GLOBAL CLEAN ENERGY, INC.
QUARTERLY REPORT
For the Quarter ended June 30, 2016

Item 1. **GLOBAL CLEAN ENERGY, INC.**

Item 2. **Address of Principal Executive Office:**

6040 Upshaw Ste. 105
Humble, Texas 77396
281-441-2538
Fax: 281-441-9673

www.globalcleanenergy.net
Investor Relations: 713-852-7474

Item 3. Trading Symbol: GCEI:OTCPINK
Cusip: 378986-103

The Company had 387,268,911 common shares outstanding as of June 30, 2016
There are 750,000,000 common stock shares authorized.
There are 5,000,000 preferred stock shares authorized, with none outstanding.
The Company had 212 active shareholders of record as of June 30, 2016.

TRANSFER AGENT: TRANSHARE CORPORATION
2200 E. 104th Ave.
THORNTON, COLORADO 80233;
PHONE: 303-662-1113.
Approved under Exchange Act

Item 4.

Issuance History

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
FROM DECEMBER 31, 2012 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2016
(UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock Shares		Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Accumulated Deficit		Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balances, December 31, 2012	117,679,873	$	117,680	$4,898,979	$	129,320	$	(7,812,060)	$	(2,666,081)
Conversion of debt to common stock	16,339,038		16,339	458,610		-		-		474,949
Conversion of accruals to common stock	52,350,000		52,350	1,142,040		-		-		1,194,390
Shares for services	55,600,000		55,600	995,380		-		-		1,050,980
Beneficial conversion feature	-		-	4,514		-		-		4,514
Foreign currency adjustment	-		-	-		104,720		-		104,720
Net loss	-		-	-		-		(3,007,942)		(3,007,942)
Balances, December 31, 2013	241,968,911	$	241,969	$7,499,523	$	234,040	$	(10,820,002)	$	(2,844,470)
Conversion of debt to common stock	8,000,000		8,000	175,891		-		-		183,891
Shares for services	3,400,000		3,400	93,660		-		-		97,060
Foreign currency adjustment	-		-	-		172,642		-		172,642
Net loss	-		-	-		-		(1,008,008)		(1,008,008)
Balances, June 30, 2014	253,368,911	$	253,369	$7,787,034	$	406,682	$	(11,828,010)	$	(3,380,925)
Conversion of debt to common stock	5,000,000		5,000	10,000		-		-		183,891
Balances, September 30, 2014	258,368,911	$	258,369	$7,797,034	$	406,682	$	(11,828,010)	$	(3,380,925)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balances, December 31, 2014	258,368,911	$ 258,369	$7,797,034	$ 406,682	$ (11,828,010)	$ (3,380,925)
Conversion of accruals to common stock	90,000,000	90,000,000	307,500	406,682	-	-
Shares for services	26,400,000	26,400	69,500	-	-	-
Balances, March 31, 2016	374,768,911	$ 374,769	$8,174,034	$ 406,682	$ (12,663,649)	$ (3,380,925)
Conversion of Debt to common stock	, 12,500,000	$ 12,500	$ 9,375	$ 406,682	$ (12,663,649)	$ (3,380,925)
Balances, June 30, 2016	387,268,911	387,269	8,183,409	406,682	$ (12,663,649)	$ (3,380,925

Item 5.

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Quarter ended June 30, 2016

BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2016 AND DECEMBER 31, 2015
(UNAUDITED)

	06/30/2016	12/31/2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 1,850	$ 10,800
Total current assets	1,850	10,800
Total assets	$ 1,850	$ 10,800
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities:		
Accrued expense	$3,703,029	$ 3,502,029
Accounts payable	291,358	301,258
Promissory notes-third party	92,741	92,741
Promissory notes – related party	13,207	13,207
Convertible debt y–third party	449,871	439,246
Total liabilities	4,550,206	4,348,481
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Preferred stock; $0.001 par value; authorized – 15,000,000 shares; issued - none	-	-
Common stock; $0.001 par value; authorized – 750,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding – 387,268,911 and 258,369,,911 shares at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	387,268	374,769
Additional paid-in capital	8,183,409	8,174,034
Accumulated other comprehensive income	406,682	408,682
Accumulated deficit	(12,663,649)	(12,663,649)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(3,817,164)	(3,708,064)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	$ 1,850	$ 10,800

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(UNAUDITED)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED		SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	6/30/16	**6/30/15**	**6/30/16**	**6/30/15**
Operating expense:				
General and administrative expenses	$ 90,000	$ 154,350	$ 188,700	$ 334,200
Rent expense	10,500	25,500	21,000	51,000
Total operating expenses	100,500	179,350	209,700	385,200
Operating loss	100,500	179,350	209,700	385,200
Other (income) / expense:				
Interest expense				
Loss on conversion of debt and accruals to equity				
Total other (income) / expense				
Net loss	$ (100,500)	$ (179,350)	$ (209,700)	$ (385,200)
Foreign currency translation adjustment				
	$	$	$	$
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	387,268,911	374,768,911	387,268,911	374,768,911

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(UNAUDITED)

