trials.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had a working capital deficit of \$5,055,542 at October 31, 2017 compared to a working capital deficit of \$4,435,981 as of October 31, 2016. Our working capital deficit increased as a result of the fact that we are in clinical trial phase, the company has put all resources to complete the clinical trials. We do not have a CFDA permit to produce, market or sell in China. We had no revenues during the year and that our sole source of financing came in the form of a loan from our related parties and stockholders.

Cash Flows

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$557,712 in the year ended October 31, 2017. This amount was attributable primarily to the net loss after adjustment for non-cash items, such as depreciation and imputed interest on advances from directors.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

We recorded \$760 net cash used in investing activities in the year ended October 31, 2017. This amount reflected purchases of property and equipment, primarily for research and development to our facilities.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in the year ended October 31, 2017 was \$557,751, which represented advances from related parties.

Operating Capital and Capital Expenditure Requirements

Our ability to continue as a going concern and support the commercialization of current products is dependent upon our ability to obtain additional financing in the near term. We anticipate that such funding will be in the form of equity financing from sales of our common stock. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to raise sufficient funding from the sale of our common stock to fund our business plan should we decide to proceed. We anticipate continuing to rely on advances from our related parties and stockholders in order to continue to fund our business operations

We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents at October 31, 2017, will be insufficient to meet our cash needs. The management is actively pursuing additional funding and strategic partners, which will enable the Company to implement our business plan, business strategy, to continue research and development, clinical trials or further development that may arise.

Debt Conversion

On April 28, 2017, the Company entered into a debt conversion agreement with Titan Technology Development Ltd., pursuant to which the Company and Titan agreed to convert \$100,000 of the accrued interest of the outstanding debt owed by the Company to Titan into shares of the Company's Common Stock at a conversion price of \$0.05 per share. Pursuant to the terms of the Debt Conversion Agreement, on April 28, 2017, \$100,000 of the accrued interest of TTD's outstanding loan was converted into 2,000,000 shares of Company Common Stock.

Going Concern

As reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$7,679,298 as of October 31, 2017 that includes a net loss of \$691,600 for the year ended October 31, 2017. The Company's total current liabilities exceed its total current assets by \$5,055,542 and the Company used cash in operations of \$557,712.

These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. In view of the matters described above, recoverability of a major portion of the recorded asset amounts shown in the accompanying balance sheet is dependent upon continued operations of the Company, which in turn is dependent up the Company's ability to raise additional capital, obtain financing and succeed in its future operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Management has taken steps to revise its operating and financial requirements, which it believes are sufficient to provide the Company with the ability to continue as a going concern. The Company is now pursuing additional funding and potential merger or acquisition candidates, which would enhance stockholders' investment. Management believes that the above actions will allow the Company to continue operations through the next fiscal year.

As of October 31, 2017, loans from the Company's stockholder, two directors, three related parties and a non-related third party totaling \$4,671,395 were provided to us for use as working capital. Management believes that such financing will allow us to continue operations through the next fiscal year. The Company is also actively pursuing a number of private placements funding which would ensure continued operations.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to our investors.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including but not limited to those related to income taxes and impairment of long-lived assets. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions and factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Based on our ongoing review, we plan to adjust to our judgments and estimates where facts and circumstances dictate. Actual results could differ from our estimates.

We believe the following critical accounting policies are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results and require our management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often because of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

1. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for additions, major renewals and betterments are capitalized and expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis, less estimated residual value over the assets estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of the assets are 5 years.

2. Long-lived assets

In accordance with FASB Codification Topic 360 (ASC Topic 360), “Accounting for the impairment or disposal of Long-Lived Assets”, long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangible assets held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. For purposes of evaluating the recoverability of long-lived assets, the recoverability test is performed using undiscounted net cash flows related to the long-lived assets. The Company reviews long-lived assets to determine that carrying values are not impaired.

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value of the asset may not be recoverable. Impairment of the carrying value of long-lived assets would be indicated if the best estimate of future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset grouping is less than its carrying value. If an impairment is indicated, any loss is measured as the difference between estimated fair value and carrying value and is recognized in operating income. For the year ended October 31, 2017 and 2016, the company has not recognized any impairment charges.

3. Fair value of financial instruments

FASB Codification Topic 825(ASC Topic 825), “Disclosure About Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” requires certain disclosures regarding the fair value of financial instruments. The carrying amounts of other receivables and prepaid expenses, other payables and accrued expenses, due to a stockholder, directors and related parties approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of the instruments. The management of the Company is of the opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from these financial statements.

