American Transportation Holdings, Inc.
Balance Sheet
As of June 30, 2015

	30-Jun-15	30-Jun-14
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	10,110	15,501
Total current assets	10,110	15,501
Non Current assets		
Intangible Assets	200,000	200,000
Total non current assets	200,000	200,000
Total assets	210,110	215,501
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenses	7,500	6,096
Promissory Note 1	67,531	76,250
Promissory Note 2	180,222	29,362
Promissory Note 3	239,750	
Promissory Note 4	120,000	124,500
Interest Payable	20,000	25,828
Loan from Shareholder	59,511	59,511
Total current liabilities	694,514	321,547
Total liabilities		
Stockholders' deficit		
Common stock par value $0.0001, 4,500,000,000 shares authorized,405,331441, issued and outstanding at June 30, 2015	100	100
Additional paid-in capital	638,331	638,331
Accumulated deficit	(1,122,835)	(744,477)
Total stockholders' deficit	(484,404)	(106,046)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	210,110	215,501

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

Income Statement
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015
(Unaudited)

Revenues	25,100	-
Expenses		
Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses	53,300	53,300
Interest Expense	20,710	20,710
Total Expenses	74,010	74,010
Net income (Loss)	(48,910)	(74,010)

Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balance June 30, 2012	916,695	92	613,339	(658,349)	(44,918)
Shares issued for debt conversion	83,333	8	24,992		25,000
Balance June 30, 2014	1,000,028	100	638,331	(744,477)	(106,046)
Shares issued for debt conversion	404,331,413				
Balance June 30, 2015	405,331,441	40,533	638,331	(1,122,835)	(443,971)

Statement of Cash flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015
(Unaudited)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Income (Loss)	(48,910)	(74,010)
Software Development Costs	(200,000)	(200,000)
Net Cash (Used) Provided by Operating Activities	(248,910)	(274,010)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	-	
Increase in Loan from Shareholder	-	38,349
Increase in Promissory Notes	-	-
Increase in Interest Payable	-	20,710
Net Cash (Used) Provided by Financing Activities	240,562	59,059
Net increase (decrease) in Cash	(5,391)	(214,951)
Cash at begininng of year	230,452	230,452
Cash at end of year	10,110	15,501

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

American Transportation Holdings Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2015

Note 1 Organization, Business Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Business Operations

American Transportation Holdings Inc. (the "Company") was originally incorporated in Nevada in 2006 under the name Micro Mammoth Solutions, Inc. In 2010, the Company changed its name to Atlas Capital Holdings, Inc. and merged with Atlas Capital Partners, LLC, a Florida LLC. In 2012, in anticipation of a merger between Atlas Capital Holdings and Home Health International the Company changed its name to Home Health International Inc. However that merger was not fully completed pursuant to the agreement. In 2014, the Company in anticipation of a merger with a Florida transportation company the Company changed its name to American Transportation Holdings Inc. and it is currently traded on the OTC Markets under ticker symbol ATHI. The Company has never been a shell.

The Company was previously focused on providing home healthcare and then transportation services to the State of Florida. In 2013, the Company's received an investment from a private equity investor to build what will be the Company's new peer-to-peer betting platform. Since then, the Company has become focused on game development in the peer-to-peer gambling market and the entertainment industry. The Company now specializes in the creation and production of cloud-based games and applications that are accessible to large numbers of competing players irrespective of their geographic location, connection type (Wi-Fi, cell network) or access platform (pc, IOS, Android, social networks).

The games are played in real time and encourage participants to spend money to extend their gameplay experience and/or improve their performance. In particular, the Company has identified a growing opportunity to enhance certain games with a facility for competing players to legally place small wagers on the outcome. This trend is anticipated to grow substantially and the Company intends to pioneer the concept with its own brand of games or in partnership with major licensors. A differentiating characteristic is that the participants in each wager are not passive; they can bring their skill and judgment to bear on the outcome, making the wager concept more enticing.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation.

The Company prepares its financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, all adjustments consisting of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair statement of American Transportation Holdings Inc.

Note 1 Organization, Business Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

the financial position at June 30, 2015, the result of operations and cash flows for the quarter then ended have been made.

Use of Estimates

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

Financial Instruments

The Company's balance sheets include the following financial instruments: cash, restricted cash, deferred revenue, accounts payable & accrued expenses, notes payable, and loan from shareholder. The carrying amounts of current assets and current liabilities approximate their fair value due to the relatively short period of time between the origination of these instruments and their expected realization. The carrying values of the notes payable and loan from shareholder approximates fair value based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company for instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Fair Value Measurement All financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities were recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements. This value was evaluated on a recurring basis (at least annually). Generally accepted accounting principles in the United States define fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on a measurement date. The accounting principles also established a fair value hierarchy, which required an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Three levels of inputs were used to measure fair value.