	6/30/2016	6/30/2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ 100,500	179,350
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Loss on conversion of debt and accruals to equity		
Amortization of beneficial conversion feature		
Shares issued for services		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable	9,900	4,350
Accrued expenses	100,500	175,500
Accrued interest		
Net cash used in operating activities		
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings on notes payable - third parties		
Net cash provided by financing activities		
Foreign currency adjustment		
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(1,750)	(70)
Cash at beginning of period	3,600	10,130
Cash at end of period	$ 1,850	10,060
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:		
Conversion of accruals to common stock	$ 9,375	
Beneficial conversion feature from debt discount	$	
Conversion of debt to common stock	$	

Item 6.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements and information relating to us that is based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management. When used in this report, the words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "plan" and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect management's current view of us concerning future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including among many others:

- the availability and adequacy of our cash flow to meet our requirements;
- economic, competitive, demographic, business and other conditions in our local and regional markets;
- changes or developments in laws, regulations or taxes in the renewable energy industries;
- actions taken or not taken by third-parties, including our competitors, as well as legislative, regulatory, judicial and other governmental authorities;
- competition in the renewable energy industry;
- the failure to obtain or loss of any license or permit;
- the cyclical nature of the energy industry, and therefore any downturns in this cyclical industry could adversely affect operations;
- the energy-related industry that we service is heavily regulated and the costs associated with such regulated industries increases the costs of doing business;
- the ability to carry out our business plan and to manage our growth effectively and efficiently;
- the failure to manage any foreign exchange risk adequately;
- a general economic downturn or a downturn in the securities markets; and
- risks and uncertainties described in the Risk Factors section or elsewhere in this Annual Report
- Should any of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in this report as anticipated, estimated or expected. All written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf subsequent to the date of this Annual Report are expressly qualified in their entirety by the foregoing risks and those set forth in the "Risk Factors" section below.

When used in this report, the terms "GLOBAL CLEAN ENERGY," "Company," "G.C.E," "we," "our" and "us" refer to Global Clean Energy, Inc.

Business

Global Clean Energy, Inc. (GCE) is a Maryland publicly traded corporation with corporate offices in Houston, Texas developing and marketing proprietary technology in waste to energy management and feed stock conversion. The company's SIC code is 2860, and its IRS taxpayer id is 84-1522846.

With a multitude of technologies to choose from (bio, solar, wind, geothermal, hydrogen) success relies on choosing the "right" technology. The company determined that profit and the best rate of return revolves around control of feedstock and long term off take agreements. Over the past 8 years GCE has kept its' focus on waste recovery and has developed two complementary technologies to salvage and reform waste from a variety of sources to produce a variety of clean energy byproducts. Consequently, with a growing worldwide commercial and industrial need for these technologies GCE is largely insulated from the volatility of a reactive market only focusing on proven, operational and commercialized technologies.

In the U.S., the field of waste management aligned with resource management in large part because the way "waste" is viewed has dramatically shifted. New technologies have been developed that allow more materials to be recovered and new value created from those materials. Waste streams are considered valuable scrap material and new technologies such as automation for materials separation are allowing the industry to tap into these resources and create value out of what was before considered non-valuable material. Conversion technologies, specifically those designed for plastics and tires, offer the same potential to create value for landfills. Tires to Fuel (TtF) technologies offer the potential to manage landfill-bound tires as a resource to create a valuable alternative fuel source.

Return on investment (ROI) is generally quoted at two to five years if all cost conditions and product pricing hold steady. Factors that could impact the length of ROI include changes in energy costs, price of oil and fuel, and cost and availability of scrap tires. However, due to the abundance of non-recovered and non-recycled scrap tires, the last condition will likely not be a factor on ROI timeframe for some time.

Outside of North America, three key drivers have supported commercialization of TtF technology: rapidly diminishing landfill capacity, a strong push to increase diversion and materials recovery, and the drive to find value in non-recycled materials. These fundamentals are quickly taking root in North American markets.

While these three factors that have led to investment in commercialization of pyrolytic technology abroad, these factors have played a smaller role in shaping the waste management landscape in North America. However, other drivers in the United States could play a role in increasing commercialization of pyrolytic technologies for non-recycled plastics and tires. These include an ample supply of non-recycled scrap tires and plastics, economics of avoided landfill tipping fees, and the growing demand for less expensive, alternative fuel products. Tire processing into fuels, carbon and steel recovery has proven to be more stable than the plastic waste to fuel sector. Plastics transformation into fuels has proven to be far less profitable and volatile and a range of companies have failed in this sector.

GCE Model

With a compelling pipeline of market opportunities presently existing in the United States, the Company is focused on three business channels; Tire byproduct conversion, PGM smelting and new TEAC (digital ecology applications). The company has dedicated significant time and resources identifying top tire stockpile sources and acquiring the rights to install and operate pyrolysis systems. These facilities produce alternative, low emission fuels such as diesel, syngas, carbon and steel recovery. Each of the feedstock operations has numerous sites available to the Company, which will increase GCE's development pipeline of multiple projects extending into the next decade.

GCE is proceeding with a Tire to Fuel facility in Illinois. Tire landfills continue to be an urgent environmental concern for disposal and destruction. GCE has agreements in place with a leading pyrolysis system manufacturer from South East Asia, permitted facilities, ample feedstock, EPA assessment and off take agreements for carbon and fuel. GCE is in the process of securing the financing for the facility. GCE expects the plant to be operational in 2017 based on financial representations by its European investment bankers.