4. Government grant

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company complies with any conditions attached to them and the grants will be received.

5. Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the FASB Codification Topic 740-10-25 (“ASC 740-10-25”). Under ASC 740-10-25, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in

the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under ASC 740-10-25, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized as income in the period included the enactment date.

6. Research and Development

Research and development costs related to both present and future products are expensed as incurred.

7. Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the Company's subsidiary denominated in currencies other than US \$ are translated into US \$ using the closing rate method. The balance sheet items are translated into US \$ using the exchange rates at the respective balance sheet dates. The capital and various reserves are translated at historical exchange rates prevailing at the time of the transactions while income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. All exchange differences are recorded within equity.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-1 "Topic 805, Business Combinations: Clarifying the Definition of a Business". The amendments in this update provide a screen to determine when a set is not a business. The screen requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. This screen reduces the number of transactions that need to be further evaluated. The amendments in this update affect all reporting entities that must determine whether they have acquired or sold a business. Public business entities should apply the amendments in this update to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. All other entities should apply the amendments to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-1 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-4 "Topic 350: Intangibles-Goodwill and Other: Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment." The amendments in this update eliminate step two of the goodwill impairment test and specifies that goodwill impairment should be measured by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. Additionally, the amount of goodwill allocated to each reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount of net assets should be disclosed. The amendments in this update are effective for annual or interim goodwill impairment tests performed in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019; early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-4 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued guidance on changes to terms and conditions of share-based payment awards. The amendment provides guidance about which changes to terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting. The guidance is effective for the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2018, including interim periods within that year. The Company does not anticipate that adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance on revenue from contracts with customers that will supersede most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. Under the new standard, a good or service is transferred to the customer when (or as) the customer obtains control of the good or service, which differs from the risk and rewards approach under current guidance. The guidance provides a five-step analysis of transactions to determine when and how revenue is recognized. Other major provisions include capitalization of certain contract costs, consideration of the time value of money in the transaction price and allowing estimates of variable consideration to be recognized before contingencies are resolved in certain circumstances. The guidance also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. In March, April and May 2016, the FASB issued three additional updates regarding identifying performance obligations and licensing, certain principal versus agent considerations and various narrow scope improvements based on practical questions raised by users. In September 2017, the FASB issued additional amendments providing clarification and implementation guidance. The guidance may be adopted through either retrospective application to all periods presented in the financial statements (full retrospective approach) or through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings at the effective date (modified retrospective approach). The guidance is effective for the fiscal periods beginning on January 1, 2018.

The Company has reviewed all recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements and do not believe the future adoptions of any such pronouncements may be expected to cause a material impact on the financial condition or the results of operations.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information under this item.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

ADVANCED BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2017

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ADVANCED BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

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To: the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Advanced Biomedical Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Advanced Biomedical Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries (“the Company”) as of October 31, 2017 and 2016 the related statements of operations, stockholders’ equity and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended October 31, 2017. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, 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. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of October 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 October 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a significant accumulated deficit. In addition, the Company continues to experience negative cash flows from operations. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Centurion ZD CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants (Practising)

Hong Kong

Dated: February 13, 2018

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ADVANCED BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	October 31, 2017	October 31, 2016
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,463	\$6,559
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	17,469	20,465
Total Current Assets	24,932	27,024
Property and equipment, cost	483,482	473,240
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(422,967)	(400,772)
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	60,515	72,468
DEPOSIT FOR PURCHASE OF PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	-	1,218
TOTAL ASSETS	\$85,447	\$100,710
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other payables and accrued expenses	\$409,079	\$337,660
Due to directors	321,420	363,765
Due to a stockholder	582,795	546,953
Due to related parties	3,767,180	3,214,627
Total Current Liabilities	5,080,474	4,463,005
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 69,374,850 and 67,124,850 issued and outstanding as of October 31, 2017 and October 31, 2016 respectively	694	671
Additional paid-in capital	2,673,620	2,520,520
Accumulated deficit	(7,679,298)	(6,987,698)
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	9,957	104,212
Total Deficit	(4,995,027)	(4,362,295)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$85,447	\$100,710

