AMERICAN NORTEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

March 31, 2017

American Nortel Communications, Inc.
(Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State of incorporation or organization)

The number of shares outstanding of each of the Registrant's classes of common equity, as of the date of this Information Statement, is as follows:

Common Stock, no par value (Class of Securities Quoted)	**34,305,087** (Number of Shares Outstanding

AMERICAN NORTEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

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PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

AMERICAN NORTEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS

		(unaudited)
ASSETS:		
	March 31, 2017	**March 31, 2016**
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$ 2,524	$ 618
Accounts receivables – net	-	-
Total current assets	2,524	618
Other Assets	9,900	9,900
1+ Certification	85,000	85,000
Investment in common stock	360,000	360,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 457,424	$ 455,518
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	12,482	10,932
Advances from shareholder	78,600	53,800
Total current liabilities	91,082	64,732
TOTAL LIABILITIES	91,082	64,732
COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES	-	-
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, no par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized,	25,787,112	25,787,112
34,305,087 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2017 and 34,305,087 as of March 31, 2016.		
Paid-in capital	51,795	51,795
Treasury stock	(759,773)	(759,773)
Accumulated deficit	(24,712,792)	(24,688,348)
Total stockholders' equity	366,342	390,786
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 457,424	$ 455,518

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

AMERICAN NORTEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATION

	(unaudited)	
	March 31, 2017	**March 31, 2016**
REVENUES:		
Revenues	$ 0	$ 0
COST OF SALES	0	0
GROSS PROFITS	0	0
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
General and administrative expenses	7,962	7,295
Total operating expenses	7,962	7,295
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(7,962)	(7,295)
NET (LOSS) INCOME	$ (7,962)	$ (7,295)
NET LOSS PER SHARE:		
Basic income per share:	($ 0.001)	($ 0.001)
Weighted average of number of shares outstanding	34,305,087	34,305,087

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

AMERICAN NORTEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND
QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

		March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016
		(unaudited)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net (loss) income	$	(7,962)	$	(7,295)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash used in operating activities:				
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Trade accounts receivables		0		0
Accounts payable		0		0
Advances from shareholder		5,000		6,500
Net cash provided by operating activities		5,000		6,500
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		(2,962)		(795)
CASH, BEGINNING OF QUARTER		5,486		1,413
CASH, END OF QUARTER	$	2,524	$	618

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Interest paid	-	-
Taxes paid	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

AMERICAN NORTEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDER EQUITY – UNAUDITED
FROM OCTOBER 1, 2000 THROUGH THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

	Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	**Amount**				
OCTOBER 1, 2000	**15,920,785**	**$ 22,134,402**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (17,596,979)**	**$ 3,829,445**
Net income					865,094	865,094
JUNE 30, 2001	**15,920,785**	**$ 22,134,402**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (16,731,885)**	**$ 4,694,539**
Net loss					(3,246,551)	(3,246,551)
JUNE 30, 2002	**15,920,785**	**$ 22,134,402**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (19,978,436)**	**$ 1,447,988**
Net income					674,030	674,030
JUNE 30, 2003	**15,920,785**	**$ 22,134,402**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (19,304,406)**	**$2,122,018**
Net income					18,668	18,668
JUNE 30, 2004	**15,920,785**	**$ 22,134,402**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (19,285,738)**	**$2,140,686**
Common stock issued for conversion of debt	4,340,132	1,692,651				1,692,651
Net loss					(248,800)	(248,800)
JUNE 30, 2005	**20,260,917**	**$ 23,827,053**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (19,534,538)**	**$ 3,584,537**
Net loss					(1,959,146)	(1,959,146)
JUNE 30, 2006	**20,260,917**	**$ 23,827,053**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (21,493,685)**	**$1,625,390**
Net loss					(924,098)	(924,098)
JUNE 30, 2007	**20,260,917**	**$ 23,827,053**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (22,417,783)**	**$ 701,292**
Common Stock for Pension	4,856,648	1,942,659				1,942,659
Net Loss					(1,980,229)	(1,980,229)