GCE Acquisitions in PGM and New Digital Business.

Precious Group Metals

GCE has been actively perusing an acquisition in the PGM recovery industry. GCE has completed extensive due diligence of three different PGM operations and concluded that any investment must be focused on the smelting side of the industry as opposed to the collection side. The collection side has an inherent risk associated with the lag time between collection operations and the final settlement with the smelters. This is the root of investment exposure in the industry and several notable firms have been adversely affected and ceased operations. Margins are unpredictable without firm control of the smelting side of the business where net assay values are determined. GCE has placed a deposit for smelting equipment with the world's largest smelting manufacturer as it continues to evaluate opportunities in the smelting sector to mitigate the lag time risk.

GCE is evaluating tendering an offer to acquire assets of one or more PGM aggregators presently under receivership for pennies on the dollar. This is a change in direction and is under close review. Although delayed, the changes in the PGM environment have created favorable conditions for the company with far less investment exposure.

The EcoAppCompany (TEAC)

GCE recently acquired The EcoAppCompany (temp-site www.theecoappcompany.com). The acquisition is part of GCE diversification strategy into two distinct businesses, Conversion Facilities and Digital Platforms. GCE's management has deep roots in the digital and clean tech space. Digital mediums will continue to play an increasingly important role in the energy efficiency and clean tech sectors.

GCE goal in the digital arena is to accelerate the adoption and installation of energy-efficient technologies in the residential and commercial markets. GCE is committed to strategic markets where it feels it has clear differentiators, can make an immediate impact and develop strong user loyalty with its User Driven platforms.

The energy industry is changing rapidly. Globally, ‘smart energy’ solutions will exceed $100 billion in revenue by 2020, according to Green Tech Media. GCE will generate revenue from transactions fees, e-commerce, and affiliate sales.

GCE is embracing User-Driven marketing input strategies that are widely used by a growing number of corporations. GCE is taking a strong stance in User Driven markets, engaging its customers in the most fundamental way; allowing them a say in what products, programs and services are offered by the company and how. Achieving engagement with a customer is about meaningful interaction with the consumer while building better products and market in a more relevant way - add value to the relationship with the consumer. The company has lockup a multitude of web properties and has a firm control over this domain positioning.

The research on Customer Driven markets and allowing the user to dictate their needs is indisputable. The company is taking this approach to the next level and allowing customers a huge say in what it sells and what they get in return.

The User Requests/User-Driven Markets model allows the company to curate and tailor offerings driven directly by users in a way never envisioned before. By aggregating their online requests, consumers are motivated by a sense of communal social action, the desire for an outcome that addresses their needs, and shared responsibility for the ultimate success.

One of several market categories the company will address is the LED market where it has acquired deep industry expertise. The LED market is $30B industries with only a 20% install base. GCE can have a meaningful impact to accelerate the installation and adoption rate in the LED industry.

The company will address two problems in the energy efficiency business; the mercury element in CFLs and the distorted warranty claims in the LED industry. Rather than making outlandish 22-year usage claims as is standard in the LED industry, GCE will offer lifetime replacement coverage on its LED offerings and LED makeovers for small business and homes. The company will deploy specialized web interfaces taking the guesswork out of transforming work and living spaces. GCE is placing a high value on earning the customer’s trust placing the value of lifetime customer loyalty above all. The company feels this will be a transformative approach forcing other companies to follow.

LEDs are no longer merely light bulbs, they are electronics that come with a hefty price tag that many consumers consider an investment in their homes and the environment. GCE plans to offer the industry’s top quality LEDs competitively priced, with lifetime replacement warranties, permitting customers to invest in complete LED makeovers of their home without any risk. The average home uses approximately 50 bulbs and GCE will focus on entire home and small business makeovers with its financing and protection programs.

Through this acquisition, GCE will introduce lifetime replacement warranties on a range of products. GCE approach is to pair consumer demands in a manner never envisioned. GCE has signed agreements with major sourcing groups to supply a range of products from LED lighting, solar, smart home technologies and power backup and storage systems. GCE will offer unprecedented warranty programs, financing and installation.

GCE has an outstanding network in place ranging from offerings based on new tax code rulings that will propel commercial solar installations, to power storage and backup along with dozens of smart energy technologies. GCE will be the driver of the commerce with all fulfillment and logistics handled by partnering companies. GCE will manage the front-end and leave sourcing and fulfillment to the experts. GCE will continue to evaluate opportunities to amalgamate operations with these groups.

The company believes the tradeoff will pay off, that will also allow the company to grow and give back. The company will donate LEDs into third world markets with simple power systems so that students can study after dark. The company also wants to encourage consumers to use its durable LED packaging as simple collection boxes to gather old batteries, lithium, old phones and other small electronics to keep them out of landfills.