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

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ADVANCED BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Year ended	
	October 31, 2017	October 31, 2016
OPERATING EXPENSES		
General and administrative expenses	\$341,956	\$374,441
Depreciation	13,604	29,588
Research and development	48,053	57,300
Total Operating Expenses	403,613	461,329
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(403,613)	(461,329)
OTHER (EXPENSES) INCOME		
Interest income	36	59
Interest paid to a stockholder and related parties	(242,144)	(230,284)
Imputed interest	(15,623)	(18,990)
Other, net	(30,256)	(14,193)
Total Other (Expenses) Income, net	(287,987)	(263,408)
LOSS BEFORE TAXES	(691,600)	(724,737)
Income tax expense	-	-
NET LOSS	(691,600)	(724,737)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ABMT COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	(691,600)	(724,737)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Foreign currency translation income	(94,255)	252,439
Total other comprehensive loss	(94,255)	252,439
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ABMT COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$(785,855)	\$(472,298)
Net loss per share-basic and diluted		
- basic and diluted	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period		
- basic and diluted	68,277,590	66,693,839

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

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ADVANCED BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT (UNAUDITED)

	Common stock		Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated	Total
	Number of shares	Amount	paid-in capital	deficit	other comprehensive loss	
Balance at October 31, 2015	56,874,850	\$ 569	\$ 1,949,132	\$ (6,262,961)	\$ (148,227)	\$(4,461,487)
Stock issued for debt conversion at 0.05 per shares	10,000,000	\$ 100	499,900	-	-	500,000
Stock issued for services (\$1 per share)	250,000	2	52,498	-	-	52,500
Imputed interest on advances from directors	-	-	18,990	-	-	18,990
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(724,737)	-	(724,737)
Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	-	-	252,439	252,439
Balance at Oct 31, 2016	67,124,850	\$ 671	\$ 2,520,520	\$ (6,987,698)	\$ 104,212	\$(4,362,295)
Stock issued for debt conversion at 0.05 per share	2,000,000	20	99,980	-	-	100,000
Stock issued for services (\$0.15 per share)	250,000	3	37,497	-	-	37,500
Imputed interest on advances from directors	-	-	15,623	-	-	15,623
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(691,600)	-	(691,600)
Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	-	-	(94,255)	(94,255)
Balance at October 31, 2017	69,374,850	\$ 694	\$ 2,673,620	\$ (7,679,298)	\$ 9,957	\$(4,995,027)

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

ADVANCED BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended October 31,	
	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss attributable to ABMT common stockholders	\$(691,600)	\$(724,737)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	13,604	29,588
Stock issued for services	37,500	52,500
Imputed interest	15,623	18,990
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Inventories	-	2,687
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	3,291	(3,526)
(Decrease) increase in:		
Other payables and accrued expenses	63,870	252,845
Net cash used in operating activities	(557,712)	(371,653)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(453)	(1,699)
(Increase) decrease in deposit for purchase of property and equipment	1,213	(1,257)
Net cash used in investing activities	760	(2,956)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Due to a stockholder	89,444	91,317
Due to directors	(48,351)	(49,538)
Due from related parties	-	-
Due to related parties	516,658	302,047
Net cash provided by financing activities	557,751	343,826
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	105	(962)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	904	(31,745)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF PERIOD	6,559	38,304
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	\$7,463	\$6,559
Supplemental of cash flow information		
Interest income	\$36	\$59

Income tax	\$-	\$-
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Other non cash items

Interest expenses	\$242,144	\$230,284
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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ADVANCED BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION

(A) Organization

Advanced Biomedical Technologies, Inc. (fka “Geostar Mineral Corporation” or “Geostar”) (“ABMT”) was incorporated in Nevada on September 12, 2006.

Shenzhen Changhua Biomedical Engineering Co., Ltd. (“Shenzhen Changhua”) was incorporated in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) on September 25, 2002 as a limited liability company with a registered capital of \$724,017. Shenzhen Changhua is owned by two stockholders in the proportion of 70% and 30% respectively. Shenzhen Changhua plans to develop, manufacture and market self-reinforced, re-absorbable degradable PA screws, robs and binding ties for fixation on human fractured bones. The Company is currently conducting clinical trials on its products and intends to raise additional capital to produce and market its products commercially pending the approval from the China Food and Drug Administration (“CFDA”, formerly known as “SFDA”) of the PRC on its products. The Company has no revenue since its inception and, in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 915, “Development Stage Entities”, is considered a Development Stage Company.

Masterise Holdings Limited (“Masterise”) was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on 31 May, 2007 as an investment holding company. Masterise is owned as to 63% by the spouse of Shenzhen Changhua’s 70% majority stockholder and 37% by a third party corporation.

On January 29, 2008, Masterise entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (“the Agreement”) with a stockholder of Shenzhen Changhua whereupon Masterise acquired 70% of Shenzhen Changhua for US\$64,100 in cash. The acquisition was completed on February 25, 2008. As both Masterise and Shenzhen Changhua are under common control and management, the acquisition was accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control.