Level 1: Quotes market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that were corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that were not corroborated by market data.

Note 1 Organization, Business Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The majority of cash is maintained with a major financial institution in the United States. Deposits with this bank may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. Generally, these deposits may be redeemed on demand and, therefore, bear minimal risk. The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of six months or less to be cash equivalents.

Revenue Recognition

The Company will recognize revenue in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification subtopic 605-10, Revenue Recognition ("ASC 605-10"), which requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exits, (2) delivery has occurred, (3) the selling price is fixed and determinable, and (4) collectability is reasonably assured.

Property and equipment

Property and Equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over estimated useful lives. The carrying amount of all long-lived assets is evaluated periodically to determine if adjustment to the depreciation and amortization period or the unamortized balance is warranted. Based upon its most recent analysis, the Company believes that no impairment of property and equipment exists at June 30, 2015.

Intangible Assets

Internally generated software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software infrastructure are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of the Company's identifiable and unique games are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

• it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;

• management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;

• there is an ability to use or sell the software product;

Note 1 Organization, Business Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

• it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;

• the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured; and

• the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and use or sell the intangible asset.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software product include the software development employee costs.

Internally generated software development costs recognized as assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 18 months for social and mobile games and three years for skill games. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

Investment in Property and Other Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets such as property, equipment and identifiable intangibles are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. When required impairment losses on assets to be held and used are recognized based on the fair value of the asset. The fair value is determined based on estimates of future cash flows, market value of similar assets, if available, or independent appraisals, if required. If the carrying amount of the long-lived asset is not recoverable from its undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the carrying amount and fair value of the asset. When fair values are not available, the Company estimates fair value using the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk associated with the recovery of the assets. The Company did not recognize any impairment losses for any periods presented.

Note 1 Organization, Business Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock Options

The Company recognizes all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options to be recognized as compensation expense in the financial statements based on their fair values. That expense is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period).

Advertising

The costs of advertising are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses were $0 for the year ended June 30, 2015, respectively. Advertising expenses are included in the Company's selling, general, and operating expenses.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method. As such, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose, referred to as temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of each period are determined using the currently enacted tax rates applied to taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be settled or realized.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share calculations are determined by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the quarter. Diluted earnings (loss) per share calculations are determined by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares. As of June 30, 2015 , there were no options outstanding that were considered anti-dilutive.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 105-10, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - Overall ("ASC 105-10"), which was formerly known as SFAS 168. ASC 105-10 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the "Codification") as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in

Note 1 Organization, Business Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. The Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards and all other nongrandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs"). The FASB will not consider ASUs as authoritative in their own right. ASUs will serve only to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the basis of conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. References made to FASB guidance throughout this document have been updated for the Codification.

Note 2 Current Liabilities

Current liabilities are liabilities, which have a maturity date less than one year in the future.

As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has none.

Note 3 Equity

Common Stock

Common Stock includes 4,500,000,000 shares authorized at a par value of $0.0001. The holders of Common Stock shall appoint the members of the Board of the Directors. Each share of Common Stock is entitled to one vote.

On September 18, 2015 both the board of directors and a majority of the shareholders of the Company voted to perform a 1 for 4,000 reverse stock split, consolidating 405,331,441 shares of common stock into 101,332 shares of common stock. As of June 30, 2015 the Company had 405,331,441 shares outstanding, Following September 18, 2015 the Company had 101,332 shares of stock outstanding.

Note 4 Earnings per Share

Due to the accumulated loss, all options and conversions are considered anti-dilutive and therefore only basic calculation is provided. Basic weighted average per share excludes items that would have been included in the fully diluted weighted average shares.

Note 5 Related Party Transactions

The Company has no related party transactions.

Note 6 Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. As shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company has incurred a deficit of $753,155 as of June 30, 2015.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is in doubt and dependent upon achieving a profitable level of operations or on the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to fund ongoing operations. Management believes that its current and future plans enable it to continue as a going concern for the next twelve months. To meet these objectives, the Company continues to seek other sources of financing in order to support existing operations and expand the range and scope of its business. However, there are no assurances that any such financing can be obtained on acceptable terms and timely manner, if at all. The failure to obtain the necessary working capital would have a material adverse effect on the business prospects and, depending upon the shortfall, the Company may have to curtail or cease its operations. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustment to the recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary should the Company have to curtail operations or be unable to continue in existence.

Note 7 Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through June 30, 2015. As of June 30, 2015 the Company does not have any material subsequent events.