Technology Overview

Pyrolysis is a process of thermal degradation in the absence of oxygen. Pyrolysis systems are based on 30 ton module designed to convert approximately 9,900 tons of end of life tires annually, to produce in excess of 3.1million gallons of liquid fuel including diesel. End of life tires are continuously treated in a cylindrical chamber and the pyrolytic gases condensed in a specially designed condenser system to yield predominantly straight chain aliphatic hydrocarbons with little formation of by-products. These hydrocarbons are then selectively condensed and cleaved further to produce the average carbon chain length required for distillate fuel. The tires are super-heated at 370 ºC-420 ºC and the pyrolysis gases are condensed in a 2-stage condenser to produce a low-sulfur distillate.

Plasma arc smelting technology will be used for the PGM business. GCE has agreements with the world's leader in plasma smelting technology. The Plasma Arc Furnace has been smelting PGM for 30 years while the proprietary plasma technology has been operating in over 80 plants worldwide since 1964. The Plasma Arc Furnace which will be acquired by GCE is the most efficient smelter in the world with recovery rates of over 99%. The high recovery rate creates a highly profitable smelting operation. The Plasma Arc Smelter is modular and is pre-built, the modular design allows for quick and efficient expansion by adding another module to the existing infrastructure as our business expands past the first plant volume.

GCE is designing and building out its digital PHP website applications. The sites will be responsive mobile systems. The company will also unveil a customer driven utility believed to be an industry first.

GCE uses state-of-the art logarithms to determine what resonates within the market and domain structure has the best chance of being part of the conversation. The company takes regular snapshots in social mediums in terms of the influence of its concept and directions, rating strength, reach passion and sentiment.

The company issued 12,500,000 shares during the quarter to reduce a past due note by $9375 plus $15,625 of accrued interest due. Additionally, the company received an injection of $20,000 secured by a convertible promissory note paying interest of 8%.

The company is also pursuing the necessary paperwork to obtaining a BBB rated bond, which the company began working on in the last quarter. Due diligence has been completed and documentation is being done to satisfy underwriting requirements.

Lastly, work is being done to present to the Board of Directors a recommendation to pursue the company being managing general partner of the first operational ALGAE REIT in the nation.

Employees

The company relies on consultants on a yearly contractual basis. At present five consultants are working with the company.

Corporate History

Global Clean Energy, Inc. ("GCE"), a Maryland corporation, was incorporated on November 8, 2007. GCE is successor to Newsearch, Inc. ("Newsearch"), a Colorado corporation, which was incorporated on December 3, 1999. Newsearch was dormant until August 20, 2002, when it acquired Panache, Inc. ("Panache"), a Colorado corporation, and Panache became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newsearch. Panache was incorporated under the laws of Colorado on May 18, 1998, and sold women's apparel under its trade name, "The Ollie Collection," on a wholesale basis primarily through its display showrooms at the Denver Merchandise Mart. In addition, Panache represented several manufacturers of women's apparel and accessories and also bought and resold women's apparel and accessories for its own account, for resale. Panache ceased operations in June 2004, when it determined that its business plan could not be executed due to a lack of operating capital and prospects for raising adequate funding, and was later dissolved in January 2005. Newsearch was dormant from July 2004 through July 2006 when it began operating in furtherance of its current business plan.

By stockholder approval, on November 13, 2007, Newsearch's state of incorporation was changed from Colorado to Maryland and at the same time, Newsearch changed its name to Global Clean Energy, Inc.

Internet Web Site

Our website is located at http://www.globalcleanenergy.net

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business could be harmed. You should also refer to the other information about us contained in this information package, including our financial statements and related notes.

Currently, we do not have any financing arrangements in place. We may need to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity and/or debt through private placements or public offerings to provide financing to meet the needs of our long-term strategic plan. If we raise additional financing through the issuance of equity, equity-related or debt securities, those securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the rights of our common stock and our stockholders may experience dilution of their ownership interests. Similarly, the incurrence of additional debt could increase our interest expense and other debt service obligations and could result in the imposition of covenants that restrict our operational and financial flexibility. If financing is not available or obtainable within the next three months, our ability to meet our financial obligations and pursue our plan of operation will be substantially limited and investors may lose a substantial portion or all of their investment.

We have limited operating experience and a history of operating losses, and we may be subject to risks inherent in early stage companies, which may make it difficult for you to evaluate our business.

We have a limited operating history upon which you can evaluate our business and prospects. We cannot provide any assurance that we will profitable in any given period or at all. You must consider our business, financial history and prospects in light of the risks and difficulties we face as an early stage company with a limited operating history. In particular, our management may have less experience in implementing our business plan and strategy compared to our competitors, including our strategy to establish our operations and build our brand name. In addition, we may face challenges in planning and forecasting accurately as a result of our limited historical data and inexperience in implementing and evaluating our business strategies. Our inability to successfully address these risks, difficulties and challenges as a result of our inexperience and limited operating history may have a negative impact on our ability to implement our strategic initiatives, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to raise sufficient capital to grow our business.

We have in the past needed to raise funds to operate our business, and we likely will need to raise additional funds to construct our BOO plants in commercial quantities. If we are unable to raise additional funds when needed, our ability to operate and grow our business could be impaired. We do not know whether we will be able to secure additional funding or funding on terms favorable to us. Our ability to obtain additional funding will be subject to a number of factors, including market conditions, our operating performance and investor sentiment. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms and conditions of additional funding unattractive. If we issue additional equity securities, our existing stockholders may experience dilution or be subordinated to any rights, preferences or privileges granted to the new equity holders.