Accordingly, the operations of Shenzhen Changhua were included in the consolidated financial statements as if the transactions had occurred retroactively.

On December 31, 2008, ABMT consummated a Share Exchange Agreement (“the Exchange Agreement”) with the stockholders of Masterise pursuant to which Geostar issued 50,000 shares of Common Stock to the stockholders of Masterise for 100% equity interest in Masterise.

Concurrently, on December 31, 2008, a major stockholder of ABMT also consummated an Affiliate Stock Purchase Agreement (the “Affiliate Agreement”) with thirteen individuals including all the stockholders of Masterise, pursuant to which the major stockholder sold a total of 5,001,000 shares of ABMT’s common stock for a total aggregate consideration of \$5,000, including 4,438,250 shares to the stockholders of Masterise.

On consummation of the Exchange Agreement and the Affiliate Agreement, the 70% majority stockholder of Masterise became an 80.7% stockholder of ABMT.

On March 13, 2009, the name of the Company was changed from Geostar Mineral Corporation to Advanced Biomedical Technologies, Inc.

The merger of ABMT and Masterise was treated for accounting purposes as a capital transaction and recapitalization by Masterise (“the accounting acquirer”) and a re-organization by ABMT (“the accounting acquiree”). The financial statements have been prepared as if the re-organization had occurred retroactively.

Accordingly, these financial statements include the following:

- (1) The balance sheet consisting of the net assets of the acquirer at historical cost and the net assets of the acquiree at historical cost.
- (2) The statement of operations including the operations of the acquirer for the periods presented and the operations of the acquiree from the date of the transaction.

ABMT, Masterise and Shenzhen Changhua are hereinafter referred to as (“the Company”).

(B) Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of ABMT and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Masterise and its 70% owned subsidiary, Shenzhen Changhua. The noncontrolling interests represent the noncontrolling stockholders' 30% proportionate share of the results of Shenzhen Changhua.

All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(C) Use of estimates

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

(D) Cash and cash equivalents

For purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits with a bank with a maturity of less than three months. As of October 31, 2017 and 2016, all the cash and cash equivalents were denominated in United States Dollars ("US\$"), Hong Kong Dollars ("HK\$") and Renminbi ("RMB") and were placed with banks in the United States of America, Hong Kong and PRC. Balances at financial institutions or state-owned banks within the PRC are not freely convertible into foreign currencies and the remittance of these funds out of the PRC is subject to exchange control restrictions imposed by the PRC government.

(E) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for additions, major renewals and betterments are capitalized and expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis, less estimated residual value over the assets estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of the assets are 5 years.

(F) Long-lived assets

The Company accounts for long-lived assets under the FASB Codification Topic 360 (ASC 360) “Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets”. In accordance with ASC Topic 360, long-lived assets held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. For purposes of evaluating the recoverability of long-lived assets, when undiscounted future cash flows will not be sufficient to recover an asset’s carrying amount, the asset is written down to its fair value. The long-lived assets of the Company, which are subject to evaluation, consist primarily of property and equipment. For the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company has not recognized any allowances for impairment.

(G) Fair value of financial instruments

FASB Codification Topic 825 (ASC Topic 825), “Disclosure About Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” requires certain disclosures regarding the fair value of financial instruments. The carrying amounts of other receivables and prepaid expenses other payables and accrued liabilities and due to directors, a stockholder and related parties approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of the instruments. The management of the Company is of the opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from these financial statements.

(H) Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the FASB Codification Topic 740-10-25 (“ASC 740-10-25”). Under ASC 740-10-25, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under ASC 740-10-25, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized as income in the period included the enactment date.

We assess our income tax positions and record tax benefits for all years subject to examination based upon our evaluation of the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date. For those tax positions where there is greater than 50% likelihood that a tax benefit will be sustained, we have recorded the largest amount of tax benefit that may potentially be realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. For those income tax positions where there is a 50% or less likelihood that a tax benefit will be sustained, no tax benefit has been recognized in the financial statements.

(I) Research and development

Research and development costs related to both present and future products are expensed as incurred. Total expenditure on research and development charged to general and administrative expenses for the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$48,053 and \$57,300 respectively.

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(J) Foreign currency translation

The reporting currency of the Company is the US dollar. ABMT, Masterise and Shenzhen Changhua maintain their accounting records in their functional currencies of US\$, HK\$ and RMB respectively.

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated to the functional currency at the approximate rates of exchange on the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the approximate rates of exchange at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the asset or liability was acquired. Exchange gains or losses are recorded in the statement of operations.