JUNE 30, 2008	**25,117,565**	**$ 25,769,712**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,398,012)**	**$ 663,722**
Net loss					(174,631)	(174,631)
JUNE 30, 2009	**25,117,565**	**$ 25,769,712**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,572,643)**	**$ 489,091**
Net loss					(46,276)	(46,276)
JUNE 30, 2010	**25,117,565**	**$ 25,769,712**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,618,919)**	**$ 442,815**
Net income					44,409	44,409
JUNE 30, 2011	**25,117,565**	**$ 25,769,712**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,574,510)**	**$ 487,224**
Net income					23,195	23,195
JUNE 30, 2012	**25,117,565**	**$ 25,769,712**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,551,315)**	**$ 510,419**
Shares		3,900				3,900
Net loss					(53,064)	(53,064)
JUNE 30, 2013	**27,717,565**	**$ 25,773,612**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,604,379)**	**$ 461,255**
Shares	9,000,000	13,500				13,500
Net loss					(41,222)	(41,222)
Treasury Stock	(2,412,478)					
JUNE 30, 2014	**34,305,087**	**$ 25,787,112**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,645,601)**	**$ 433,533**
Net Loss					(20,681)	(20,681)
JUNE 30, 2015	**34,305,087**	**$ 25,787,112**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,666,282)**	**$ 412,852**
Net Loss					(26,128)	(26,128)
JUNE 30, 2016	**34,305,087**	**$25,787,112**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,692,410)**	**$ 386,724**
Net Loss					(4,658)	(4,658)
SEPTEMBER 30, 2016	**34,305,087**	**$25,787,112**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,697, 068)**	**$ 382,066**
Net Loss					(7,762)	(7,762)
DECEMBER 31, 2016	**34,305,087**	**$25,787,112**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,704,830)**	**$ 374,304**
Net Loss					(7,962)	(7,962)
MARCH 31, 2017	**34,305,087**	**$ 25,787,112**	**$ 51,795**	**$(759,773)**	**$ (24,712,792)**	**$ 366,342**

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

AMERICAN NORTEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company has existed in various forms since 1979 and has evolved from a mining exploration and development business to a telecommunications business. The Company has been known as American Nortel Communications, Inc. ("ANC") since 1992 and is a Nevada corporation. ANC operated in the telecommunications business, providing long distance telephone service as a reseller in combination with additional related services in the United States and a number of foreign countries. American Nortel Communications, Inc. has also formed a new division, ANC Patent Corp. ANC Patent Corp. is an intellectual property boutique that focuses exclusively on monetizing patent portfolios through licensing and patent enforcement campaigns, as well as through financing contingent fee patent infringement litigation.

Prior to September 14, 1994, ANC conducted almost all of its telecommunications business through NorTel Communications, Inc. ("NorTel-US"), a wholly-owned subsidiary in Salt Lake City, Utah. All subsidiaries, including NorTel-US, were not active and were sold for nominal consideration or were dissolved.

On September 14, 1994, ANC and NorTel-US filed petitions under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, under case numbers 948-24604 and 948-24605 respectively in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, District of Utah, and Central Division. ANC's bankruptcy proceeding was subsequently converted to a Chapter 7 proceeding and was thereafter dismissed on February 7, 1996. NorTel-US was sold June 27, 1996 for nominal consideration to an affiliate of former directors, leaving ANC as the sole surviving entity.

The Company has never been a shell and when ANC's current President, Chief Executive Officer and Board Chairman, William P. Williams achieved control of the Company on June 27, 1995, the company was operating in the telecommunications business. On that day, the former officers and directors resigned and assigned their rights under certain agreements to Mr. Williams.

ANC resold long distance telephone services to both small business and residential customers. As a reseller, it purchased long distance time from Sprint. ANC charged for the time it used beyond certain minimum requirements and in turn charged its customers a certain amount per minute. To a large extent, ANC's profits were dependent upon the spread between its cost per minute and the amount it charges its customers. Telemarketing was a recurring expense and was its sales and marketing expense. ANC out-sourced its marketing efforts to telemarketers and it paid those telemarketers a certain amount for each new customer obtained. The Company did not direct-bill its customers, but rather utilized the Local Exchange Carriers (LEC) which provided local area telephone service to the Company long-distance customers, for billing and collections. LECs received a fee based upon a certain percentage of amounts collected.
Management believed that the practice of billing through LECs had substantial advantages since it increased the likelihood and promptness of collections.