Gasification / Pyrolytic Steam Reforming technology may not gain broad commercial acceptance.

Commercial applications of gasification / PSR technology are at an early stage of development, and the extent to which gasification / PSR power generation will be commercially viable is uncertain. Many factors may affect the commercial acceptance of gasification / PSR technology, including the following:

- performance, reliability and cost-effectiveness of gasification / PSR technology compared to conventional and other alternative energy sources and products;
- developments relating to other alternative energy generation technologies;
- fluctuations in economic and market conditions that affect the cost or viability of conventional and alternative energy sources, such as increases or decreases in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels;
- overall growth in the alternative energy equipment market;
- availability and terms of government subsidies and incentives to support the development of alternative energy sources, including gasification / PSR;
- fluctuations in capital expenditures by utilities and independent power producers, which tend to decrease when the economy slows and interest rates increase; and
- the development of new and profitable applications requiring the type of energy supply provided by our autonomous gasification / PSR systems.

If gasification / PSR technology does not gain broad commercial acceptance, our business will be materially harmed and we may need to curtail or cease operations.

If sufficient demand for our BOO on-site alternative energy plants does not develop or takes longer to develop than we anticipate, our revenues may decline, and we may be unable to achieve and then sustain profitability.

Even if gasification technology achieves broad commercial acceptance, our BOO plants may not prove to be a commercially viable technology for generating electricity from low-cost sources of feedstock. We expect to invest a significant portion of our time and financial resources in the development of our BOO plants. As we begin to market, sell and construct our BOO plants, unforeseen hurdles may be encountered that would limit the commercial viability of our BOO plants, including unanticipated construction, operating, maintenance and other costs. Our target customers and we may also encounter technical obstacles to construction, constructing and maintaining BOO plants with sufficient capacity to generate competitively-priced alternative fuels.

If demand for our BOO plants fails to develop sufficiently, we may be unable to grow our business or generate sufficient revenues to achieve and then sustain profitability. In addition, demand for BOO plants in our presently targeted markets, including North America and Europe, may not develop or may develop to a lesser extent than we anticipate. If we are not successful in commercializing our BOO plants, or are significantly delayed in doing so, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our targeted markets are highly competitive. We expect to compete with other alternative energy companies and may have to compete with larger companies that enter into the alternative energy business.

The renewable energy industry, particularly in our targeted markets of North America and Europe, is highly competitive and continually evolving as participants strive to distinguish themselves and compete with the larger electric power industry. Competition in the renewable energy industry is likely to continue to increase with the advent of dozens of new alternative energy technologies. If we are not successful in constructing systems that generate competitively priced alternative fuels, we will not be able to respond effectively to competitive pressures from other alternative energy technologies.

Moreover, the success of alternative energy generation technologies may cause larger electric utility and other energy companies with substantial financial resources to enter into the alternative energy industry. These companies, due to their greater capital resources and substantial technical expertise, may be better positioned to develop new technologies. Our inability to respond effectively to such competition could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We anticipate investing funds to construct demonstration BOO plants that generate little or no direct revenue.

We plan to construct in the future a demonstration and pilot BOO plant to establish the feasibility of our gasification technology and to encourage the market adoption of our BOO plants. A pilot BOO plant permits potential customers to see first-hand the viability of gasification technology as a source of electricity. Although we incur significant costs in constructing and maintaining a pilot BOO plant, this BOO plant will generate little or no direct revenue to us.

We may be unable to manage the expansion of our operations effectively.

We intend to expand our business significantly. However, to date the scope of our operations has been limited, and we do not have experience operating on the scale that we believe will be necessary to achieve profitable operations. Our current personnel, facilities, systems and internal procedures and controls are not adequate to support our anticipated future growth. We plan to add sales, marketing and engineering offices in additional locations, including continental Europe and throughout North America.

To manage the expansion of our operations, we will be required to improve our operational and financial systems, procedures and controls, increase our construction operating capacity and expand, train and manage our employee base, which must increase significantly if we are to fulfill our current construction, operation and growth plans. Our management will also be required to maintain and expand our relationships with any customers, suppliers and other third parties, as well as attract new customers and suppliers. If we do not meet these challenges, we may be unable to take advantage of market opportunities, execute our business strategies or respond to competitive pressures.

We may be unable to successfully negotiate and enter into operations and maintenance contracts with potential customers.