The financial statements of Masterise and Shenzhen Changhua (whose functional currency is HK\$ and RMB respectively) are translated into US\$ using the closing rate method. The balance sheet items are translated into US\$ using the exchange rates at the respective balance sheet dates. The capital and various reserves are translated at historical exchange rates prevailing at the time of the transactions while income and expenses items are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. All exchange differences are recorded within equity.

The exchange rates used to translate amounts in HK\$ and RMB into US\$ for the purposes of preparing the financial statements were as follows:

	October 31, 2017	October 31, 2016
Balance sheet items, except for share capital, additional paid-in capital and accumulated deficits, as of year end	US\$1=HK\$7.8015=RMB6.6328	US\$1=HK\$7.7549=RMB6.7735
Amounts included in the statements of operations and cash flows for the year	US\$1=HK\$7.7842=RMB6.8013	US\$1=HK\$7.7609=RMB6.5630

The translation loss and gain recorded for the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$94,255 and \$252,439 respectively.

No presentation is made that RMB amounts have been, or would be, converted into US\$ at the above rates. Although the Chinese government regulations now allow convertibility of RMB for current account transactions, significant restrictions still remain. Hence, such translations should not be construed as representations that RMB could be converted into US\$ at that rate or any other rate.

The value of RMB against US\$ and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. Any significant revaluation of RMB may materially affect the Company's financial condition in terms of US\$ reporting.

(K) Other comprehensive loss

The foreign currency translation gain or loss resulting from translation of the financial statements expressed in RMB and HK\$ to US\$ is reported as other comprehensive gain or loss in the statements of operations and stockholders' deficit. Other comprehensive loss and gain for the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$94,255 and \$252,439 respectively.

(L) Loss per share

Basic loss per share are computed by dividing income available to stockholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional shares that would have been outstanding if the potential shares had been issued and if the additional shares were diluted. There are no potentially dilutive securities as at October 31, 2017 and October 31, 2016.

(M) Segments

The Company operates in only one segment, thereafter segment disclosure is not presented.

(N) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-1 "Topic 805, Business Combinations: Clarifying the Definition of a Business". The amendments in this update provide a screen to determine when a set is not a business. The screen requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. This screen reduces the number of transactions that need to be further evaluated. The amendments in this update affect all reporting entities that must determine whether they have acquired or sold a business. Public business entities should apply the amendments in this update to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. All other entities should apply the amendments to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-1 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-4 “Topic 350: Intangibles-Goodwill and Other: Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment.” The amendments in this update eliminate step two of the goodwill impairment test and specifies that goodwill impairment should be measured by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. Additionally, the amount of goodwill allocated to each reporting unit with a zero or negative carrying amount of net assets should be disclosed. The amendments in this update are effective for annual or interim goodwill impairment tests performed in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019; early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-4 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued guidance on changes to terms and conditions of share-based payment awards. The amendment provides guidance about which changes to terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting. The guidance is effective for the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2018, including interim periods within that year. The Company does not anticipate that adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance on revenue from contracts with customers that will supersede most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. Under the new standard, a good or service is transferred to the customer when (or as) the customer obtains control of the good or service, which differs from the risk and rewards approach under current guidance. The guidance provides a five-step analysis of transactions to determine when and how revenue is recognized. Other major provisions include capitalization of certain contract costs, consideration of the time value of money in the transaction price and allowing estimates of variable consideration to be recognized before contingencies are resolved in certain circumstances. The guidance also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. In March, April and May 2016, the FASB issued three additional updates regarding identifying performance obligations and licensing, certain principal versus agent considerations and various narrow scope improvements based on practical questions raised by users. In September 2017, the FASB issued additional amendments providing clarification and implementation guidance. The guidance may be adopted through either retrospective application to all periods presented in the financial statements (full retrospective approach) or through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings at the effective date (modified retrospective approach). The guidance is effective for the fiscal periods beginning on January 1, 2018.

The Company has reviewed all recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements and do not believe the future adoptions of any such pronouncements may be expected to cause a material impact on the financial condition or the results of operations.

(O) Reclassifications

Certain classifications have been made to the prior year financial statements to conform to the current year presentation. The reclassification had no impact on previously reported net loss or accumulated deficit.

2. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The following is a summary of property and equipment at October 31, 2017 and 2016:

	October 31,	
	2017	2016
Plant and machinery	\$280,871	\$274,582
Motor vehicles	41,566	40,703
Office equipment	34,902	34,328
Computer software	5,017	5,017

Office improvements	121,126	118,610
	483,482	473,240
Less: accumulated depreciation	422,967	400,772
Property and equipment, net	\$60,515	\$72,468

Depreciation expense for the year ended October 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$13,604 and \$29,588 respectively.

3. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Other payables and accrued expenses at October 31, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the followings:

	October 31,	
	2017	2016
Other payables	\$223,437	\$221,560
Accrued expenses	185,642	116,100
	\$409,079	\$337,660

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As of October 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company owed \$582,795 and \$546,953 respectively to Titan Technology Development Limited, a stockholder.

As of October 31, 2017 and 2016, advances from related parties were as follows:

	October 31,	
	2017	2016
Yu Chi Fung	\$1,710,759	\$1,578,843
Que Feng	35,782	32,972
Chen Tie Jun	1,800,541	1,471,898
Shenzhen Hygeian Medical Device Co., Ltd.	220,098	130,914
Amount due to related parties	\$3,767,180	\$3,214,627

Advances from a stockholder and related parties are unsecured, repayable on demand and bearing interest at 7% per annum. Interest expenses on advances from a stockholder and the related parties accrued for the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	October 31,	
	2017	2016
Titan Technology Development Limited, a stockholder	\$37,379	\$33,665
Related parties:		
Que Feng	2,059	2,133
Yu Chi Fang	93,951	96,828
Chen Tie Jun	97,045	92,369
Shenzhen Hygeian Medical Device Co., Ltd.	11,710	5,289
Interest expenses to a stockholder and related parties	\$242,144	\$230,284

As of October 31, 2017 and 2016, advances from directors were as follows:

	October 31,	
	2017	2016
Hui Wang	\$298,818	\$341,626
Chi Ming Yu	22,602	22,139
Amount due to directors	\$321,420	\$363,765

Advances from directors were unsecured, repayable on demand and interest free. Imputed interests on the amounts owed to Hui Wang, a director, were \$15,623 and \$18,990 for the years ended October 31, 2017, and 2016 respectively.

5. STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY

Common stock

On December 8, 2011, the Company issued 100,000 shares of restricted common stock at \$0.2 to Dr. John Lynch, the Company's chief officer of dental technologies, for services for a term of twelve months. The shares were valued at the closing price on the date of grant yielding an aggregate fair value of \$20,000, fully recognised in prior years as consultancy fees included in general and administrative expenses.

On 28 October 2013, the Company issued 150,000 shares of restricted common stock as directors' services compensation for past services to each of Mr. Chi Ming Yu and Kai Gui, directors of the Company. The shares were valued at the closing price of \$0.71 per share on the date of grant, yielding an aggregate fair value of \$213,000.

On 13 November 2015, \$106,506 of the interest payable to a Company's stockholder and \$393,494 of the interest payable to two related parties, totaled \$500,000, were converted into 10,000,000 shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$0.05 per share and which were issued to the said stockholder.

On 31 March 2016, the Company issued 100,000 and 150,000 shares of restricted common stock as directors' compensation for past services to Mr. Chi Ming Yu and Mr. Kai Gui, directors of the Company respectively. The shares were valued at the closing price of \$0.21 per share on the date of grant, yielding an aggregate fair value of \$52,500.

On 28 April 2017, the Company issued 100,000 and 150,000 shares of restricted common stock as directors' compensation for past services to Mr. Chi Ming Yu and Mr. Kai Gui, directors of the Company respectively. The shares were valued at the closing price of \$0.15 per share on the date of grant, yielding an aggregate fair value of \$37,500.

6. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(A) Employee benefits

The full time employees of the Company are entitled to employee benefits including medical care, welfare subsidies, unemployment insurance and pension benefits through a Chinese government mandated multi-employer defined contribution plan. The Company is required to accrue for these benefits based on certain percentages of the employees' salaries and make contributions to the plans out of the amounts accrued for medical and pension benefits. The total provisions and contributions made for such employee benefits was \$37,440 and \$30,771 for the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2016 respectively. The Chinese government is responsible for the medical benefits and the pension liability to be paid to these employees.

(B) Lease commitments

As of October 31, 2017, the Company had outstanding commitments with respect to operating leases, which are due as follows:

2018	\$14,473
2019	7,237
Total	\$21,710

The Company leased from a third party office space at monthly rent prevailing at October 31, 2017 of \$1,963 (2016: \$1,922). This operating lease expired on July 20, 2015. The Company continues to lease this premises at same monthly rent pending a formal renewal of the lease.