NOTE 2 - GOING CONCERN

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern. However, the Company has a net loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 of ($7,962), an accumulated deficit at March 31, 2017 of $24,712,792 and cash flows used by operating activities of $5,000.

These factors raise doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon management's ability to develop profitable operations, continued contributions from the Company's executive officers to finance its operations and the ability to obtain additional funding sources to explore potential strategic relationships and to provide capital and other resources for the further development and marketing of the Company's products and business.

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Significant accounting policies are as follows:

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, (ii) the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the financial statements are published, and (iii) the reported amount of net revenues and expenses recognized during the periods presented. Adjustments made with respect to the use of estimates often relate to improved information not previously available. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of financial statements; accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue includes provision of services. The Company recognizes revenue from provision of services at the time evidence of an arrangement exists, fees are contractually fixed or determinable, collection is reasonably assured through historical collection results and regular credit evaluations, and there are no uncertainties regarding customer acceptance.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

Substantially all of the Company's accounts receivable balance is related to trade receivables and reserves. Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in its existing accounts receivable. The Company will maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments for services. Accounts with known financial issues are first reviewed and specific estimates are recorded. The remaining accounts receivable balances are then grouped in categories by the number of days the balance is past due, and the estimated loss is calculated as a percentage of the total category based upon past history. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. The Company has not recorded allowance for doubtful accounts at March 31, 2017.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At March 31, 2017, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in the bank and the FDIC insures these deposits up to $250,000.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired and accounted for under the purchase method. Goodwill acquired in business combinations is assigned to reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination as of the acquisition date. Under this standard, goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized. The Company annually assesses goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred, in accordance with ASC Topic 350. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, the Company records an impairment loss equal to the difference. ASC Topic 350 also requires that the fair value of indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets be estimated and compared to the carrying value. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets is less than the carrying value. The Company does not have any goodwill recorded at March 31, 2017.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the estimated fair value of the asset.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided to reflect the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

ASC Topic 740 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates it is more likely than not, that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount, which is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company considers many factors when evaluating and estimating the Company's tax positions and tax benefits, which may require periodic adjustments. At March 31, 2017, the Company did not record any liabilities for uncertain tax positions.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company measures the cost of services received in exchange for an award of an equity instrument based on the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation cost is recognized over the vesting or requisite service period. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model is used to estimate the fair value of options or warrants granted.

Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. The weighted average number of shares is calculated by taking the number of shares outstanding and weighting them by the amount of time that they were outstanding. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if stock options, warrants, and other commitments to issue common stock were exercised or equity awards vest resulting in the issuance of common stock that could share in the earnings of the Company.

Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share during periods where net losses are incurred since the inclusion of the potential common stock equivalents would be anti-dilutive as a result of the net loss.

Concentration of Credit Risk

All of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are maintained in regional and national financial institutions. The Company has exposure to credit risk to the extent that its cash and cash equivalents exceed amounts covered by the U.S. federal deposit insurance; however, the Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. In management's opinion, the capitalization and operating history of the financial institutions are such that the likelihood of material loss is remote.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash, accounts payable and accrued expenses, and debt. The carrying amounts of such financial instruments approximate their respective estimated fair value due to the short-term maturities and approximate market interest rates of these instruments.

ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The standard provides a consistent definition of fair value which focuses on an exit price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The standard also prioritizes, within the measurement of fair value, the use of market-based information over entity specific information and establishes a three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements based on the nature of inputs used in the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date.

The three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements is defined as follows:

- Level 1 – inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets:
- Level 2 – inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability other than quoted prices, either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active; or
- Level 3 – inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

No accounting standards or interpretations issued recently are expected to a have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, operations or cash flows.

NOTE 5 - EQUITY

Common Stock

As of March 31, 2017 the Company had authorized 50,000,000 shares of common stock, at no par value and 34,305,087 common shares are issued and outstanding. During the quarter ended March 31, 2017 the Company issued no common stock, options and warrants.

NOTE 6 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The president will advance funds to the Company from time to time and there are advances as of March 31, 2017.

NOTE 7 - INVESTMENT

The company invested in MedCom USA Corporation (EMED.PK) of 2,000,000 common shares at $.17 and Card Activation Technologies, Inc. (CVDT:PK) of 2,000,000 common shares at $.01 and presented on a cost basis. The value of the investment is based on the cost of the original purchase of the common shares.