An important element of our business strategy is to maximize our revenue opportunities with any potential future customers by seeking to enter into operations and maintenance contracts with them under which we would be paid fees for operating and maintaining the BOO plants that they have purchased from us. Even if customers purchase our BOO plants, they may not enter into operations and maintenance contracts with us. Even if we successfully negotiate and enter into such operations and maintenance contracts, our customers may terminate them prematurely or they may not be profitable for a variety of reasons, including the presence of unforeseen hurdles or costs. In addition, our inability to perform adequately under such operations and maintenance contracts could impair our efforts to successfully market the BOO plants. Any one of these outcomes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Problems with the quality or performance of our BOO plants could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We anticipate that our agreements with customers will generally include guarantees with respect to the quality and performance of our BOO plants. Because of the limited operating history of our BOO plants, we will be required to make assumptions regarding the durability, reliability and performance of the systems, and we cannot predict whether and to what extent we may be required to perform under the guarantees that we expect to give our customers. Our assumptions could prove to be materially different from the actual performance of our BOO plants, causing us to incur substantial expense to repair or replace defective systems in the future. We will bear the risk of claims long after we have sold our BOO plants and recognized revenue. Moreover, any widespread gasification or technology failures could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Currency translation and transaction risk may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although our reporting currency is the US dollar, we expect to conduct our business and incur costs in the local currency of most countries in which we operate. As a result, we will be subject to currency translation risk. We expect a large percentage of our revenues to be generated outside the United States and denominated in foreign currencies in the future. Changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the US dollar could affect our revenues and cost of revenues, and could result in exchange losses. We cannot accurately predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on our results of operations.

Our business uses non-exclusive licensed technology, which may be difficult to protect and may infringe on the intellectual property rights of third parties.

It is possible that we may need to acquire other licenses to, or to contest the validity of, issued or pending patents or claims of third parties. We cannot assure you that any license would be made available to us on acceptable terms, if at all, or that we would prevail in any such contest. In addition, we could incur substantial costs in defending ourselves in suits brought against us for alleged infringement of another party's patents in bringing patent infringement suits against other parties based on our licensed patents.

In addition to licensed patent protection, we also rely on trade secrets, proprietary know-how and technology that we will seek to protect, in part, by confidentiality agreements with our prospective joint venture partners, employees and consultants. We cannot assure you that these agreements will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach, or that our trade secrets and proprietary know-how will not otherwise become known or be independently discovered by others.

Our financial results may fluctuate from quarter to quarter, which may make it difficult to predict our future performance.

Our financial results may fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control. For these reasons, comparing our financial results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful, and you should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance. Our future quarterly and annual expenses as a percentage of our revenues may be significantly different from those we expect for the future. Our financial results in some quarters may fall below expectations. Any of these events could cause our stock price to fall. Each of the risk factors listed in this "Risk Factors" section, including the following factors, may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations:

- delays in permitting or acquiring necessary regulatory consents;
- delays in the timing of contract awards and determinations of work scope;
- delays in funding for or construction of BOO plants;
- changes in cost estimates relating to BOO plant completion, which under percentage of completion accounting principles could lead to significant charges to previously recognized revenue or to changes in the timing of our recognition of revenue from those projects;
- delays in meeting specified contractual milestones or other performance criteria under project contracts or in completing project contracts that could delay the recognition of revenue that would otherwise be earned;
- reductions in the availability or level of subsidies and incentives for alternative energy sources;
- decisions made by parties with whom we have commercial relationships not to proceed with anticipated projects;
- increases in the length of our sales cycle; and
- reductions in the efficiency of our construction and/or operations processes.

If prices for alternative energy or fuels drop significantly, we will also be forced to reduce our prices, which potentially may lead to losses.

Prices for alternative energy or fuels can vary significantly over time and decreases in price levels could adversely affect our profitability and viability. For example, the price of ethanol has some relation to the price of gasoline. The price of ethanol tends to increase as the price of gasoline increases, and the price of ethanol tends to decrease as the price of gasoline decreases. Any lowering of gasoline prices will likely also lead to lower prices for ethanol and may adversely affect our operating results if we are producing ethanol. We cannot assure you that we will be able to sell any alternative energy or fuels we produce.

Price increases or interruptions in needed energy supplies could cause loss of customers and impair our profitability.

Production of alternative fuel sources requires a constant and consistent supply of energy. If there is any interruption in our supply of energy for whatever reason, such as availability, delivery or mechanical problems, we may be required to halt any production we may have. If we halt production for any extended period of time, it will have a material adverse effect on our business. Natural gas and electricity prices have historically fluctuated significantly. We expect to purchase significant amounts of these resources as part of our gasification process. Increases in the price of natural gas or electricity would harm our business and financial results by increasing our energy costs.

We may be unable to attract and retain management and other personnel we need to succeed.

Our success depends on the skills, experience and efforts of our senior management and other key development, manufacturing, construction and sales and marketing employees. We cannot be certain that we will be able to attract, retain and motivate such employees. The loss of the services of one or more of these employees could have a material adverse effect on our business. There is a risk that we will not be able to retain or replace these key employees.

In addition, our anticipated growth will require us to hire a significant number of qualified technical, commercial and administrative personnel. The majority of our new hires will be engineers, project managers and operations personnel. There is intense competition from other companies and research and academic institutions for qualified personnel in the areas of our activities. If we cannot continue to attract and retain, on acceptable terms, the qualified personnel necessary for the continued development of our business, we may not be able to sustain our operations or grow at a competitive pace.

The reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives for alternative energy sources could prevent demand for our BOO plants from developing, which in turn would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Federal, state and local governmental bodies in many countries, most notably the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States, have provided subsidies in the form of tariff subsidies, rebates, tax credits and other incentives to utilities, power generators and distributors using alternative energy. However, these incentives and subsidies generally decline over time, and many incentive and subsidy programs have specific expiration dates. Moreover, because the market for electricity generated from gasification is at an early stage of development, some of the programs may not include gasification as an alternative energy source eligible for the incentives and subsidies.