(C) Capital commitments

The Company has no outstanding commitments contracted for, net of deposit paid, in respect of acquisitions of plant and machineries as of October 31, 2017 (2016: \$1,218).

7. INCOME TAX

ABMT was incorporated in the United States and has incurred net operating loss for income tax purposes for 2017 and 2016. ABMT has net operating loss carry forwards for income taxes amounting to approximately \$1,915,159 and \$1,771,223 as of October 31, 2017 and 2016 respectively which may be available to reduce future years' taxable income. These carry forwards, will expire, if not utilized, commencing in 2029. Management believes that the realization of the benefits from these losses appears uncertain due to the Company's limited operating history and continuing losses. Accordingly, a full, deferred tax asset valuation allowance has been provided and no deferred tax asset valuation allowance has been provided and no deferred tax asset benefit has been recorded. The valuation allowance at October 31, 2017 and 2016 was \$478,790 and \$442,806 respectively. The net change in the valuation allowance for 2017 was an increase of \$35,984.

Masterise was incorporated in the BVI and under current law of the BVI, is not subject to tax on income.

Shenzhen Changhua was incorporated in the PRC and is subject to PRC income tax which is computed according to the relevant laws and regulations in the PRC. The income tax rate has been 25%. No income tax expense has been provided by Shenzhen Changhua as it has incurred losses. The losses cannot be carried forward as Shenzhen Changhua has not yet commenced operation.

8. CONCENTRATIONS AND RISKS

As at October 31, 2017, 94% and 6% of the Company's assets were located in the P.R.C. and the United States respectively.

As at October 31, 2016, 95% and 5% of the Company's assets were located in the P.R.C. and the United States respectively.

9. GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$7,679,298 as of October 31, 2017 that includes a net loss of \$691,600 for the year ended October 31, 2017. The Company's total current liabilities exceed its total current assets by \$5,055,542 and the Company used cash in operations of \$557,712. These factors raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. In view of the matters described above, recoverability of a major portion of the recorded asset amounts shown in the accompanying balance sheet is dependent upon continued operations of the Company, which in turn is dependent upon the Company's ability to raise additional capital, obtain financing and succeed in its future operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

To continue as a going concern, the Company is actively pursuing additional funding and strategic partners to enable it to implement its business plan. Management believes that these actions, if successful, will allow the Company to continue its operations through the next fiscal year.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company has evaluated the existence of significant events subsequent to the balance sheet date through the date the financial statements were issued and has determined that there were no subsequent events or transactions which would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

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

There were no disagreements related to accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, internal controls or auditing scope or procedure during the two fiscal years and interim periods, including the interim period up through the date the relationship ended.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that material information relating to us, including our consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to our principal executive officer and principal financial officer by others within our organization. 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 our disclosure controls and procedures as of October 31, 2017 to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of October 31, 2017.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. 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 our internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2017, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission (1992). Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of October 31, 2017. The Company's internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2017 has not been audited by the

Company's independent accountants.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the year ended October 31, 2017, there were no significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Officers and Directors

Our directors serve until his successor is elected and qualified. Each of our officers is elected by the board of directors to a term of one (1) year and serves until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified, or until he or she is removed from office. The board of directors has no nominating, auditing or compensation committees.

The name, age and position of our officers and directors are set forth below:

Name and Address	Age	Position(s)
Chi Ming Yu	44	President, Director
Hui Wang	48	Chief Executive Officer, Director
Kai Gui	48	Director, Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer

The person named above has held his offices/positions since inception of our company and is expected to hold his offices/positions until the next annual meeting of our stockholders.

Background of our Officers and Directors

Chi Ming Yu, Director and President, is Director of Operations at Titan Holdings, Inc. where his main responsibilities are in Administration, Company Finance and Investment, Marketing Research and Customer Relationship. From 2000 to 2003, Mr. Yu worked as a sales manager at Fu Feng LLC. From 2003 to present, Mr. Yu worked as Vice President at Titan Technology Development Ltd. Mr. Yu studied Computer Science at Rutgers University, New Jersey. Mr. Yu has extensive knowledge of the Company's product line, and is fluent in several languages, including English and Chinese. The Board concluded that Mr. Yu should serve as a Director due to his background in the Company's product line together with his communication skills

Hui Wang, Director and Chief Executive Officer, started her career at Hainan Xinte Pharmaceutical Ltd in China in 1990. She worked her way up from cashier to sales representative and then to sales manager. She then worked as District Manager of Southern China with Hainan Tianfeng Pharmaceutical Ltd, from 1995 to 2000 and as General Manager with Hainan Yichen Pharmaceutical Ltd. from 2001 to 2004. She is now the General Manager of Shenzhen

Changhua. Ms Wang has skills and experience in R&A, marketing and business development in Chinese medical industry. The Board concluded that Hui Wang should serve as a Director due to her skills and experience in pharmaceutical sales and business development.