Currently, the cost of alternative fuels generated from gasification, without the benefit of subsidies or other economic incentives, substantially exceeds the price of alternative fuels from our BOO plants, which are designed to feed alternative fuels to an on-site end-user, depends significantly on the availability and size of government incentives and subsidies for gasification. As alternative energy becomes more of a competitive threat to conventional energy providers, companies active in the conventional energy business may increase their lobbying efforts in order to encourage governments to stop providing subsidies for alternative energy, including gasification. We cannot predict the level of any such efforts, or how governments may react to such efforts. The reduction, elimination or expiration of government incentives and subsidies, or the exclusion of gasification technology from those incentives and subsidies, may result in the diminished competitiveness of gasification relative to conventional and non-gasification alternative sources of energy. Such diminished competitiveness could materially and adversely affect the growth of the gasification industry, which could in turn adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Lax enforcement of environmental and energy policy regulations may adversely affect demand for alternative energy.

Our success will depend in part on effective enforcement of existing environmental and energy policy regulations. Many of our potential customers are unlikely to switch from the use of conventional fuels unless compliance with applicable regulatory requirements leads, directly or indirectly, to the use of alternative energy sources. Both additional regulation and enforcement of such regulatory provisions are likely to be vigorously opposed by the entities affected by such requirements. If existing emissions-reducing standards are weakened, or if governments are not active and effective in enforcing such standards, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected. Even if the current trend toward more stringent emissions standards continues, we will depend on the ability of alternative energy sources to satisfy these emissions standards. Certain standards imposed by regulatory programs may limit or preclude the use of our products to comply with environmental or energy requirements. Any decrease in the emission standards or the failure to enforce existing emission standards and other regulations could result in a reduced demand for any alternative energy we produce.

Costs of compliance with burdensome or changing environmental and operational safety regulations could cause our focus to be diverted away from our business and our results of operations to suffer.

The production of many alternative energy fuels still involves the emission of various airborne pollutants, including particulate matter, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, volatile organic compounds and sulfur dioxide. The production facilities that we will build may discharge water or other matters into the environment. As a result, we are subject to complicated environmental regulations of the countries we are in or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and regulations and permitting requirements of the states where our plants are to be located. These regulations are subject to change and such changes may require additional capital expenditures or increased operating costs. Consequently, considerable resources may be required to comply with future environmental regulations. In addition, our BOO plants could be subject to environmental nuisance or related claims by employees, property owners or residents near the plants arising from air or water discharges. Environmental and public nuisance claims, or tort claims based on emissions, or increased environmental compliance costs could significantly increase our operating costs.

Implementation of our planned projects is dependent upon receipt of all necessary regulatory permits and approvals.

Development of power generation is heavily regulated. Each of our planned projects is subject to multiple permitting and approval requirements. In many cases we expect to be dependent on a regional government agency for such permits and approvals. Due to the unique nature of gasification power generation systems, we would expect our projects to receive close scrutiny by permitting agencies, approval authorities and the public, which could result in substantial delay in the permitting process. Successful challenges by any parties opposed to our planned projects could result in conditions limiting the project size or in the denial of necessary permits and approvals.

If we are unable to obtain necessary permits and approvals in connection with any or all of our projects, those projects would not be implemented and our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected. Further, we cannot assure you that we have been or will be at all times in complete compliance with all such permits and approvals. If we violate or fail to comply with these permits and approvals, we could be fined or otherwise sanctioned by regulators.

Our proposed new BOO plants will also be subject to federal and state laws regarding occupational safety.

Risks of substantial compliance costs and liabilities are inherent in the production of alternative energy fuels. We may be subject to costs and liabilities related to worker safety and job related injuries, some of which may be significant. Possible future developments, including stricter safety laws for workers and other individuals, regulations and enforcement policies and claims for personal or property damages resulting from operation of any BOO plants could reduce the amount of cash that would otherwise be available to further enhance our business.

Any acquisitions that we make or joint venture agreements that we enter into, or any failure to identify appropriate acquisition or joint venture candidates, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations

.

From time to time, we may evaluate potential strategic acquisitions of complementary businesses, products or technologies, as well as consider joint ventures and other collaborative projects. We may not be able to identify appropriate acquisition candidates or strategic partners, or successfully negotiate, finance or integrate any businesses, products or technologies that we acquire. We do not have any experience with acquiring companies or products. Any acquisition we pursue could diminish the proceeds from this offering available to us for other uses or be dilutive to our stockholders, and could divert management’s time and resources from our core operations.

Strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances with third parties could subject us to a number of risks, including risks associated with sharing proprietary information and loss of control of operations that are material to our business. In addition, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances may be expensive to implement. Moreover, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances subject us to the risk of non-performance by a counterparty, which may in turn lead to monetary losses that materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our directors and officers as a group have significant voting power and may take actions that may not be in the best interest of all other stockholders.

Our directors and officers, as a group, control approximately 50% of the Company's current outstanding shares of common stock. These directors and executive officers may be able to exert significant control over our management and affairs requiring stockholder approval, including approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership may expedite approvals of Company decisions, or have the effect of delaying or preventing corporate actions that may be in the best interests of all our stockholders.

Our common stock is traded on the OTC:Pink market and may fluctuate significantly.

Our common stock is currently traded and quoted on the OTC:Pink market. The quotation of our common stock on a securities market or exchange does not assure that a meaningful, consistent and liquid trading market will ever exist. Our stock is a penny stock and there are significant risks.

Stockholders should be aware that, according to the SEC Release No. 34-29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. These patterns include:

- Control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer;
- Manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases;
- "Boiler room" practices involving high pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons;
- Excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differentials and markups by selling broker-dealers; and
- The wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the inevitable collapse of those prices with consequent investor losses.

Furthermore, the "penny stock" designation may adversely affect the development of any public market for the Company's shares of common stock or, if such a market develops, its continuation. Broker-dealers are required to personally determine whether an investment in "penny stock" is suitable for customers.

ITEM 7.

Properties

The Company's principal executive offices are situated at 6040 Upshaw Dr. #105, Humble, Texas 77396. The space is being sublet from Houston Industrial Materials at a monthly charge of $3500. Houston Industrial Materials is owned by the Company's Chairman, Gerald Enloe. This space is temporary until actual space needs for the Texas office are determined.

ITEM 8.

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our directors and officers as of June 30, 2016 are:

Name	Age	Position(s) with the Company
Gerald Enloe	65	Chairman of the Board
Earl Azimov	53	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Paul Whitton	68	Director
Steven Mann	57	Chief Development Officer

Gerald Enloe: Effective April 30, 2009 the Company elected Mr. Enloe as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Since 1991, Mr. Enloe has served as President and CEO of Houston Industrial Materials, Inc. He has 25 years of experience in the environmental remediation business. He has also served as Chairman and a Director of other public companies.

Dr. Earl Azimov: Dr. Azimov has served as a Director and Chairman of our Board since August 2006. Dr. Azimov is currently the Chief Executive Officer of Miazzi Ventures Inc., a merchant bank that he co-founded that has assumed leadership roles in early stage companies since 1996, including Mamma.com, which was sold in 1999 for an eight-figure valuation. In addition, from 2003 through early 2007, Dr. Azimov was the co-founder and Director of Business Development for GospelCity.Com, Inc., a world leader of on-line faith-based gospel entertainment. From 1992 through 1995, Dr. Azimov was the President of Zellers Optical Centers, a company he co-founded that employed over 70 optometrists and 200 support personnel that was later sold to National Vision Associates of Atlanta, who operate the Wal-Mart Vision Centers. Dr. Azimov brings 20 years of private equity experience, focusing on seed capital investments in startup companies. He has a Bachelor of Science from the University of South Carolina and a Doctorate of Optometry from the University of Montreal — School of Optometry, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Paul Whitton: Mr. Whitton currently has served as a Director since June 2007. Since 1998, Mr. Whitton has been the owner of JK, Inc., an environmental consulting company based in Houston, Texas. Mr. Whitton holds numerous patents relating to industrial environmental quality and is a nationally recognized speaker on abatement. Prior to 1988, he spent 22 years with Brown & Root Construction Company where he was an area superintendent for construction and maintenance of oil and gas refineries, nuclear power plants, and paper mills throughout the world but primarily the Mideast and United Kingdom. He was also a construction supervisor with Boeing Air and in the United States Navy for four years. Mr. Whitton brings industrial plant management and construction experience as well as his environmental expertise to the Company.

Mr. Steven Mann: Mr. Mann gives GCEI the added oversight for current and future projects to allow GCEI to fully vet and evaluate site feasibility studies, to design sites and systems and to aggregate property owners, manufacturers, installation companies, and O&M's to build, own and operate waste to energy sites that are scalable and repeatable.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships among our officers and directors.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

None of our directors or executive officers has been involved in any transactions with us or any of our directors, executive officers, affiliates or associates that are required to be disclosed pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. None of the directors or executive officers to our knowledge has been convicted in a criminal proceeding, excluding traffic violations or similar misdemeanors, or has been a party to any judicial or administrative proceeding during the past five years that resulted in a judgment, decree or final order enjoining the person from future violations of, or prohibiting activities subject to, federal or state securities laws, or a finding of any violation of federal or state securities laws, except for matters that were dismissed without sanction or settlement.

ITEM 9.

<u>The name and address of the Company's Third Party Advisors are</u>

Attorneys;

Paul J. Pollock - Attorney at Law

Crowell & Moring, LLP.
590 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022
ph: 212:895-4216
fax: 212-223-4134
ppollock@crowell.com

Tom Sawyer- Attorney at Law
1151 Country Road
Suite 325
Lexington, Texas 78947
Ph.281-467-2826

<u>Accountant or Auditor</u>

M & K CPA
13831 Northwest Freeway Suite #575
Houston, TX 77040
ph: 832-242-9950
fax: 832-242-9956
mkacpas.com

ITEM 10.

Issuer’s Certifications

I, Earl Azimov, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the quarterly disclosure statement of Global Clean Energy Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this disclosure statement; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

Date: July 13, 2016

GLOBAL CLEAN ENERGY, INC.

By /s/ Earl Azimov

Earl Azimov

Chief Executive Officer /President