Kai Gui, Director, Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, worked as an Analyst Programmer in the British media industry, and as IT Manager, Circulation Manager, and Foreign Publishing Director at S.J.P. Ltd in London from 1994 to 2008. Beginning in 2000 Mr. Gui participated in several business projects involving Chinese publicly listed companies. He was the Director of China Feed Industry Association Information Centre's European Office. He is Vice President of Titan Technology Development Ltd. After graduating from the University of Westminster in London, Mr. Gui took a Post-graduate course in Financial Management at Middlesex University in London. The Board concluded that Kai Gui should serve as a Director due to his business experience and financial management skills.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the best of our knowledge, none of our directors or executive officers, during the past ten years, has been involved in any legal proceeding of the type required to be disclosed under applicable SEC rules, including:

- Any petition under the Federal bankruptcy laws or any state insolvency law being filed by or against, or a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer being appointed by a court for the business or property of such person, or any
1. partnership in which he was a general partner at or within two years before the time of such filing, or any corporation or business association of which he was an executive officer at or within two years before the time of such filing;
 2. Conviction in a criminal proceeding, or being a named subject of a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

Being the subject of any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court
3. of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from, or otherwise limiting, the following activities:

- i. Acting as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, any other person regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or an associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment adviser, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, director or employee of any investment company, bank, savings and loan association or insurance company, or engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity;
- ii. Engaging in any type of business practice; or
- iii. Engaging in any activity in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or commodity or in connection with any violation of Federal or State securities laws or Federal commodities laws;

Being the subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any
4. Federal or State authority barring, suspending or otherwise limiting for more than 60 days the right of such person to engage in any activity described in paragraph (3)(i) of this section, or to be associated with persons engaged in any such activity;

Being found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Securities and Exchange Commission to
5. have violated any Federal or State securities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated;

Being found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commodity Futures Trading
6. Commission to have violated any Federal commodities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated;

Being the subject of, or a party to, any Federal or State judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or
7. finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of:

- i. Any Federal or State securities or commodities law or regulation; or

- ii. Any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order; or

- iii. Any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or

Being the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(26))), any
8. registered entity (as defined in Section 1(a)(29) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1(a)(29))), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

Audit Committee and Charter

We have a separately-designated audit committee of the board. Our board of directors performs audit committee functions. None of our directors are deemed independent. All directors also hold positions as our officers. Our audit committee is responsible for: (1) selection and oversight of our independent accountant; (2) establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal controls and auditing matters; (3) establishing procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission by our employees of concerns regarding accounting and auditing matters; (4) engaging outside advisors; and, (5) funding for the outside auditors and any outside advisors engagement by the audit committee. A copy of our audit committee charter is filed as an exhibit to this report.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

None of our directors or officers has the qualifications or experience to be considered a financial expert. We believe the cost related to retaining a financial expert at this time is prohibitive. Further, because of our limited operations, we believe the services of a financial expert are not warranted.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a corporate code of ethics. We believe our code of ethics is reasonably designed to deter wrongdoing and promote honest and ethical conduct; provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in public reports; comply with applicable laws; ensure prompt internal reporting of code violations; and provide accountability for adherence to the code. A copy of the code of ethics is filed as an exhibit to this report.

Disclosure Committee and Charter

We have a disclosure committee and disclosure committee charter. Our disclosure committee is comprised of all of our officers and directors. The purpose of the committee is to provide assistance to the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer in fulfilling their responsibilities regarding the identification and disclosure of material information about us and the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of our financial reports. A copy of the disclosure committee charter is filed as an exhibit to this report.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth information with respect to compensation paid by the registrant to its officers during the last completed fiscal year ended October 31, 2017.

Executive Officer Compensation Table

Name (a)	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (US\$) (b)	Stock Awards (US\$) (c)	Option Awards (US\$) (d)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (US\$) (e)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (US\$) (f)	All Other Compensation (US\$) (g)	Total (US\$) (h)
Hui Wang	\$35,481	0	0	0	0	0	\$35,481
Chi Ming Yu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kai Gui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following table sets forth information with respect to compensation paid by the registrant to its directors during the last completed fiscal year ended October 31, 2017.

Director Compensation

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
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